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CONTENTS

Chap 01.	Language and Linguistics	17-95
Chap 02.	Phonetics and Phonology	96-164
Chap 03.	Morphology	165-236
Chap 04.	Syntax	237-311
Chap 05.	Semantics and Pragmatics	312-382
Chap 06.	Historical Linguistics	383-459
Chap 07.	Sociolinguistics	460-549
Chap 08.	Areal Typology and South Asian Language Families	550-624
Chap 09.	Interdisciplinary and Applied Linguistics-I	625-703
Chap 10.	Interdisciplinary and Applied Linguistics-II	704-777

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SYLLABUS

Unit-1: Language and Linguistics

Nature of Language: Language in spoken and written modes, language as written text—philological and literary notions i.e., norm, purity and their preservation; language as a cultural heritage—codification and transmission of cultural knowledge and behavior; language as a marker of social identity; language as an object i.e., notion of autonomy, structure and its units and components; design Features of language; writing system—units of writing—sound (alphabetic), or syllable (syllabic) and morpheme/word (logographic), sign language; existence of language faculty; linguistic competence, ideal speaker-hearer.

Approaches to the Study of Language: Ancient approaches to the study of language: Indian and Greco-Roman, semiotic approach—interpretation of sign; language as a system of social behaviour—use of language in family, community and country; language as a system of communication—communicative functions—emotive, conative, referential, poetic, metalinguistic and phatic;

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language as a cognitive system; relation with culture and thought (Linguistic Relativity); Saussurean dichotomies: signifier and signified, langue and parole, synchronic and diachronic, syntagmatic and paradigmatic.

Language Analysis: Levels and their hierarchy—phonetic/phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic/pragmatic; their interrelations; linguistic units and their distribution at different levels; notions of contrast and complementation; -emic and -etic categorisation; notion of rule at different levels; description *vs.* explanation of grammatical facts.

Linguistics and other Fields: Relevance of Linguistics to other fields of enquiry—Philosophy, Anthropology, Sociology, Neurology, Speech Sciences, Geography, Psychology, Education, Computer Science and Literature.

Unit 2. Phonetics and Phonology

Phonetics

Phonetics as a study of speech sounds: articulatory, auditory, and acoustic phonetics.

Articulatory Phonetics: Processes of speech production: airstream process, oro-nasal process, phonation process, and articulatory process; classification of speech sounds: vowels and consonants, cardinal vowels (primary and secondary); complex articulation: secondary articulation, coarticulation; syllable; suprasegmentals—length, stress, tone, intonation and juncture; phonetic transcription: International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

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Acoustic Phonetics: Sound waves— simple and complex, periodic and aperiodic; harmonics; frequency and fundamental frequency, amplitude, duration; resonance, filters, spectrum, spectrogram; formants, transition, burst; voice onset time; aspiration; noise spectra; cues for speech sounds: vowel (monophthong and diphthong), semivowel, stop, fricative, nasal, lateral, glide, places of articulation of consonants.

Phonology

Descriptive Phonology: Phonetics *vs.* phonology; concept of phoneme, phone and allophone; principles of phonemic analysis— phonetic similarity, contrastive distribution, complementary distribution, free variation, pattern congruity; notions of biuniqueness, neutralization and archiphoneme.

Generative Phonology: Linear and non-linear approaches: levels of phonological representation; phonological rules; distinctive features (major class, manner, place, etc.); abstractness controversy; rule ordering and types of rule ordering, markedness; principles of lexical phonology; principles of optimality theory.

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Unit 3. Morphology

Basic Concepts: Scope and nature of morphology; concepts of morpheme, morph, allomorph, zero allomorph, conditions on allomorphs; lexeme and word; Types of morphemes—free and bound; root, stem, base, suffix, infix, prefix, portmanteau morpheme, suppletive, replacive; affixes *vs.* clitics; grammatical categories – tense, aspect, mood, person, gender, number, case; case markers and

case relations; pre- and post-positions; models of morphological description: item and arrangement, item and process, word and paradigm;

Morphological Analysis: Identification of morphemes; morphological alternation; morphophonemic processes; internal and external sandhi; inflection *vs*. derivation; conjugation and declension.

Word-Formation Processes: Derivation (primary *vs*. secondary derivation, nominalization, verbalization, etc.), compounding (types of compounds: endocentric, exocentric, etc.), reduplication, back-formation, conversion, clipping, blending, acronyms, folk etymology, creativity and productivity, blocking, bracketing paradoxes, constraints on affix ordering.

Morpho-syntax: Nominalization and lexicalist hypothesis; grammatical function changing rules: causatives, passives.

Unit 4. Syntax

Traditional and Structural Syntax: parts of speech: Indian classification (*naama, aakhyaata, upasarga, nipaata*); basic syntactic units and their types: word, phrase, clause, sentence, karaka relations; grammatical relations and case relations; construction types (exocentric, endocentric, etc.), immediate constituent analysis.

Generative Syntax: Parameters and universal grammar, null subject parameter, innateness hypothesis, meaning of the term 'generative',

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transformational generative grammar, structure and structure-dependence, diagnostics for structure; complements and adjuncts, principles and parameters theory, X-bar theory, theta theory, binding theory; pro-drop, NP-movement, wh-movement, head movement, adjunction and substitution, constraints on movement, subjacency, government and proper government, small clauses, topicalization; unergatives and unaccusatives, VP-internal subject hypothesis; split VP and VP-shell hypothesis, cross-over phenomena; checking theory of case, copy theory of movement, inclusiveness principle.

Some Key Concepts in the Minimalist Programme: Spell-out, greed, procrastination, last resort, AGR-based case theory, multiple-spec hypothesis, strong and weak features; interpretable and non-interpretable features.

Transformational Components: The copy theory of movement, its properties, checking devices and features of convergence.

Unit 5. Semantics and Pragmatics

Semantics: Types of meaning; descriptive, emotive and phatic; sense and reference, connotation and denotation, sense relations (homonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, synonymy, etc.); types of opposition (taxonomic, polar, etc.); ambiguity, sentence meaning and truth conditions, contradictions, entailment; ‘abhidha’, ‘laksana’, ‘vyanjana’; Notions of membership, union, intersection,

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cardinality; mapping and functions; propositions, truth values, sentential connectives; arguments, predicates, quantifiers, variables; componential analysis; definiteness, mood and modality, specific vs. generic; definite and indefinite; compositionality and its limitations.

Pragmatics: Language use in context; communication: message model and inferential model of communication, sentence meaning and utterance meaning; speech acts; deixis; presupposition and implicature: Gricean maxims; information structure; indexicals, politeness, power and solidarity, discourse analysis.

Unit 6. Historical Linguistics

Sound Change: Neogrammarian laws of phonetic change: Grimm's, Verner's, Grassmann's Laws; genesis and spread of sound change; split and merger; conditioned *vs.* unconditioned change; types of changes—phonetic vs. phonemic changes; assimilation and dissimilation, coalescence, metathesis, deletion, epenthesis; lexical diffusion of sound change; analogy and its relationship to sound change; reconstructing the proto-stages of languages; tree and wave models; relative chronology of different changes. Sociolinguistic approach to language change: social motivation of language change; study of sound change in progress.

Morphosyntactic and Semantic Change: Phonological change leading to changes in morphology and syntax; syncretism, grammaticalisation and lexicalisation; principles of recovering grammatical categories and

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contrasts; semantic change and processes of semantic change—extension, narrowing, figurative speech.

Linguistic Reconstruction: External vs. internal reconstruction: comparative method, collection of cognates, establishing phonological correspondences; reconstruction of the phonemes of the proto-language based on contrast and complementation; morphophonemic alternations as the source for reconstruction; recovering historical contrasts by comparing, alternating and non-alternating paradigms; accounting for exceptions to sound change—analogy, borrowing, onomatopoeia, the interplay of analogy and sound change; lexicostatistics.

Language Contact and Dialect Geography: Linguistic borrowing, lexical and structural; motivations, loan translation, loan blend, calque, assimilated and unassimilated loans: *tadbhava* and *tatsama;* different types of borrowing--cultural, intimate and dialect; classification of loanwords; impact of borrowing on language; pidgins and creoles; bilingualism as the source for borrowing; dialect geography: dialect atlas; isogloss; focal area, transition area and relic area.

Unit 7. Sociolinguistics

Basic Concepts: Sociolinguistics and sociology of language; micro-and macro approaches to language in society; linguistic repertoire: language, dialect, sociolect, idiolect; diglossia, taboo, slang; elaborated and restricted codes; speech community, communicative competence, ethnography of speaking; language of

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wider communication; lingua franca; language and social inequality; language in diaspora; new linguistic world orders.

Linguistic Variability: Patterns in linguistic variation, linguistic variables and their co-variation with linguistic dimensions, social class / social network / age / gender/ ethnicity; language loyalty, social identity and social attitudes, stereotypes.

Language Contact: Bilingualism, multilingualism; code-mixing and code-switching; outcomes of language contact: language maintenance, borrowing, convergence, substratum effect, pidginization and creolization; language loss.

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Language Development: Language planning, corpus and status planning, standardisation and modernisation; language movements – state and societal interventions; script development and modifications; linguistic minorities and their problems.

Language Ecology and Endangerment: Superdiversity; linguistic landscaping, linguistic vitality, language endangerment, parameters of endangerment, documentation of endangered languages, revitalisation.

Sociolinguistic Methodology: Sampling and tools; identification of sociolinguistic variables and their variants; data processing and interpretation; quantitative analysis of data; variable rules; ethnomethodology; participant observation.

Unit 8. Areal Typology and South Asian Language Families

Language Typology, Universals and Linguistic Relatedness: Language typology and language universals; morphological types of languages—agglutinative, analytical (isolating), synthetic fusional (inflecting), infixing and polysynthetic (incorporating) languages. formal and substantive universals, absolute and statistical universals; implicational and non-implicational universals; linguistic relatedness—genetic, typological and areal classification of languages.

Approaches for Study: Inductive vs deductive approaches; universals of language and parametric variation; word order typology; Greenberg's characteristics for verb final and verb medial languages and related features in the context of South Asian Languages.

Salient Features of South Asian Languages: Phonetic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic features of Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman language families of South Asia; Linguistic Survey of India as a source of information; contact induced typological change; convergence and syntactic change.

India as a Linguistc Area: The notion of linguistic area; language contact and convergence with special reference to the concept of 'India as a Linguistic Area'; features of retroflexion, vowel harmony, aspiration, reduplication, echo formation, onomatopoeia, explicator

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compound verbs, anaphora; India as a sociolinguistic area, India as a semantic area; notion of microlinguistic area.

Unit 9. Interdisciplinary and Applied Linguistics—I (Psycholinguistics, Language Learning and Language Teaching)

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Psycholinguistics

Basic Concepts: Basic issues in psycholinguistics, brain language relationship, the different theoretical orientations: empiricist-behaviourist, biological-nativist, and cognitive-interactionalist, biological foundations of language; language acquisition and stages; critical period hypothesis.

Language Processing: The processes of perception, comprehension and production; evidence of language production; steps in comprehension; mental representation of language and lexicon; relationship between comprehension and production.

Clinical Psycholinguistics: Normal and pathological language; aphasia; dyslexia; stuttering; language in the hearing-impaired; language in mental retardation.

Language Learning and Language Teaching:

Language Teaching and Language Learning: First and second language learning; behaviouristic and cognitive theories of language learning; social and

psychological aspects of second language acquisition; methods of language teaching; materials and teaching-aids in language teaching; computer assisted language teaching (CALT); language testing: types of tests; validity, reliability and standardization of tests; Interlanguage.

Language Teaching Analysis: Goals of language teaching; factors in the preparation of a language teaching syllabus: linguistic theory, social and psychological factors, needs analysis, class-room presentation; text-book evaluation; types of syllabus: structural, communicative, notional; the role of the teacher and teacher training; role of self-access packages; socio-linguistic and psychological aspects of language teaching and learning.

Contrastive Analysis: Error analysis and interlanguage; basic interpersonal communicative skills (BICS) and cognitive advanced language proficiency (CALP);

Unit 10. Interdisciplinary and Applied Linguistics—II (Translation, Lexicography, Computational Linguistics, Stylistics, Language and Media)

Translation

Paraphrase, translation and transcreation; translation of literary text and technical text; use of linguistics in translation; linguistic affinity and translatability; untranslatability; units of translation; equivalence of meaning and style; translation loss and gain; problems of cultural terms; scientific terms; idioms, metaphors and proverbs; false friends and translation shifts; evaluation of

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translation; fidelity and readability; types of translation—simultaneous interpretation, machine aided translation, media translation (dubbing, copy-editing, advertisement, slogans, jingles, etc.)

Lexicography

Making of a Dictionary: Linguistics and lexicography, dictionary entries—arrangement of information; meaning descriptions—synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy and hyponymy; treatment of technical terms *vs.* general words.

Types of Dictionaries: Literary, scientific and technical; comprehensive and concise, monolingual and bilingual; general and learner's. historical and etymological, dictionary of idioms and phrases, encyclopaedic dictionary, electronic dictionary, reverse dictionary, thesaurus and other distinguishing purposes and features of various types; computational lexicography.

Computational Linguistics

Artificial intelligence and language; natural language processing (NLP)*;* computational linguistics and its relation to allied disciplines; machine language; parsing and generation; parsers; compilers; interpreters—information processing, structuring and manipulating data; corpus building; attempts of NLP and corpus work in India: Anusāraka parsing: morphological recognizers, analyzers and generators for Indian languages; designing code, building of machine translation systems (MTS); hyper grammars, building of word nets, The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English, the TDIL Corpus Project.

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Stylistics

Style— individual style, period style; style as choice, style as deviation, style as ‘rīti’, style as ‘alankāra’; style as ‘vyanjanā’ (‘vakrokti’); Foregrounding; Parallelism; Text as grammar: structure and texture, cohesion and coherence; semiotic aspects of a literary text; stylistics of discourse; levels of stylistic analysis—phonological, lexical, syntactic and semantic; stylistic devices in literary texts.

Language and Media

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Mass media: print and electronic, types of language used in mass media: news, editorials, advertising, writing and editing for print and electronic media, impact of mass media on language.

CHAPTER 01

Language and Linguistics

1. Which of the following best defines the philological notion of language?
(A) Language viewed as a dynamic system of human social behavior.
(B) Language as written texts with specific norms of purity.
(C) Language as a cognitive faculty found in the human mind.
(D) Language as an arbitrary system of signs and symbols.

2. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The notion of linguistic competence' refers to a speaker's actual use of language in concrete situations.
Statement II : The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer' operates in a completely homogeneous speech-community.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. The study of language as a cultural heritage primarily involves:
(A) The analysis of grammatical structures in functional isolation.
(B) The study of universal design features across human cultures.
(C) The codification and transmission of cultural behaviors.
(D) The interpretation of language as systems of arbitrary signs.

4. Which of the following is NOT considered a communicative function of language?
(A) Phatic
(B) Emotive
(C) Metalinguistic
(D) Argumentative

5. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Saussurean Dichotomy)
P. Langue
Q. Parole
R. Synchronic
S. Diachronic
List II: (Description)
1. The study of language at a particular point in time.
2. The abstract linguistic system shared by a community.
3. The study of language through its historical development.
4. The individual, concrete act of speaking.
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

6. A writing system where each symbol primarily represents a syllable is known as:
(A) An alphabetic system
(B) A syllabic system
(C) A logographic system
(D) A semiotic system

7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the levels of language analysis.
(A) The levels of analysis, such as phonology and syntax, are considered to be in a hierarchical relationship.
(B) The linguistic units of a higher level are generally composed of units from a lower level.
(C) The interrelations between different levels are a key area of linguistic study.
(D) Each level of analysis operates completely independently of the others.

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The relationship between a signifier and a signified is, according to Saussure, fundamentally arbitrary.

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Reason (R) : There is no inherent or natural connection between the sound-image of a word and the concept it represents.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. The concept of linguistic relativity' suggests that:
(A) All languages share a universal underlying grammar.
(B) Language structure has no influence on human perception.
(C) Language structure influences speakers' worldview.
(D) Language complexity relates only to speaker population.

10. Consider the following statements about the approaches to the study of language:
I. The Indian tradition of language study is a relatively recent development.
II. The semiotic approach focuses on the interpretation of signs.
III. The Greco-Roman tradition contributed significantly to Western linguistic thought.
IV. Studying language as a system of social behavior is irrelevant in modern linguistics.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and IV only
(D) III and IV only

11. The phatic' function of language is primarily concerned with:
(A) Expressing the speaker's internal emotional states.
(B) Conveying factual information about the physical world.
(C) Focusing on aesthetic features of the message form.
(D) Establishing, prolonging, or ending communication.

12. Which of the following represents the most appropriate description of -etic' categorization in linguistics?
(A) An analysis from a native speaker's viewpoint, focusing on meaningful units.
(B) An analysis from an external observer's view, using universal criteria.
(C) A categorization based on historical phonetic shifts within the language.
(D) A categorization that only addresses the orthography of specific languages.

13. Arrange the following levels of linguistic analysis in their conventional hierarchical order, from the smallest units to the largest.
1. Syntactic
2. Morphological
3. Phonological
4. Semantic
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

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14. The term signifier' in Saussurean linguistics refers to:
(A) The concept or meaning.
(B) The object in the real world.
(C) The context of the utterance.
(D) The sound-image or graphic representation.

15. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Poetic function - Focus on the message for its own sake
(B) Emotive function - Focus on the addressee
(C) Conative function - Focus on the context
(D) Referential function - Focus on the message

16. What is the central idea behind the notion that language is an object" with autonomy"?
(A) Language can only be understood through its specific social and cultural context.
(B) Language is a self-contained structural system, independent of its users.
(C) Language's primary function is to serve as a universal tool for communication.
(D) Language is an innate biological faculty that cannot be analyzed as an object.

17. Which field of enquiry is most concerned with the study of language in relation to the brain and its neural processes?
(A) Sociology

(B) Neurology
(C) Anthropology
(D) Geography

18. Consider the following statements regarding language analysis:
I. Contrast' refers to the idea that linguistic units are defined by their differences from other units.
II. Complementation' refers to the predictable occurrence of units in different environments.
III. Distribution' describes the set of contexts in which a linguistic unit can appear.
IV. The notion of a rule' is only applicable at the syntactic level.
V. An -emic' categorization is from an insider's, or system-internal, perspective.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, III, and V only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, and V only

19. The metalinguistic' function of language is exemplified when language is used to:
(A) Express strong feelings like joy or anger.
(B) Give a command or make a request.
(C) Discuss the properties of language itself.
(D) Tell a story or a poem.

20. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A logographic writing system uses signs that represent individual sounds.
Statement II : An alphabetic writing system uses signs that predominantly represent morphemes or whole words.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

21. The distinction between description' and explanation' of grammatical facts primarily concerns:
(A) Describing spoken language vs. explaining written language.
(B) Describing synchronic states vs. explaining diachronic changes.
(C) Describing what is said vs. explaining why it is said that way.
(D) Describing language for learners vs. explaining it for native speakers.

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer' is a theoretical abstraction.
Reason (R) : It is created to allow for the study of linguistic competence' without interference from performance variables like memory limitations or distractions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. Which of the following is the best example of a syntagmatic' relationship in language?
(A) The choice between the words walk', run', and stroll'.
(B) The relationship between the words happy' and unhappy'.
(C) The historical evolution of the word nice' across centuries.
(D) The sequential arrangement of words in a complete sentence.

24. The study of the relationship between language and society, including how language is used in communities and families, is central to which discipline connected to Linguistics?
(A) Sociology
(B) Psychology
(C) Philosophy
(D) Neurology

25. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Language as a cultural heritage
Q. Language as a cognitive system
R. Language as a system of signs
S. Language and its neural basis
List II: (Field of Study)
1. Semiotics
2. Neurology
3. Anthropology
4. Psychology

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Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

26. The notion of design features' of language refers to:
(A) The aesthetic qualities that make language poetic.
(B) Core properties that define and distinguish human language.
(C) The specific grammatical rules of a particular language.
(D) The stylistic choices made by an author in literary texts.

27. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the senior-most Saussurean concepts.
(A) Langue - The social, abstract system
(B) Parole - The individual utterance
(C) Signifier - Sound-image
(D) Syntagmatic - in absentia' relationship

28. Consider the following statements about the Nature of Language':
I. Language in its spoken mode is considered primary over the written mode in modern linguistics.
II. The philological notion of language emphasizes change and evolution over purity.
III. Codification is a process associated with preserving language as a cultural heritage.
IV. Language cannot function as a marker of social identity.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only

29. The existence of a language faculty' is a concept most strongly associated with the idea that:
(A) Language is learned entirely through social interaction and imitation.
(B) Language is a tool developed by humans for purely practical communication.
(C) Language ability is an innate, genetically endowed component of the mind.
(D) All languages evolved from a single proto-language.

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30. In the study of language, paradigmatic' relationships are best described as:
(A) Relationships of choice and substitution.
(B) Relationships of sequence and combination.
(C) Relationships of historical development.
(D) Relationships between language and thought.

31. If a linguist is studying the sound system of a previously undocumented language to identify its significant sound units (phonemes), they are making an:
(A) Etic categorization
(B) Explanatory categorization
(C) Diachronic categorization
(D) Emic categorization

32. Which of the following correctly identifies the ancient traditions of language study?
(A) Only the Greco-Roman tradition is recognized as ancient.
(B) Both Indian and Greco-Roman traditions are recognized as ancient approaches.
(C) Only the Indian tradition is recognized as ancient.
(D) The Semiotic tradition is recognized as the most ancient.

33. Consider the following statements regarding writing systems:
I. A logographic system uses one sign for one morpheme or word.
II. A syllabic system represents consonants and vowels with separate signs.
III. An alphabetic system, like English, represents sounds.
IV. Sign language is not considered a true writing system.
V. The units of writing can be based on sounds, syllables, or morphemes.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, III and V only
(B) II, IV and V only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) III, IV and V only

34. The relevance of Linguistics to Education is most evident in the area of:

(A) Developing artificial intelligence.
(B) Tracing the geographical spread of dialects.
(C) Analyzing the philosophical nature of meaning.
(D) Understanding language acquisition and designing teaching methods.

35. The conative function of language is oriented towards:
(A) The addressee
(B) The speaker
(C) The context
(D) The code

36. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The synchronic study of language focuses on its evolution over a period of time.
Statement II : The diachronic study of language analyzes its state at a single point in time.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

37. The idea that linguistic units are defined and have value based on their opposition to other units in the same system is central to the notion of:
(A) Complementation
(B) Distribution
(C) Contrast
(D) Hierarchy

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Semiotics is relevant to the study of language.
Reason (R) : Language is a system of signs, and semiotics is the general study of the interpretation of signs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

39. Which of the following is NOT typically recognized as a field to which linguistics is relevant?
(A) Computer Science
(B) Anthropology
(C) Economics
(D) Speech Sciences

40. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of linguistic competence'?
(A) Underlying knowledge of the rules of one's language.
(B) The ability to speak multiple languages fluently.
(C) Flawless performance in any specific given situation.
(D) The body of literature written in a certain language.

41. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Level of Analysis)
P. Phonology
Q. Morphology
R. Syntax
S. Semantics
List II: (Basic Unit of Study)
1. Morpheme
2. Sentence/Phrase
3. Meaning
4. Phoneme
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

42. What does the word lexicon' mean?" This question is an example of language performing which function?
(A) Phatic
(B) Poetic
(C) Metalinguistic
(D) Emotive

43. Which chronological order reflects the hierarchy of analysis from larger structures to smaller components?
1. Morphological analysis
2. Phonological analysis
3. Syntactic analysis
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3

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(D) 3, 2, 1

44. The philological concern with the purity' of a language implies a view that is:
(A) Descriptive, accepting all forms of language use.
(B) Cognitive, focusing on mental language processes.
(C) Synchronic, analyzing language at one specific point.
(D) Prescriptive, favoring certain forms and resisting change.

45. A researcher studying how children in a specific community learn and use kinship terms is primarily investigating:
(A) Language as a marker of social identity.
(B) Language as a written text.
(C) Language as an autonomous object.
(D) Language as a system of social behavior.

46. Consider the following statements:
I. Langue is the abstract system of a language.
II. Parole is the concrete, individual act of speech.
III. The distinction between langue and parole was proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure.
IV. Langue is the main object of study for structural linguistics.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

47. The concept of complementation' in linguistic analysis is related to:
(A) The interchangeability of two units in the same context.
(B) The mutually exclusive distribution of two units.
(C) The hierarchical arrangement of linguistic levels.
(D) The arbitrary nature of the linguistic sign.

48. A Japanese kana' character, which represents a combination like ka', is an example of which unit of writing?
(A) Alphabetic
(B) Syllabic
(C) Logographic
(D) Ideographic

49. Identify the correct statement about the semiotic approach to language.
(A) It views language primarily as a tool for expressing emotion.
(B) It treats language as one of many systems of signs used for communication.
(C) It is exclusively concerned with the historical development of words.
(D) It rejects the idea that language has a systematic structure.

50. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The notion of an ideal speaker-hearer' is introduced to study language performance.
Statement II : The study of linguistic competence' aims to understand the abstract knowledge a speaker has.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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51. The field of Speech Sciences' is relevant to linguistics as it deals with:
(A) The historical origins of languages.
(B) The social rules governing conversation.
(C) The logical structure of sentences.
(D) The physical production and perception of speech sounds.

52. Consider the following statements about the levels of linguistic analysis:
I. Phonetics deals with the physical properties of speech sounds.
II. Morphology is the study of word formation.
III. Syntax is concerned with the structure of sentences.
IV. Pragmatics is a subfield dealing with meaning in context.
V. These levels are distinct and have no interrelations.
Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) V only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV are all correct statements.

53. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : A linguist adopting a synchronic approach would not study the change in the meaning of the word silly' from blessed' to foolish'.

Reason (R) : Synchronic analysis is concerned with the state of a language at a particular point in time, not with its historical evolution.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

54. In a sentence, the choice between ate", devoured", and nibbled" illustrates a:
(A) Syntagmatic relationship
(B) Paradigmatic relationship
(C) Diachronic relationship
(D) Phonological relationship

55. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Function)
P. Referential
Q. Emotive
R. Conative
S. Phatic
List II: (Focus)
1. Addresser
2. Addressee
3. Contact
4. Context
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

56. Which concept is NOT part of Saussure's dichotomies?
(A) Langue and Parole
(B) Competence and Performance
(C) Synchronic and Diachronic
(D) Signifier and Signified

57. The study of how language varies over physical space is the primary concern of linguistics' relationship with:
(A) Sociology
(B) Geography
(C) History
(D) Anthropology

58. Which of the following is an example of language functioning as a marker of social identity?
(A) Using technical jargon to write a scientific paper.
(B) A group of teenagers using specific slang to distinguish themselves from adults.
(C) A poet using metaphors to create a powerful image.
(D) A child learning the names of different animals.

59. The fundamental difference between an -emic and an -etic approach is that the -emic approach is:
(A) System-external and comparative
(B) System-internal and functional
(C) Historical and evolutionary
(D) Physical and acoustic

60. Consider the following statements:
I. A Chinese character representing an entire word is logographic.
II. English uses a purely alphabetic system with no irregularities.
III. Sign language lacks the structural complexity of spoken languages.
IV. Units of writing can be based on sound, syllable, or morpheme/word.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only

61. Wow, what a beautiful sunset!" This utterance primarily serves which linguistic function?
(A) Conative
(B) Emotive
(C) Referential
(D) Phatic

62. The description vs. explanation' debate in language analysis centers on:
(A) Whether to focus on ancient or modern languages.
(B) Whether to just state grammatical facts or

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account for why they exist.
(C) Whether to analyze spoken or written forms of language.
(D) Whether to adopt a synchronic or diachronic perspective.

63. Which of the following represents the correct chronological development of key linguistic ideas?
1. Saussurean dichotomies
2. Notion of an ideal speaker-hearer'
3. Ancient Greco-Roman language studies
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 2, 1

64. The notion of codification' of a language for its preservation as cultural heritage would typically involve:
(A) Allowing the language to change freely without intervention.
(B) Creating dictionaries, grammars, and standardized writing systems.
(C) Discouraging the use of the language in official domains.
(D) Studying the language only from a historical perspective.

65. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature of language.
(A) Language can be viewed as an object of study with its own autonomous structure.
(B) The concept of norm' and purity' is associated with a philological and literary notion of language.
(C) Language exists only in its spoken mode, with writing being a secondary representation.
(D) Sign language is a valid form of language with its own structure.

66. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The syntagmatic axis of language deals with substitution and choice.
Statement II : The paradigmatic axis of language deals with combination and sequence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

67. The relationship between Linguistics and Computer Science is most prominently seen in the field of:
(A) Sociolinguistics
(B) Historical Linguistics
(C) Natural Language Processing (NLP)
(D) Dialectology

68. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Linguistic Term)
P. Linguistic Relativity
Q. Language Faculty
R. Ideal Speaker-Hearer
S. Semiotics
List II: (Associated Idea)
1. Innate ability
2. Interpretation of signs
3. Influence on thought
4. Theoretical abstraction
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

69. The poetic' function of language focuses on:
(A) The accuracy of the information conveyed.
(B) The emotional state of the speaker.
(C) The form of the message itself, its sounds, rhythms, and ambiguities.
(D) The relationship between the speaker and the listener.

70. Consider the following statements regarding the study of language:
I. The semiotic approach is limited to spoken language only.
II. Language as a system of communication involves multiple functions.
III. The ancient Indian tradition included systematic approaches to language.
IV. Language can be studied as a cognitive system.
V. The concept of linguistic relativity is universally accepted without debate.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, and V only

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71. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The study of parole' presents challenges for systematic linguistic analysis in the Saussurean framework.

Reason (R) : Parole' is heterogeneous, individual, and momentary, whereas Saussurean linguistics aims to study the homogeneous and social system of langue'.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. What is the primary focus when language is considered as an object' with structure'?
(A) Its use in different social classes.
(B) Its role in transmitting cultural values.
(C) Its internal system of units and components.
(D) Its effect on the listener's emotions.

73. The notion of rule' at different levels of language implies that:
(A) Language use is chaotic and unpredictable.
(B) There are prescriptive norms that must be followed for correct speech.
(C) There are underlying, systematic principles governing the combination of linguistic units.
(D) Only the syntactic level is governed by rules.

74. A linguist comparing the grammatical structures of English and Japanese to understand how they shape thought is working within the framework of:
(A) Semiotics
(B) Philology
(C) Linguistic Relativity
(D) Diachronic linguistics

75. Which of the following is the best example of a logographic unit of writing?
(A) The letter p' in English.
(B) The Japanese character for go' , representing a syllable.
(C) The Chinese character for water', representing a word/morpheme.
(D) The question mark ?' punctuation.

76. Identify the correct statement.
(A) A diachronic study of English would analyze the language of Shakespeare and modern-day tweets.
(B) A synchronic study of English would analyze the state of the language only at a specific point in time, such as the 21st century.
(C) Diachronic and synchronic are interchangeable terms.
(D) Saussure argued that diachronic study is more scientific than synchronic study.

77. The relevance of linguistics to the study of Literature is primarily in:
(A) Providing tools for the stylistic and structural analysis of literary texts.
(B) Determining the historical accuracy of events in a novel.
(C) Translating literary works into computer code.
(D) Investigating the neural processes of the author.

78. Consider the following statements about language analysis:
I. The relationship between phonetics and phonology can be seen as an etic/emic distinction.
II. A linguistic unit's distribution is irrelevant to defining it.
III. The notion of contrast helps in identifying phonemes in a language.
IV. Morphology and syntax are entirely separate and do not influence each other.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only

79. The phrase Hello, can you hear me?" in a phone call primarily serves the:
(A) Referential function
(B) Metalinguistic function
(C) Phatic function
(D) Poetic function

80. What distinguishes the description' of grammatical facts from their explanation'?
(A) Description states rules, while explanation

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accounts for why those rules exist.
(B) Description focuses on speech, while explanation handles written formal codes.
(C) Description is synchronic, while explanation tracks diachronic language shifts.
(D) Description manages sounds, while explanation interprets the layer of meaning.

81. The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer" is a theoretical construct used to analyze:
(A) Linguistic performance
(B) Linguistic competence
(C) Diachronic change
(D) Social dialects

82. Which of the following is NOT one of the Saussurean dichotomies?
(A) Syntagmatic and paradigmatic
(B) Signifier and signified
(C) Synchronic and diachronic
(D) Description and explanation

83. Arrange the following linguistic concepts in the chronological order of their prominence.
1. Philological notions of norm and purity
2. Saussurean structuralism
3. Cognitive view of language (e.g., language faculty)

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3

84. The study of meaning in context, which is related to the semantic level, is the domain of:
(A) Phonetics
(B) Morphology
(C) Pragmatics
(D) Syntax

85. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The design features' of language help to distinguish human language from animal communication.
Reason (R) : Features like displacement (talking about things not present in time or space) are generally absent in most animal communication systems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Writing System Type)
P. Alphabetic
Q. Syllabic
R. Logographic
S. Sign Language
List II: (Example Unit)
1. A handshape representing a concept
2. A single character for the word tree'
3. The letter b'
4. A character for the sound ma'

Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

87. Which of the following statements about langue' is incorrect?
(A) It is the social part of language, shared by a community.
(B) It is the system of rules and conventions.
(C) It is the primary object of study for structural linguistics.
(D) It is the individual, concrete act of speaking.

88. The study of how people from different cultural backgrounds use language to perform social actions is a point of intersection between linguistics and:
(A) Sociology
(B) Geography
(C) Anthropology
(D) History

89. Consider the following statements:
I. Language can be studied as a cognitive system.
II. Language can be studied as a system of social behavior.
III. The cognitive and social approaches to language study are mutually exclusive.
IV. The semiotic approach views language as one of various sign systems.

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Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only

90. Mind your own business!" is an utterance that primarily exemplifies the:
(A) Conative function
(B) Phatic function
(C) Referential function
(D) Poetic function

91. The notion that the levels of linguistic analysis (phonology, morphology, syntax) are interrelated means that:
(A) The levels can be studied in any random order.
(B) Each level is a self-contained and closed system.
(C) Phonology is the most important level that determines all others.
(D) A rule in one level can have consequences for or be influenced by another level.

92. The Greco-Roman tradition of language study was primarily:
(A) Cognitive and psychological.
(B) Prescriptive and philosophical.
(C) Sociological and anthropological.
(D) Descriptive and based on field work.

93. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The preservation of linguistic purity is a central tenet of modern descriptive linguistics.
Statement II : The codification of a language into grammars and dictionaries is an act of preserving it as a cultural heritage.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

94. The existence of different registers (e.g., formal vs. informal speech) within a single language for use in different social contexts demonstrates language as a:
(A) System of social behaviour
(B) Fixed and unchangeable object
(C) Purely cognitive phenomenon
(D) Set of arbitrary sounds

95. Consider the following concepts related to the Nature of Language':
I. Autonomy of structure
II. Design features
III. Linguistic competence
IV. Purity and norm
V. Language faculty
Which of these concepts are most associated with a formal/cognitive view of language rather than a philological/social view?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

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96. A synchronic analysis of the English language would be:
(A) A study of the evolution of pronouns from Old English to Modern English.
(B) A description of the verb system in contemporary British English.
(C) A comparison of English vocabulary with its German roots.
(D) An account of the influence of Norman French on English.

97. The relevance of linguistics to philosophy is particularly strong in the subfield of:
(A) Phonetics, dealing with speech sounds.
(B) Philosophy of language, dealing with concepts like meaning, reference, and truth.
(C) Morphology, dealing with word structure.
(D) Sociolinguistics, dealing with language variation.

98. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : According to Saussure, linguistic signs are defined negatively, by what they are not.
Reason (R) : The value of a sign comes from its difference from all the other signs in the system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

99. Which of the following is the most appropriate term for a speaker's underlying knowledge of their language, separate from actual use?
(A) Parole
(B) Performance
(C) Competence
(D) Phatic function

100. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Linguistic Approach)
P. Philological Notion
Q. Semiotic Approach
R. Social Behavior Approach
S. Cognitive System Approach
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Language use in community and family.
2. Innate faculty and relation to thought.
3. Norm, purity, and preservation.
4. Interpretation of signs.
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

101. The concept of -emic' categorization in linguistics refers to:
(A) An analysis of language based on universal, external criteria.
(B) An analysis of the physical properties of speech sounds.
(C) Functional distinctions within a specific language system.
(D) An analysis of language change over time.

102. Which of the following is NOT typically recognized as a level of language analysis?
(A) Morphological
(B) Stylistic
(C) Syntactic
(D) Semantic/pragmatic

103. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" is a phrase that draws attention to its sound patterns. This is a prominent example of the:
(A) Referential function
(B) Phatic function
(C) Poetic function
(D) Conative function

104. Consider the following statements about language and other fields:
I. Linguistics is relevant to Psychology in understanding language acquisition.
II. Linguistics is relevant to Sociology in studying language and social identity.
III. Linguistics is relevant to Computer Science in building speech recognition systems.
IV. Linguistics is relevant to the study of literature and style.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

105. Arrange the following communicative functions based on the orientation from Speaker -> Message -> Hearer.
1. Emotive
2. Conative
3. Poetic
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2

106. The distinction between langue' and parole' is a central concept proposed by:
(A) Noam Chomsky
(B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Panini
(D) Plato

107. A case study of a patient with a brain injury that affects their ability to form grammatical sentences would be of interest to which field related to linguistics?
(A) Sociolinguistics
(B) Anthropological Linguistics
(C) Neurolinguistics
(D) Geolinguistics

108. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Sign language is a system of gestures that lacks a systematic grammar or structure.
Statement II : Sign language is recognized as a form of language alongside spoken and written modes.

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

109. The transmission of cultural knowledge and behavior' through language highlights its role as:
(A) A marker of social identity
(B) An autonomous object
(C) A cultural heritage
(D) A cognitive system

110. Which statement best represents the idea of Linguistic Relativity'?
(A) The language one speaks influences one's perception of reality.
(B) All languages are equally complex and valid.
(C) Language is relative to the social context in which it is used.
(D) The meaning of a word is relative and not fixed.

111. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A rule in phonology, like the assimilation of /n/ to /m/ before /p/ in the word input' (pronounced imput'), shows the interrelation between levels.
Reason (R) : This demonstrates that phonological processes can be conditioned by morphological boundaries (the joining of in-' and -put').
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

112. The study of the distribution of a linguistic unit involves identifying:
(A) The number of people who use the unit.
(B) The set of linguistic environments in which the unit can occur.
(C) The geographical regions where the unit is found.
(D) The historical origin of the unit.

113. Match List I with List II.
List I: (School/Tradition)
P. Ancient Indian Tradition
Q. Greco-Roman Tradition
R. Philological Notion
S. Semiotic Approach
List II: (Key Notion)
1. Norm and Purity
2. Interpretation of Signs
3. Detailed phonetic and grammatical analysis (e.g., Panini)
4. Roots of Western grammar and rhetoric
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

114. The autonomy' of language as an object of study implies that:
(A) It can be analyzed as a formal system without reference to its social function.
(B) Every individual has their own autonomous version of language.
(C) Language is independent of human cognition.
(D) Language does not change over time.

115. Consider the following statements about Saussurean concepts:
I. The relationship between signifier and signified is arbitrary.
II. Langue is the abstract social system of language.
III. The syntagmatic relationship is one of combination.
IV. The paradigmatic relationship is one of substitution.
V. Saussure prioritized the synchronic study of language.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and V only
(B) II, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and V only

116. Which of the following questions falls under a synchronic' investigation?
(A) How did the Great Vowel Shift affect the English language?
(B) What are the rules for plural formation in

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modern standard German?
(C) What is the origin of the word algebra'?
(D) How has the use of the pronoun they' evolved over the last 500 years?

117. The idea of an ideal speaker-hearer' in a homogeneous speech-community' is a methodological idealization primarily intended to:
(A) Study the diversity of dialects in a region.
(B) Isolate competence from performance variables.
(C) Analyze the effects of social factors on language use.
(D) Document the historical changes in a language.

118. The referential function of language is primarily concerned with:
(A) The channel of communication.
(B) The speaker's attitude.
(C) The information content or the context being referred to.
(D) The aesthetic form of the message.

119. A study analyzing how the choice of address forms (e.g., Tu' vs. Vous' in French) reflects social relationships would be an intersection of linguistics and:
(A) Neurology
(B) Sociology
(C) Geography
(D) Speech Sciences

120. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the hierarchy of linguistic analysis.
(A) A sentence is composed of phrases and words.
(B) A word is composed of morphemes.
(C) A morpheme is composed of phonemes.
(D) A phoneme is composed of sentences.

121. Consider the following statements:
I. A writing system where a sign represents a word is logographic.
II. A writing system where a sign represents a sound is alphabetic.
III. A writing system where a sign represents a syllable is syllabic.
IV. All writing systems are fundamentally alphabetic.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) IV only
(D) II and III only

122. The term parole' refers to:
(A) The abstract system of a language.
(B) The set of grammatical rules.
(C) The concrete act of speaking by an individual.
(D) The historical development of a language.

123. The notion of contrast' in phonology helps to distinguish between /p/ and /b/ in English because:
(A) They can be used interchangeably in all words.
(B) Substituting one for the other can change the meaning of a word (e.g., pat' vs. bat').
(C) They are produced in the same way by the vocal organs.
(D) They always appear in complementary distribution.

124. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The conative function of language is focused on the addresser (the speaker).
Statement II : The emotive function of language is focused on the addressee (the listener).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

125. The existence of a language faculty' is proposed to explain:
(A) The great diversity of languages in the world.
(B) The speed and uniformity of first language acquisition in children.
(C) The difficulties people have in learning a second language.
(D) The social functions of language in a community.

126. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The philological notion of purity' is generally rejected by modern

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descriptive linguists.

Reason (R) : Modern descriptive linguistics aims to describe language as it is used, not to prescribe how it should be used or to prevent it from changing.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

127. In the sentence The young boy ran quickly," the relationship between ran' and quickly' is:
(A) Paradigmatic
(B) Syntagmatic
(C) Diachronic
(D) Semiotic

128. What is the most appropriate description of the relevance of linguistics to education?
(A) It informs language teaching methodologies and curriculum development.
(B) It helps in designing more efficient computer processors.
(C) It provides a basis for creating new philosophical theories.
(D) It helps cartographers map dialect boundaries.

129. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Competence
Q. Performance
R. Langue
S. Parole
List II: (Definition)
1. The actual use of language in concrete situations.
2. The underlying knowledge of a language.
3. The individual act of speech.
4. The abstract linguistic system of a community.
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

130. The poetic function' of language is most prominent in which of the following?
(A) A weather report
(B) A legal contract
(C) A nursery rhyme
(D) A set of instructions

131. Which of the following is an example of an -etic' statement in linguistics?
(A) In English, /t/ and /t^h/ are allophones of the same phoneme.
(B) In Hindi, /t/ and /t^h/ are separate phonemes.
(C) The distinction between /p/ and /b/ is meaningful in English.
(D) The sounds [t] and [t^h] are both voiceless alveolar plosives, with the latter being aspirated.

132. Consider the following statements:
I. The synchronic axis is concerned with relations between coexisting things.
II. The diachronic axis is concerned with relations between successive things.
III. Ferdinand de Saussure compared the synchronic state to a chess game in progress.
IV. Structural linguistics emphasizes the importance of the synchronic state.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I and IV only

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133. The idea of studying language as a system of social behaviour is most central to:
(A) Formal syntax
(B) Historical phonology
(C) Neurolinguistics
(D) Sociolinguistics

134. Which of the following is the best example of the metalinguistic' function?
(A) Pass the salt."
(B) I'm so happy today!"
(C) Once upon a time..."
(D) The word run' is a verb."

135. The concept that language is a marker of social identity' implies that:
(A) The language a person speaks can indicate their affiliation with a particular social group.
(B) All speakers of a language have the same

social identity.
(C) Social identity is determined only by grammatical competence.
(D) Language is a biological marker, not a social one.

136. Which chronological order of linguistic analysis is most logical, moving from the abstract sound system to meaning in context?
1. Semantics
2. Pragmatics
3. Phonology
4. Syntax

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

137. Which statement accurately reflects the Saussurean view of the linguistic sign?
(A) The sign is a link between a name and a thing.
(B) The link between the two parts of the sign is natural and necessary.
(C) The signified is the physical sound and the signifier is the mental concept.
(D) The sign is a link between a concept (signified) and a sound-image (signifier).

138. The development of computational models of grammar is a direct application of linguistic principles in the field of:
(A) Education
(B) Anthropology
(C) Computer Science
(D) Geography

139. Consider the following statements regarding approaches to language study:
I. The semiotic approach treats language as a system of signs.
II. The ancient Indian tradition includes sophisticated grammatical analysis.
III. Viewing language as a system of communication involves multiple functions.
IV. Linguistic relativity is a hypothesis about the relationship between language and thought.
V. The Greco-Roman tradition contributed to the study of grammar.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) II, IV, and V only

140. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Contrast' and complementation' are key notions for determining the distribution of linguistic units.
Statement II : Two units in contrast can occur in the same environment and cause a change in meaning.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

141. The philological notion of language preservation is primarily concerned with:
(A) Documenting as many dying languages as possible.
(B) Maintaining a language in its perceived pure' or classic' form.
(C) Analyzing the cognitive processes of language production.
(D) Studying the social variation in contemporary speech.

142. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The distinction between competence and performance is crucial in generative grammar.
Reason (R) : It allows linguists to focus on the idealized, underlying system of knowledge (competence) rather than the messy, error-prone data of actual speech (performance).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

143. A red, round, rubber ball" illustrates a relationship of items in sequence. This is a:
(A) Paradigmatic relationship
(B) Syntagmatic relationship

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(C) Synchronic relationship
(D) Diachronic relationship

144. The study of the role of language in the transmission of cultural knowledge' is a key area of interest for:
(A) Neurolinguistics
(B) Phonetics
(C) Formal semantics
(D) Anthropological linguistics

145. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Function)
P. Emotive
Q. Conative
R. Phatic
S. Metalinguistic
List II: (Example)
1. Testing, one, two, three..."
2. I'm feeling ecstatic!"
3. 'To run' is an infinitive verb."
4. Sit down immediately!"
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

146. A logographic system is one in which the written units correspond to:
(A) Morphemes or words
(B) Sounds (phonemes)
(C) Syllables
(D) Sentences

147. All of the following are recognized approaches to the study of language EXCEPT:
(A) Language as a system of social behavior
(B) Language as a cognitive system
(C) Language as a political tool for control
(D) Semiotic approach

148. The distinction between the sound [p] in spin' (unaspirated) and pin' (aspirated) in English is a phonetic detail. The fact that this difference does not change a word's meaning makes them allophones of one phoneme. This analysis represents a shift from:
(A) An emic to an etic view
(B) An etic to an emic view
(C) A synchronic to a diachronic view
(D) A syntactic to a semantic view

149. Consider the following statements about language analysis:
I. Linguistic units at one level are composed of units from the level below it.
II. The levels of analysis are phonetic/phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic/pragmatic.
III. The notion of a rule is relevant for levels such as syntax and phonology.
IV. Description' and explanation' are considered distinct concepts in linguistics.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and IV only

150. The concept that human beings are born with an innate capacity for language is referred to as the:
(A) Linguistic relativity hypothesis
(B) Language faculty
(C) Semiotic principle
(D) Philological doctrine

151. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In a paradigmatic relationship, linguistic items are in a relationship of and... and...and...'.
Statement II : In a syntagmatic relationship, linguistic items are in a relationship of either... or...'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

152. The goal of providing an explanation' for grammatical facts, rather than just a description', is to:
(A) List all possible sentences in a language.
(B) Account for why the grammar is structured the way it is.
(C) Translate sentences from one language to another.
(D) Prescribe correct usage and condemn incorrect forms.

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153. A historical linguist tracing the development of Latin into the modern Romance languages is engaged in a:
(A) Synchronic study
(B) Diachronic study
(C) Semiotic study
(D) Phatic study

154. Which of the following correctly pairs a field with its area of linguistic relevance?
(A) Sociology - Language as a marker of social identity
(B) Psychology - Geographical distribution of dialects
(C) Neurology - The structure of literary texts
(D) Philosophy - The physical production of speech sounds

155. Consider the following statements:
I. The Indian and Greco-Roman traditions are ancient approaches to language study.
II. The semiotic approach involves the interpretation of signs.
III. Language can be viewed as a system for communicating information.
IV. Noam Chomsky proposed the distinction between competence and performance.
V. The poetic function of language focuses on the message itself.
Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) IV and V only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

156. The notion of linguistic competence' as proposed by Chomsky is analogous to Saussure's concept of:
(A) Parole
(B) Langue
(C) Signifier
(D) Diachrony

157. An analysis of the rules governing word order in English sentences belongs to which level of analysis?
(A) Phonological
(B) Morphological
(C) Syntactic
(D) Pragmatic

158. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The phrase colorless green ideas sleep furiously' is syntactically well-formed but semantically anomalous.
Reason (R) : This demonstrates the autonomy of syntax, showing that a sentence can conform to grammatical rules without making logical sense.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

159. The study of how language is acquired by children and processed in the mind is a central concern where linguistics intersects with:
(A) Anthropology
(B) Psychology
(C) Literature
(D) Geography

160. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Signified
Q. Parole
R. Diachronic
S. Paradigmatic
List II: (Description)
1. Historical study
2. Choice' axis
3. The concept or meaning
4. Individual speech act
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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161. Which of the following does NOT represent a common view of language study?
(A) Language as a written text with norms of purity.
(B) Language as a marker of social identity.
(C) Language as a cognitive system.
(D) Language as an economic commodity.

162. The ideal speaker-hearer' is characterized by:

(A) Perfect language knowledge and freedom from performance errors.
(B) Being a polyglot who speaks many different world languages.
(C) Being an eloquent orator with exceptional public rhetorical skill.
(D) Belonging to a socially prestigious and high-ranking group.

163. Which of the following is an example of the conative function of language?
(A) The sky is blue."
(B) Ouch! That hurts."
(C) Read chapter five for tomorrow."
(D) Hello? Are you there?"

164. Consider the following statements about writing systems:
I. Alphabetic systems use symbols for sounds.
II. Syllabic systems use symbols for syllables.
III. Logographic systems use symbols for words/ morphemes.
IV. Sign language uses a visual-gestural system.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

165. The primary distinction between the phonetic and phonological levels of analysis is that:
(A) Phonetics studies meaning, while phonology studies sound.
(B) Phonetics studies physical sounds; phonology studies their function.
(C) Phonetics is a diachronic study, while phonology is synchronic.
(D) Phonetics deals with written language, while phonology deals with spoken language.

166. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A descriptive grammar of a language aims to state how people should speak.
Statement II : An explanatory account of a grammar aims to understand why the language has the rules it does.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

167. The study of language change over time is known as:
(A) Synchronic linguistics
(B) Diachronic linguistics
(C) Pragmatics
(D) Morphology

168. The notion that language faculty' is an innate component of the human mind is most closely associated with which linguist?
(A) Ferdinand de Saussure
(B) Noam Chomsky
(C) Leonard Bloomfield
(D) Edward Sapir

169. What is the main purpose of the phatic function of language?
(A) To convey information
(B) To express feelings
(C) To maintain social contact
(D) To create artistic effects

170. Consider the following pairs:
I. Langue : Social
II. Parole : Individual
III. Synchronic : Contemporary state
IV. Syntagmatic : Combination
V. Signifier : Sound-image
Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) II, III, and IV only

171. The study of language in its social context, including its use in family and community, links linguistics with:
(A) Anthropology and Sociology
(B) Philosophy and Neurology
(C) Computer Science and Geography
(D) Education and Literature

172. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The units of language at each level of analysis have a specific distribution.
Reason (R) : The distribution of a unit is the total set of contexts in which it can occur, which helps define the unit's identity and function.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

173. The philological idea of language preservation' is distinct from the modern linguistic understanding that:
(A) Language is static and should not be allowed to change.
(B) Language is constantly and naturally evolving.
(C) Written language is more important than spoken language.
(D) Only ancient languages are worthy of study.

174. A linguist claiming that the Eskimo language has many words for snow' because snow is important to their culture is invoking the principle of:
(A) Design Features
(B) Semiotics
(C) Linguistic Relativity
(D) Complementation

175. Which option lists the levels of analysis in the correct hierarchical order from bottom to top?
(A) Syntax, Morphology, Phonology
(B) Phonology, Morphology, Syntax
(C) Morphology, Phonology, Syntax
(D) Syntax, Phonology, Morphology

176. Identify the correct statement about Saussurean structuralism.
(A) Langue is the study of language change, while Parole is the study of language at one point in time.
(B) The synchronic perspective studies language as a system at a point in time.
(C) The syntagmatic axis involves choices from a set of alternatives, like choosing between words.
(D) The relationship between signifier and signified is non-arbitrary and motivated.

177. The relevance of Linguistics to Speech Sciences would be most evident in the study of:
(A) The philosophical problem of meaning.
(B) The acoustics and articulation of speech sounds.
(C) The history of the English language.
(D) The use of dialect in a 19th-century novel.

178. Consider the following statements about language:
I. As a marker of social identity, language can signal group membership.
II. The notion of autonomy' suggests language can be studied as a self-contained system.
III. Codification' is a process associated with dictionaries and grammars.
IV. Design features' are the fundamental properties of language.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only

179. The term signified' refers to:
(A) The physical word or sound-image.
(B) The grammatical function of a word.
(C) The object in the real world.
(D) The mental concept or meaning.

180. The fact that we can talk about unicorns, the future, or the past illustrates which design feature of language?
(A) Displacement
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Duality of patterning
(D) Cultural transmission

181. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The ancient Indian linguistic tradition, exemplified by Panini, provided a highly systematic and rigorous grammar of Sanskrit.
Statement II : The ancient Greco-Roman tradition was primarily concerned with documenting non-European languages.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

182. A study focused on discovering the phonemes of a language by finding minimal pairs (e.g., pit/bit) is engaged in:
(A) Etic analysis
(B) Emic analysis

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(C) Diachronic analysis
(D) Pragmatic analysis

183. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Area of Linguistics)
P. Language and culture
Q. Language and society
R. Language and mind/thought
S. Language and literary text
List II: (Related Discipline)
1. Sociology
2. Psychology
3. Literature
4. Anthropology
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

184. THE distinction between langue' as the system and parole' as its use is a key contribution of:
(A) The semiotic approach
(B) The cognitive approach
(C) The philological approach
(D) Structural linguistics

185. Consider the following statements:
I. THE referential function is about the context.
II. THE emotive function is about the addresser.
III. THE conative function is about the addressee.
IV. THE phatic function is about the contact/channel.
V. THE poetic function is about the message itself.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) All are correct

186. THE primary goal of identifying the distribution' of a linguistic unit is to understand:
(A) Its historical origins.
(B) Its social prestige.
(C) Its structural role and function in the language.
(D) Its frequency of use in literature.

187. Which of the following is NOT a design feature' of human language?
(A) Displacement
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Purity
(D) Productivity

188. A diachronic analysis of language is concerned with its evolution through history." This statement is:
(A) False
(B) True
(C) True only for written languages
(D) True only for spoken languages

189. THE semiotic approach' to language is distinctive because it:
(A) Focuses only on grammar and syntax.
(B) Considers language as one sign system among many others.
(C) Rejects the idea of a signifier and signified.
(D) Is concerned only with the origin of language.

190. THE concept of an ideal speaker-hearer' who knows the language perfectly is an abstraction used in the study of:
(A) Linguistic competence
(B) Linguistic performance
(C) Linguistic variation
(D) Linguistic change

191. Consider the following statements about the nature of language':
I. Spoken language is considered more primary than written language in modern linguistics.
II. Codification' refers to the process of creating grammars and dictionaries.
III. Language can serve as a marker of social identity.
IV. THE notion of purity' is a prescriptive concept.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only

192. Which of the following is the best example of parole'?

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(A) THE grammatical rule in English that adjectives precede nouns.
(B) THE entire vocabulary of the French language.
(C) A specific sentence uttered by a person at a particular time.
(D) THE phonological system of Japanese.

193. THE study of how sentences are built from phrases and words is called:
(A) Phonology
(B) Morphology
(C) Syntax
(D) Semantics

194. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : THE -etic' level of analysis corresponds to a description of the physical, objective properties of language.
Statement II : THE -emic' level of analysis corresponds to a description of the functionally significant units within a particular language.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. THE relevance of linguistics to geography is most evident in the subfield of:
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Dialectology
(C) Historical linguistics
(D) Formal semantics

196. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In structuralist terms, THE link between the signifier /tri:/ and the signified (the concept of a tree) is arbitrary.
Reason (R) : There is no natural or inevitable reason why that particular sequence of sounds should represent that concept; other languages use different signifiers like arbre' or baum'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

197. THE concept that language structure influences the user's perception of the world is known as:
(A) THE semiotic principle
(B) THE theory of universal grammar
(C) Linguistic relativity
(D) Diachronic change

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198. THE analysis of the internal structure of words like un-happi-ly' is the domain of:
(A) Phonetics
(B) Morphology
(C) Syntax
(D) Pragmatics

199. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Langue
Q. Competence
R. Synchronic
S. Etic
List II: (Association)
1. System at a point in time
2. Universal/External perspective
3. Abstract social system
4. Abstract individual knowledge
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

200. A rolling stone gathers no moss." Focusing on the proverbial meaning rather than the literal meaning of stones and moss is an act of:
(A) Phonological analysis
(B) Syntactic parsing
(C) Semantic/Pragmatic interpretation
(D) Philological study

201. Which of the following is an example of an alphabetic unit of writing?
(A) THE character' (a) in Japanese Hiragana
(B) THE letter c' in the English alphabet
(C) THE character' (rén, person) in Chinese
(D) A hand sign for love' in ASL

202. Consider the following statements about linguistic analysis:
I. THE levels of analysis are hierarchical.
II. THE notion of contrast' is crucial for identifying meaningful units.

III. Complementation' refers to units that occur in mutually exclusive environments.
IV. Distribution' refers to the contexts in which a unit appears.
V. A rule' in linguistics describes systematic principles of language structure.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II, III, and V only
(C) I, IV, and V only
(D) III, IV, and V only

203. THE study of language as a system of communication' with various functions (emotive, conative, etc.) is most associated with:
(A) Noam Chomsky
(B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Roman Jakobson
(D) Panini

204. How do you do?" as a greeting, rather than a genuine question about one's well-being, is an example of:
(A) THE referential function
(B) THE phatic function
(C) THE metalinguistic function
(D) THE poetic function

205. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Langue is the proper object of study for structural linguistics.
Statement II : Parole is too individual and heterogeneous for systematic structural study.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

206. THE view of language as a written text' with concerns for norm' and purity' is known as:
(A) A cognitive and psychological notion
(B) A philological and literary notion
(C) A modern sociolinguistic notion
(D) A semiotic and structural notion

207. THE relevance of linguistics to the field of Anthropology is primarily in the study of:
(A) Relationships between language, culture, and social structure.
(B) THE neural correlates of language in the brain.
(C) THE development of artificial intelligence.
(D) THE formal rules of sentence formation.

208. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : THE levels of linguistic analysis are said to be interrelated.
Reason (R) : For example, phonological rules can be sensitive to morphological structure (e.g., the plural s' sound in cats' /s/ vs dogs' /z/).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. THE distinction between the sounds [n] and [ŋ] (as in sin' vs. sing') is meaningful in English. This means they are in:
(A) Complementary distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Contrast
(D) A syntagmatic relationship

210. THE ideal speaker-hearer' concept abstracts away from all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Memory limitations
(B) Grammatical knowledge
(C) Distractions
(D) Slips of the tongue

211. Which pair incorrectly matches the language function with its orientation?
(A) Emotive : Addresser
(B) Conative : Addressee
(C) Referential : Context
(D) Poetic : Code

212. A researcher creates a computer program that can parse sentences according to a set of grammatical rules. This work demonstrates the relevance of linguistics to:
(A) Philosophy
(B) Computer Science
(C) Sociology
(D) Neurology

213. Consider the following statements:

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I. A diachronic study examines language change over time.
II. A synchronic study examines language at a single point in time.
III. Structural linguistics prioritized synchronic study for scientific analysis.
IV. THE evolution of Latin into French is a topic for diachronic study.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and III only

214. THE idea that language functions as a system for the codification and transmission of cultural knowledge' views language as a:
(A) Marker of social identity
(B) Cultural heritage
(C) Cognitive system
(D) System of signs

215. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Description
Q. Explanation
R. Etic
S. Emic
List II: (Concept)
1. System-internal, functional view
2. Stating the grammatical facts
3. System-external, objective view
4. Accounting for why the facts are as they are
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

216. THE existence of sign language, with its own complex grammar, challenges the notion that:
(A) Language is exclusively based on the vocal-auditory channel.
(B) Language is a system of signs.
(C) Language has design features.
(D) Language has a social function.

217. THE cat sat." THE relationship holding between the', cat', and sat' is:
(A) Paradigmatic
(B) Syntagmatic
(C) Diachronic
(D) Emic

218. THE study of the connection between language and the brain is called:
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Sociolinguistics
(C) Neurolinguistics
(D) Anthropological Linguistics

219. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : THE notion of linguistic competence' refers to a speaker's subconscious knowledge of the grammar of their language.
Statement II : THE notion of linguistic performance' refers to the actual production of utterances, including errors and hesitations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

220. Consider the following statements regarding language functions:
I. THE emotive function is speaker-oriented.
II. THE conative function is listener-oriented.
III. THE referential function is context-oriented.
IV. THE metalinguistic function uses language to talk about language.
V. THE phatic function is contact-oriented.

Which combination of the above statements is incorrect?
(A) V only
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV are all correct.

221. Which approach to language is most concerned with the interpretation of signs across various systems?
(A) THE cognitive approach
(B) THE philological approach
(C) THE semiotic approach
(D) THE social behavior approach

222. THE term signifier' in structuralist theory is best defined as:
(A) THE sound-image or written form
(B) THE thought or concept
(C) THE real-world object
(D) THE meaning in context

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223. What is THE fundamental characteristic of a syllabic writing system?
(A) Each symbol represents a single sound.
(B) Each symbol represents a consonant-vowel combination.
(C) Each symbol represents a whole word or concept.
(D) Each symbol represents a sentence.

224. THE study of literature can benefit from linguistics by using its methods for:
(A) Determining THE author's biography.
(B) Analyzing stylistic choices, meter, and narrative structure.
(C) Establishing THE market value of a book.
(D) Investigating THE printing technology used.

225. A linguist studying THE grammar of modern Parisian French is undertaking what kind of study?
(A) Diachronic
(B) Synchronic
(C) Philological
(D) Comparative

226. Which of THE following is NOT an example of codification' of a language?
(A) Writing a comprehensive grammar
(B) Compiling a dictionary
(C) Allowing free and unrecorded variation in speech
(D) Establishing a standard orthography

227. In THE sentence THE dog chased THE _____", THE blank can be filled by cat', ball', or car'. THE relationship between these three words is:
(A) Syntagmatic
(B) Paradigmatic
(C) Synchronic
(D) Phonological

228. Consider THE following statements:
I. THE ideal speaker-hearer' is a concept used in formal grammar.
II. This concept is a theoretical abstraction used to study linguistic systems.
III. It helps to separate competence from performance.
IV. It operates in a homogeneous speech community.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I and IV only

229. THE view that language is a cultural heritage to be preserved with norms of purity is a:
(A) Philological and literary notion
(B) Modern descriptive notion
(C) Cognitive science notion
(D) Sociolinguistic notion

230. THE function of language used to issue commands or influence THE behavior of THE listener is THE:
(A) Emotive function
(B) Phatic function
(C) Conative function
(D) Referential function

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231. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : THE relationship between Linguistics and Sociology is seen in THE study of sociolinguistics.
Statement II : THE relationship between Linguistics and Psychology is seen in THE study of psycholinguistics.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

232. An analysis that focuses on THE rules for combining morphemes to form words is:
(A) Phonological analysis
(B) Morphological analysis
(C) Syntactic analysis
(D) Semantic analysis

233. Arrange THE following schools of thought or concepts in chronological order of appearance.
1. Greco-Roman grammar
2. Saussurean structuralism
3. Cognitive view of language (e.g., language faculty)

Choose THE correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2

234. THE notion of linguistic relativity' is most closely associated with THE:
(A) Saussurean dichotomies
(B) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
(C) Theory of design features
(D) Concept of an ideal speaker-hearer

235. What is THE key difference between a description and an explanation of a grammatical fact?
(A) A description states rules; explanation accounts for underlying principles.
(B) A description is about syntax; an explanation is about semantics.
(C) A description is historical; an explanation is contemporary.
(D) A description is for experts; an explanation is for learners.

236. Which of these is an example of an -emic' unit?
(A) An aspirated stop [p^h]
(B) A sound wave with a frequency of 200 Hz
(C) A phoneme /p/
(D) A vowel produced with THE tongue in a high-front position

237. THE autonomy of language' as an object of study means a linguist can analyze its:
(A) Social implications
(B) Cultural value
(C) Internal structure
(D) Historical origins

238. Consider THE following statements about language and social factors:
I. Language can be a marker of social identity.
II. Language use can vary within a family, community, and country.
III. THE study of language as a system of social behavior is a recognized approach.
IV. Language has both cognitive and social dimensions.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) IV only

239. Parole' is to Performance' as Langue' is to:
(A) Competence
(B) Diachrony
(C) Signifier
(D) Syntax

240. THE study of THE relationship between linguistic signs and their users/interpreters falls under THE purview of:
(A) Phonetics
(B) Semiotics and Pragmatics
(C) Morphology
(D) Historical Linguistics

241. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : THE Indian and Greco-Roman traditions represent ancient approaches to THE study of language.
Statement II : THE semiotic approach involves THE study of various sign systems used in communication.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

242. THE creation of a grammar for a language that has never been written down is an act of:
(A) Philological purification
(B) Diachronic analysis
(C) Codification
(D) Poetic expression

243. THE idea that all human languages share a common underlying structure is known as:
(A) Linguistic Relativity
(B) Universal Grammar
(C) THE Semiotic Principle
(D) THE Phatic Theory

244. A Chinese character like ?' (shan, mountain) is best described as:
(A) Alphabetic
(B) Syllabic
(C) Logographic
(D) Phonetic

245. THE function of language that is directed towards THE context or situation being discussed is:
(A) Emotive
(B) Conative
(C) Phatic
(D) Referential

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246. Which of THE following are THE four Saussurean dichotomies?
I. Langue and Parole
II. Synchronic and Diachronic
III. Signifier and Signified
IV. Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic
V. Emic and Etic
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) II, III, IV, and V

247. THE notion of complementation' or complementary distribution' means that two sounds:
(A) Can occur in THE same environment to distinguish meaning.
(B) Occur in mutually exclusive environments and are allophones.
(C) Are in a relationship of choice or substitution.
(D) Are unrelated to each other in THE phonological system.

248. Identify THE field of study relevant to THE following case: A case study of a patient with a brain injury that affects their ability to form grammatical sentences would be of interest to which field related to linguistics?
(A) Sociolinguistics
(B) Anthropological Linguistics
(C) Neurolinguistics
(D) Geolinguistics

249. Roses are red, violets are blue" primarily uses which function of language?
(A) Phatic
(B) Metalinguistic
(C) Poetic
(D) Conative

250. Which of THE following best captures THE idea of language as a cognitive system?
(A) Mental faculty, involving knowledge, acquisition, and processing.
(B) Language as a tool for social interaction and group identity.
(C) Language as a historical artifact to be preserved in its form.
(D) Language as a system of signs with no connection to THE mind.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nature of language is multifaceted, existing in both spoken and written modes, each with distinct characteristics. Historically, the study of language as a written text has been dominated by philological and literary notions. These perspectives often emphasize concepts such as norm' and purity,' viewing language as an ideal form that must be preserved against perceived corruption or change. This preservationist stance is rooted in the belief that certain linguistic forms are inherently superior and that deviation from this established norm constitutes a degradation. Philology, in its classical sense, focused on the meticulous study of written records to restore them to their original, pure' state, thereby establishing a standard for language use. This approach treats language not merely as a tool for communication but as a revered artifact. The focus on preservation highlights a tension between language as a dynamic, evolving system used by a community and language as a static, idealized entity defined by literary and scholarly traditions. The emphasis on written texts in this tradition also inadvertently privileges documented histories over oral traditions, shaping our understanding of linguistic heritage. This classical viewpoint contrasts sharply with modern linguistic perspectives that often prioritize descriptive analysis of language as it is actually used.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the philological and literary notions mentioned in the paragraph, what is the primary concern regarding language?
(A) The dynamic evolution of language in spoken communities.
(B) The preservation of language against perceived corruption and change.
(C) The documentation of diverse dialectal variations.
(D) The analysis of language's communicative functions in social contexts.

252. The paragraph suggests that a philological focus on norm' and purity' leads to what kind of view on linguistic change?
(A) As a form of degradation and a deviation from an ideal standard.

NODIA

(B) As a natural and inevitable process of adaptation.
(C) As a positive development towards a more complex system.
(D) As a necessary component for increasing communicative efficiency.

253. What is implied as a consequence of the philological emphasis on written texts?
(A) It leads to a more inclusive understanding of global languages.
(B) It prioritizes oral traditions and undocumented languages.
(C) It can result in a devaluing of spoken and oral linguistic forms.
(D) It accelerates the process of linguistic codification for all communities.

254. The paragraph contrasts the classical philological viewpoint with which of the following?
(A) The Greco-Roman semiotic approach.
(B) The codification of language as a cultural heritage.
(C) The study of language as a marker of social identity.
(D) The modern linguistic focus on descriptive analysis.

255. The concept of restoring written records to their original, pure state' is central to which tradition?
(A) The structuralist approach to language.
(B) The sociolinguistic study of language variation.
(C) The classical philological tradition.
(D) The cognitive analysis of language processing.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language serves a crucial function as a repository and vehicle for cultural heritage, facilitating the codification and transmission of collective knowledge, values, and behaviors across generations. Through narratives, rituals, laws, and literature, a community's worldview and historical experiences are encapsulated and passed down. This process of codification standardizes elements of culture, making them accessible and transmissible. Furthermore, language acts as a potent marker of social identity, delineating group membership and distinguishing one community from another. Shared dialects, accents, jargon, and vernaculars can create a strong sense of belonging and solidarity among speakers while simultaneously marking them as other' to outsiders. The way individuals use language—their choice of words, their pronunciation, and their grammatical constructions—signals affiliation with particular social, regional, ethnic, or economic groups. This identity-marking function of language is dynamic; individuals may code-switch or style-shift to navigate different social contexts and assert different facets of their identity. Thus, language is not a neutral medium; it is deeply embedded in the social fabric, simultaneously shaping and reflecting cultural norms and social structures, making it a critical site for the negotiation of identity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what is the primary role of codification' in relation to cultural heritage?
(A) To limit the evolution of a language.
(B) To standardize cultural elements for easier transmission.
(C) To mark a language as superior to others.
(D) To erase historical experiences from a community's memory.

257. The paragraph states that language functions as a marker of social identity by:
(A) enabling communication with all other communities.
(B) promoting a single, universal linguistic standard.
(C) ensuring that cultural knowledge is never lost.
(D) creating a sense of belonging through shared linguistic features.

258. What does the passage imply about the relationship between language and identity?
(A) Individuals can actively use language to manage and express different aspects of their identity.
(B) Identity is a fixed attribute determined solely by one's native language.
(C) Language use is static and does not change based on social context.
(D) Language is a neutral tool that is separate

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from social identity.

259. Which concept from the paragraph best explains a speaker's use of a formal dialect at work and an informal vernacular with friends?
(A) The codification of cultural knowledge.
(B) The transmission of historical experience.
(C) The process of code-switching or style-shifting.
(D) The preservation of linguistic purity.

260. The passage suggests that the use of shared dialects and jargon primarily serves to:
(A) reinforce in-group solidarity and distinguish from out-groups.
(B) make communication with outsiders more efficient.
(C) simplify the grammatical structure of a language.
(D) codify the historical experiences of a nation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Viewing language as an object of scientific inquiry necessitates the notion of its autonomy, suggesting it can be studied as a self-contained system. This perspective focuses on the internal structure of language, independent of its social or communicative functions. The structure is conceived as a complex architecture composed of distinct units and components, organized hierarchically. At the core of this structuralist view are the design features of language, which distinguish human language from other communication systems. These features, such as duality of patterning, productivity, displacement, and arbitrariness, define the fundamental properties that allow for the infinite creativity and complexity of language. Duality of patterning refers to the two-level system where meaningless sounds (phonemes) combine to form meaningful units (morphemes), which in turn combine to form larger structures. Productivity is the ability to create and understand novel utterances. Displacement allows for communication about things not present in the immediate space or time. Arbitrariness points to the lack of an inherent connection between a word's form and its meaning. By analyzing these features and the interplay of its units and components, linguists seek to understand the underlying principles that govern all human languages.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary implication of treating language as an object' with autonomy'?
(A) Language can only be understood through its cultural context.
(B) The primary function of language is social interaction.
(C) Language is inseparable from the individual speaker's psychology.
(D) Language can be studied as a self-contained structural system.

NODIA

262. Which design feature of language is exemplified by the ability to discuss events that happened yesterday or are planned for next week?
(A) Productivity
(B) Displacement
(C) Arbitrariness
(D) Duality of patterning

263. The paragraph describes duality of patterning' as a system where:
(A) every word has exactly two meanings.
(B) language is divided into spoken and written modes.
(C) meaningless sounds combine to form meaningful units.
(D) a signifier is arbitrarily linked to a signified.

264. The ability of speakers to create an infinite number of new sentences they have never heard before corresponds to which design feature?
(A) Displacement
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Productivity

265. The fact that the sequence of sounds in the word tree' has no natural or logical connection to the object it represents illustrates the principle of:
(A) Arbitrariness
(B) Duality of patterning
(C) Productivity
(D) Displacement

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The physical manifestation of language in written form is captured by writing systems,

which are classified based on the type of linguistic unit they primarily represent. These systems are broadly categorized as logographic, syllabic, and alphabetic. A logographic system uses characters, or logograms, that represent morphemes or entire words; classical Chinese is a prime example. In contrast, a syllabic system employs symbols, or syllabograms, that each correspond to a syllable, as seen in Japanese Kana. The most widespread type is the alphabetic system, where individual symbols, or letters, ideally represent the discrete sounds (phonemes) of a language. Beyond these conventional modes, sign language constitutes a complete and complex linguistic system, using manual articulation, body language, and facial expressions rather than written or spoken symbols. The universal existence of complex language, irrespective of modality (spoken, written, or signed), points towards the hypothesis of an innate language faculty in humans. This concept posits a specialized cognitive capacity for language acquisition and use. This faculty underpins what is known as linguistic competence—an ideal speaker-hearer's tacit, underlying knowledge of their language's grammar and rules, which is distinct from their actual linguistic performance in real-world situations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. A writing system in which each character represents an entire word or morpheme is classified as:
(A) Alphabetic
(B) Logographic
(C) Syllabic
(D) Phonetic

267. According to the passage, Japanese Kana is an example of which type of writing system?
(A) A system where symbols represent individual sounds.
(B) A system where symbols represent syllables.
(C) A system where symbols represent whole words.
(D) A system that represents only consonants.

268. The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer' is most directly related to which of the following notions?
(A) Linguistic competence
(B) Linguistic performance
(C) Sign language structure
(D) Syllabic writing

269. The passage suggests that the existence of fully developed sign languages supports the idea that:
(A) written language is superior to other forms.
(B) logographic systems are the most efficient.
(C) language is not dependent on the auditory-vocal channel.
(D) all languages will eventually become alphabetic.

270. What is the fundamental difference between an alphabetic and a syllabic writing system as described in the paragraph?
(A) Alphabetic systems represent morphemes, while syllabic systems represent words.
(B) Alphabetic systems are used for spoken languages, while syllabic systems are for sign languages.
(C) Alphabetic systems are ancient, while syllabic systems are modern.
(D) Alphabetic systems represent sounds, while syllabic systems represent syllables.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formal study of language has deep historical roots, with distinct and sophisticated traditions emerging in different parts of the ancient world. The Indian linguistic tradition, exemplified by the work of Paṇini in the 4th century BCE, is renowned for its remarkably rigorous and systematic analysis of Sanskrit. Paṇini's Aṣṭadhyayi is a generative grammar that uses a finite set of rules and meta-rules to describe the entire structure of the language, from phonology to morphology, with a level of algebraic precision that was unparalleled for centuries. This tradition was primarily descriptive and aimed at preserving the correct pronunciation and interpretation of sacred Vedic texts. In parallel, the Greco-Roman tradition approached language from a more philosophical and rhetorical perspective. Plato's dialogues, for instance, explored the relationship between words and their meanings, debating whether the link was natural (physis) or conventional (nomos). Aristotle later laid the groundwork for Western grammatical categories by classifying parts of speech like nouns and verbs.

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The Roman grammarians, such as Donatus and Priscian, adapted and systematized Greek models for the description of Latin, creating a prescriptive framework that profoundly influenced the study of grammar in Europe for over a millennium.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What was the primary motivation for the early Indian linguistic tradition as described in the paragraph?
(A) To facilitate trade with other cultures.
(B) To prove the superiority of Sanskrit over other languages.
(C) To describe and preserve the correct form of sacred texts.
(D) To develop a universal theory of language acquisition.

272. The paragraph characterizes Paṇini's Aṣṭadhyayi as a:
(A) philosophical treatise on the nature of meaning.
(B) systematic and generative grammar of Sanskrit.
(C) comparative study of Indian and Greek languages.
(D) prescriptive manual for teaching rhetoric.

273. A key philosophical debate in the Greco-Roman tradition, as mentioned in the passage, concerned:
(A) the number of phonemes in the Greek language.
(B) the ideal structure of a political speech.
(C) the generative capacity of grammatical rules.
(D) the natural versus conventional nature of word meanings.

274. How did the approach of the ancient Indian tradition differ from the Greco-Roman tradition, according to the text?
(A) The Indian tradition focused on algebraic precision and rules, while the Greco-Roman was more rooted in philosophy and rhetoric.
(B) The Indian tradition was more philosophical, while the Greco-Roman was more descriptive.
(C) The Indian tradition focused on Latin, while the Greco-Roman tradition focused on Sanskrit.
(D) The Indian tradition created prescriptive rules, while the Greco-Roman tradition was purely descriptive.

275. The work of Roman grammarians like Donatus and Priscian is noted for:
(A) inventing the concept of generative grammar.
(B) challenging Aristotle's classification of parts of speech.
(C) adapting Greek grammatical models for the description of Latin.
(D) focusing exclusively on the phonology of Vedic texts.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language can be understood as a system of communication that operates through a variety of functions, extending beyond the mere transmission of information. A semiotic approach provides a foundational framework, viewing language as a system of signs where each sign is a composite of a signifier and a signified. The interpretation of these signs is central to communication. Building upon this, a functionalist perspective identifies several distinct communicative functions that language serves in social behavior. The emotive function expresses the speaker's feelings or attitude (Ouch!"). The conative function aims to influence the addressee's behavior, often seen in commands or requests (Close the door."). The referential function is concerned with conveying information about the world, describing a state of affairs (The sky is blue."). The poetic function focuses on the message for its own sake, emphasizing its aesthetic or formal qualities, as is common in literature. The metalinguistic function involves using language to talk about language itself ('Noun' is a part of speech."). Finally, the phatic function serves to establish, maintain, or close social contact, using language for the sake of interaction rather than for informational content (Nice weather, isn't it?").

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. A student asking a teacher, What does conative' mean?" is primarily using which communicative function of language?

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(A) Metalinguistic
(B) Phatic
(C) Poetic
(D) Emotive

277. According to the paragraph, the semiotic approach understands a sign in language as:
(A) a purely referential object.
(B) an expression of the speaker's feelings.
(C) a tool for social contact only.
(D) a composite of a signifier and a signified.

278. Which of the following sentences best exemplifies the phatic function of language?
(A) The train will arrive at platform three."
(B) How are you doing today?"
(C) Oh, what a beautiful sunset!"
(D) Alliteration is a literary device."

279. The conative function of language is primarily directed at:
(A) expressing the speaker's internal state.
(B) describing the external world accurately.
(C) influencing the behavior of the addressee.
(D) focusing on the aesthetic form of the message.

280. When a poem is analyzed for its use of rhythm, rhyme, and wordplay, the focus is on which function of language?
(A) Referential
(B) Conative
(C) Phatic
(D) Poetic

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond its social and communicative roles, language can be viewed as a cognitive system, deeply intertwined with human thought and culture. This perspective investigates how language structures in the mind influence processing, perception, and conceptualization. A central and much-debated topic in this domain is the theory of Linguistic Relativity, most famously associated with the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. This theory explores the relationship between language, culture, and thought. In its strong form, known as linguistic determinism, it posits that the language one speaks determines the nature and content of one's thought processes; individuals are unable to think about concepts for which their language has no words. A weaker and more widely accepted version, linguistic relativism, suggests that language influences or biases thought and perception, but does not completely determine them. For example, a language with multiple distinct words for different types of snow might encourage its speakers to perceive and categorize variations in snow more readily than speakers of a language that has only one word. This approach highlights that the grammatical and lexical structures of a language are not merely labels for pre-existing thoughts but are integral to how we organize and experience the world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

281. The strong version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, known as linguistic determinism, claims that:
(A) the structure of a language determines the boundaries of thought.
(B) language and thought are completely independent systems.
(C) language influences thought but does not constrain it.
(D) all humans think in the same fundamental way regardless of language.

282. What is the primary difference between linguistic determinism and linguistic relativism?
(A) Determinism is about grammar, whereas relativism is about vocabulary.
(B) Determinism claims language sets absolute limits on thought, while relativism suggests it only influences it.
(C) Determinism applies to ancient languages, whereas relativism applies to modern ones.
(D) Determinism is a cognitive theory, whereas relativism is a social theory.

283. According to the principle of linguistic relativism, speakers of a language that has many specific words for colors would most likely:
(A) be unable to see colors for which they have no name.
(B) perceive and distinguish between those colors more readily.
(C) have a universally superior cognitive system.
(D) believe that colors are not real.

284. Viewing language as a cognitive system primarily involves studying:
(A) how language is represented and processed in the mind.
(B) the history of written texts.
(C) the rules of social etiquette in conversation.
(D) the political implications of language use.

285. The paragraph discusses the relationship between language, culture, and thought to illustrate that:
(A) language is a simple tool for labeling objects.
(B) all cultures perceive the world in an identical fashion.
(C) linguistic structures may be integral to how reality is perceived.
(D) language has no connection to cognitive processes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ferdinand de Saussure's foundational work in modern linguistics introduced several key dichotomies that have shaped the field's analytical framework. Central is the concept of the linguistic sign, composed of a signifier (the sound-image or word-form) and a signified (the concept or meaning). The relationship between these two is arbitrary. Saussure also distinguished between langue and parole. Langue refers to the abstract, systematic rules and conventions of a signifying system—the shared language system that underlies all individual speech acts. Parole, in contrast, is the concrete, individual act of speaking or writing; it is the actual use of language in real situations. Another crucial distinction is between the synchronic and diachronic approaches to linguistic study. A synchronic analysis examines a language as a complete system at a single point in time, disregarding its history. Conversely, a diachronic analysis studies the historical development of a language over time, tracking changes in its sounds, grammar, and vocabulary. Finally, Saussure identified two types of relationships between linguistic units: syntagmatic and paradigmatic. Syntagmatic relations are in praesentia,' concerning how units are combined in a linear sequence (e.g., words in a sentence), while paradigmatic relations are in absentia,' involving the choice between substitutable units in a particular slot (e.g., choosing cat' over dog' or mat').

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to Saussure, the abstract, shared language system of rules and conventions is known as:
(A) Parole
(B) Signifier
(C) Syntagma
(D) Langue

287. A linguistic study that traces the evolution of the English vowel system from the 15th century to the present day is an example of:
(A) a synchronic analysis.
(B) a paradigmatic analysis.
(C) a diachronic analysis.
(D) an analysis of parole.

288. In the sentence The cat sat on the mat," the relationship between The," cat," sat," on," the," and mat" is primarily:
(A) Paradigmatic
(B) Syntagmatic
(C) Synchronic
(D) Diachronic

289. The choice a speaker makes between using the word happy', joyful', or elated' in a sentence illustrates a:
(A) syntagmatic relationship.
(B) diachronic shift.
(C) signified relationship.
(D) paradigmatic relationship.

290. Within Saussure's model of the linguistic sign, the word tree' as a sequence of sounds is the _____, and the concept of the object it refers to is the _____.
(A) signifier; signified
(B) parole; langue
(C) signified; signifier
(D) synchronic; diachronic

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of language is systematically organized into several levels, which are generally conceived as a hierarchy. Each level deals with specific types of linguistic units and the rules governing their combination. The foundational

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level is phonetics, the study of the physical properties of speech sounds, and phonology, the study of how these sounds function as a system to create meaning. The basic units here are phones and phonemes. Moving up, morphology examines the structure of words and how they are formed from smaller meaningful units called morphemes. The next level, syntax, focuses on the principles governing the combination of words to form phrases and sentences. At the higher end of the hierarchy are semantics, which deals with literal, linguistic meaning, and pragmatics, which concerns meaning in context, including speaker intention and inference. These levels are interrelated; for instance, morphological changes can have syntactic consequences, and syntactic structure is crucial for semantic interpretation. A key methodological principle in this analysis is the distinction between -emic and -etic categorization. An -etic analysis describes the observable physical data (e.g., the raw acoustic properties of a sound), while an -emic analysis describes how those data are organized into a system of meaningful contrasts within a specific language (e.g., whether two sounds are perceived as distinct phonemes).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the hierarchical model described, which level of analysis is concerned with the rules of sentence formation?
(A) Phonology
(B) Morphology
(C) Syntax
(D) Semantics

292. The distinction between the sounds [p] and [p^h] in English (as in spit' vs. pit') being allophones of one phoneme /p/ rather than two separate phonemes is an example of what kind of analysis?
(A) An -emic analysis of the English sound system.
(B) An -etic description of all possible sounds.
(C) A purely semantic interpretation of the words.
(D) A syntactic analysis of sentence structure.

293. Which of the following correctly orders the levels of linguistic analysis from smaller to larger units?
(A) Syntax, Morphology, Phonology
(B) Morphology, Phonology, Syntax
(C) Syntax, Phonology, Morphology
(D) Phonology, Morphology, Syntax

294. The study of how a sentence's meaning can change based on the context in which it is spoken falls under the domain of:
(A) Phonetics
(B) Pragmatics
(C) Morphology
(D) Semantics

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295. The smallest meaningful unit in the structure of a word is known as a:
(A) Phoneme
(B) Sentence
(C) Morpheme
(D) Phone

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Linguistics, as the scientific study of language, does not exist in isolation; its relevance extends to a wide array of other fields of enquiry, creating numerous interdisciplinary areas. Its connection with Philosophy is ancient, addressing fundamental questions about meaning, reference, and the relationship between language and thought. In Anthropology, linguistics is indispensable for understanding culture, social structure, and human prehistory through the analysis of language (a subfield known as anthropological linguistics). The intersection with Sociology, or sociolinguistics, examines the role of language in social stratification, group identity, and interaction. With Neurology, it forms neurolinguistics, which investigates the neural mechanisms in the brain that control the comprehension, production, and acquisition of language. For Speech Sciences, linguistics provides the theoretical framework for analyzing speech sounds, disorders, and processing. The link with Psychology gives rise to psycholinguistics, which studies the cognitive processes underlying language use and acquisition. In Education, linguistic principles are crucial for literacy programs, second-language teaching methodologies, and understanding language-related learning disabilities. Finally, the synergy with Computer Science has created computational linguistics

and natural language processing, fields dedicated to enabling computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. The study of the brain mechanisms that control language production and comprehension is the primary focus of which interdisciplinary field?
(A) Sociolinguistics
(B) Anthropological Linguistics
(C) Psycholinguistics
(D) Neurolinguistics

297. According to the paragraph, the relevance of linguistics to Education is demonstrated in:
(A) developing methodologies for second-language teaching.
(B) analyzing the historical development of languages.
(C) creating computer programs that can translate texts.
(D) studying the philosophical nature of meaning.

298. A researcher investigating how different social classes in a city use different linguistic variants is working at the intersection of linguistics and which other field?
(A) Neurology
(B) Sociology
(C) Computer Science
(D) Philosophy

299. The field dedicated to enabling computers to understand and generate human language is known as:
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Computational Linguistics
(C) Anthropological Linguistics
(D) Neurolinguistics

300. The study of the cognitive processes, such as memory and perception, that underlie the use of language is the central concern of:
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Sociolinguistics
(C) Speech Sciences
(D) Educational Linguistics

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Language as written texts with specific norms of purity.
Philology traditionally treats language as a corpus of written documents or literary texts. This approach emphasizes the historical evolution and preservation of high-status literary forms. It often involves establishing normative standards of purity to distinguish classical or prestigious variants from everyday speech. Consequently, language is viewed as a cultural artifact that requires careful textual analysis and codification to maintain its perceived linguistic integrity across generations. This perspective prioritizes the written mode over contemporary spoken varieties in its analysis.

2. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Linguistic competence represents the internalized knowledge of a language system rather than actual usage in specific situations. Actual speech involves performance factors like memory limits or distractions. Conversely, the concept of an ideal speaker-hearer is a theoretical abstraction within generative grammar. It assumes a completely homogeneous speech community where the speaker has perfect knowledge. This idealization allows linguists to study underlying mental structures without the interference of external variables found in real-world communication. Competence remains abstract while performance is observable.

3. (C) The codification and transmission of cultural behaviors.
Treating language as cultural heritage focuses on its role in preserving and passing down societal values, beliefs, and practices. This perspective involves the systematic documentation and standardization of linguistic forms to ensure they remain accessible to future generations. Through this process, language acts as a repository for historical experiences and shared identities. It enables the continuous flow of cultural knowledge, allowing community members to maintain deep connections with their ancestral roots and social traditions through formal codification.

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4. (D) Argumentative
Roman Jakobson identified six primary functions of language based on the components of communication. These include the phatic function for social contact, the emotive function for expressing feelings, and the metalinguistic function for discussing the linguistic code itself. While argumentation is a complex mode of discourse used in rhetoric and logic, it is not classified as one of the fundamental communicative functions in Jakobson's structural model. These core functions describe how language is oriented toward specific communicative elements.

5. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Ferdinand de Saussure introduced critical distinctions in linguistics to differentiate abstract systems from actual usage. Langue represents the collective, abstract rules shared by a community, while parole refers to individual acts of speech. Similarly, synchronic analysis examines a language state at a specific moment without considering its past. In contrast, diachronic linguistics investigates how language features evolve through historical time. These dichotomies provide a structured framework for analyzing the complex nature of human communication and linguistic organization within a structuralist framework.

6. (B) A syllabic system
A syllabic writing system, or syllabary, uses distinct characters to represent entire syllables rather than individual phonemes or whole words. In such systems, symbols typically correspond to consonant-vowel combinations or standalone vowels. This contrasts with alphabetic systems that map symbols to single sounds and logographic systems where signs represent morphemes. Many historical scripts and some modern East Asian systems utilize this method. It reflects a phonological awareness centered

on the syllable as a fundamental unit of speech production.

7. (D) Each level of analysis operates completely independently of the others.
Linguistic analysis is structured across various hierarchical levels, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. These levels are deeply interrelated rather than independent. For instance, morphological structures often influence phonological patterns through processes like assimilation. Similarly, syntactic arrangements are essential for determining semantic interpretation in most languages. Understanding these complex interconnections is vital because changes or rules at one level frequently have significant consequences for others. Therefore, language must be studied as an integrated, multi-layered system rather than isolated parts.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Saussurean concept of arbitrariness posits that the link between a signifier and a signified is conventional rather than natural. There is no biological or logical necessity connecting a specific sound sequence to the mental concept it designates. For example, different languages use entirely different words for the same object, such as tree, arbre, or baum. This lack of an inherent relationship confirms that linguistic signs function through social agreement within a community, supporting the fundamental principle of structural linguistics.

9. (C) Language structure influences speakers' worldview.
Linguistic relativity suggests that the grammatical and lexical structures of a language shape how its speakers perceive and conceptualize reality. This theory argues that different languages provide unique frameworks for organizing experience and thought. Consequently, people speaking diverse languages might focus on different aspects of their environment or categorize objects in distinct ways. While controversial in its strongest forms, the concept remains influential in exploring the relationship between language, culture, and individual human cognition within the field of anthropological linguistics.

10. (B) II and III only
The study of language involves various established traditions and methodologies. The semiotic approach is centrally concerned with how signs function and are interpreted within communicative systems. Additionally, the Greco-Roman tradition laid the foundational principles for Western linguistic thought and grammatical analysis. In contrast, the Indian tradition is ancient rather than recent, and studying language as social behavior remains highly relevant in modern sociolinguistics. Therefore, focusing on sign interpretation and historical Western contributions correctly identifies key valid approaches.

11. (D) Establishing, prolonging, or ending communication.
The phatic function of language focuses on the contact or channel between the speaker and the listener. Its primary purpose is to initiate, maintain, or terminate social interaction rather than to convey complex information or facts. Examples include greetings, small talk about the weather, or checking if the connection is still active during a conversation. This function ensures that the communication lines are open and that the social relationship between participants is acknowledged and sustained during the communicative act.

12. (B) An analysis from an external observer's view, using universal criteria.
An etic approach involves studying linguistic or cultural data from the perspective of an outside observer. It utilizes universal, cross-culturally applicable categories and frameworks to describe phenomena without necessarily considering their internal function within a specific system. In phonetics, for instance, an etic description focuses on the physical properties of sounds using the International Phonetic Alphabet. This objective viewpoint allows for comparative studies across different languages by applying standardized measurements and classifications that remain independent of any single language's internal structural rules.

13. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
In the conventional hierarchy of linguistic analysis, units are organized from the smallest components to the largest structures. Phonology

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deals with the smallest sound units, which combine to form morphemes in morphological analysis. These morphemes then build words and phrases within the syntactic level to form sentences. Finally, the semantic level interprets the meaning of these complex structures. This bottom-up progression allows linguists to analyze language systematically, starting from basic phonetic building blocks and moving toward comprehensive meaningful utterances.

14. (D) The sound-image or graphic representation.
In the Saussurean model of the linguistic sign, the signifier is the physical form that carries meaning. This can be a specific sequence of spoken sounds, known as a sound-image, or a written representation on a page. It serves as the sensory component of the sign, which triggers the mental concept or signified in the mind of the user. The relationship between this sound-image and the concept is arbitrary and defined by social convention within a community.

15. (A) Poetic function - Focus on the message for its own sake
Roman Jakobson's model of communication identifies functions based on which element of the speech event is emphasized. The poetic function occurs when the focus is on the message itself, highlighting its form, sounds, and internal patterns. In contrast, the emotive function focuses on the addresser, while the referential function centers on the context or information. The conative function is oriented toward the addressee. Correctly identifying these pairings is essential for understanding how language operates in various communicative and artistic contexts.

16. (B) Language is a self-contained structural system, independent of its users.
Viewing language as an autonomous object implies that it can be studied as a formal, self-contained system of rules and structures. This perspective, central to structural linguistics, focuses on the internal relationships between linguistic units like phonemes and morphemes without necessary reference to social, psychological, or historical factors. By treating language as independent of its specific users or external contexts, linguists can develop objective models of its underlying organization. This approach emphasizes the structural integrity and internal logic.

17. (B) Neurology
Neurology and its subfield, neurolinguistics, examine the biological and neural mechanisms that enable language acquisition, production, and perception. This field investigates how linguistic functions are mapped onto specific brain regions and how neural processes handle complex tasks like sentence parsing and lexical retrieval. By studying brain injuries and utilizing neuroimaging technology, researchers can determine the physical basis of language in the human mind. This intersection of science and linguistics provides critical insights into the biological foundations of communication.

18. (B) I, III, and V only
Accurate linguistic analysis relies on several core principles. Contrast identifies units by their functional differences within a system, while distribution describes the set of environments where a unit can appear. An emic perspective focuses on an insider's functional view. However, complementation specifically refers to units in mutually exclusive environments, and the concept of a rule applies across all linguistic levels, not just syntax. Therefore, recognizing contrast, distribution, and the emic viewpoint correctly identifies valid foundational concepts in language study.

19. (C) Discuss the properties of language itself.
The metalinguistic function of language is activated when the speaker uses language to describe or analyze the linguistic code itself. This occurs during activities like defining words, discussing grammatical rules, or clarifying the meaning of an ambiguous phrase. Essentially, language becomes the object of communication rather than just the medium. This function is vital for learning new languages, resolving misunderstandings, and developing a conscious awareness of how linguistic systems operate within a community of speakers and learners.

20. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Writing systems are categorized based on the linguistic units their symbols represent. A logographic system uses characters that primarily stand for whole morphemes or words,

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not individual sounds. Conversely, an alphabetic system employs signs that represent phonemes or individual sounds, rather than morphemes. Because the definitions for both systems were swapped in the initial statements, both claims are technically incorrect. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental for analyzing the relationship between spoken language and its various written representations across world cultures.

21. (C) Describing what is said vs. explaining why it is said that way.
The distinction between description and explanation involves different levels of linguistic depth. Description focuses on documenting the observable facts and rules of a language, effectively stating what occurs in speech or writing. Explanation, however, seeks to uncover the underlying reasons or universal principles that account for why those specific patterns exist. While a descriptive grammar lists pluralization rules, an explanatory account might relate those rules to broader cognitive processes or linguistic universals. This movement from surface patterns to deeper principles is central to modern linguistics.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The ideal speaker-hearer is a theoretical construct designed to isolate linguistic competence from performance. In real-world communication, speakers often make errors due to memory lapses, fatigue, or environmental distractions. By assuming an idealized individual in a homogeneous community, linguists can focus on the underlying mental rules that constitute language knowledge. This methodological abstraction is necessary for developing formal models of grammar, as it prevents external variables from obscuring the systematic properties of the internal linguistic system being studied.

23. (D) The sequential arrangement of words in a complete sentence.
A syntagmatic relationship refers to the horizontal axis of language, involving the combination and linear arrangement of linguistic units. In a sentence, words must follow specific sequential rules to be grammatical and meaningful. For example, the order of subject, verb, and object creates a syntagm where each element relates to the others present in the chain. This contrast with paradigmatic relationships, which involve the vertical axis of substitution and choice among alternative elements that could occupy the same position.

24. (A) Sociology
Sociology and its specialized branch, sociolinguistics, investigate the complex relationship between language and social structures. This field examines how factors like social class, gender, ethnicity, and family dynamics influence language use and variation. It also explores how language functions as a tool for creating social identity and maintaining community bonds. By analyzing speech patterns within different social groups, researchers can understand how linguistic choices reflect and reinforce social hierarchies and cultural norms within a given society or group.

25. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different perspectives on language connect it to various academic disciplines. Viewing language as cultural heritage is central to anthropology, while treating it as a cognitive system relates to psychology. The analysis of language as a system of signs falls under semiotics, and exploring its neural basis is the domain of neurology. These associations highlight the interdisciplinary nature of linguistics, showing how the study of language provides essential insights into human culture, mind, symbolic systems, and biological processes.

26. (B) Core properties that define and distinguish human language.
Design features are the fundamental characteristics that define human language and differentiate it from other forms of animal communication. Proposed by Charles Hockett, these features include properties such as displacement, which allows humans to talk about things not present in time or space, and productivity, which enables the creation of infinite new sentences. Other key features include duality of patterning and arbitrariness. Identifying these universal traits is crucial for understanding the unique biological and cognitive foundations of human linguistic ability.

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27. (D) Syntagmatic - in absentia' relationship
Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralist framework relies on several key dichotomies. Langue represents the abstract social system, while parole refers to individual utterances. The signifier is the sound-image associated with a mental concept. However, syntagmatic relationships occur in praesentia' because they involve the linear combination of elements actually present in a sequence. It is the paradigmatic relationship that is considered in absentia,' as it involves a choice between an element present in the speech chain and others that are currently absent.

28. (A) I and III only
Modern linguistics generally considers spoken language primary because it is learned naturally and exists in all cultures, whereas writing is a secondary representation. Additionally, codification is a vital process for preserving language as a cultural heritage through the creation of dictionaries and grammars. Philological notions often emphasize purity over change, and language frequently serves as a powerful marker of social identity. Therefore, recognizing the primacy of speech and the role of codification accurately reflects key principles in the nature of language.

29. (C) Language ability is an innate, genetically endowed component of the mind.
The concept of a language faculty suggests that humans are born with a specialized biological capacity for acquiring language. This innate mental module, often associated with generative grammar, contains the universal principles that underlie all human languages. It explains why children can learn complex linguistic systems rapidly and uniformly despite limited exposure. This perspective contrasts with behaviorist views that language is learned purely through social interaction or imitation, asserting instead that linguistic competence is part of the human genetic endowment.

30. (A) Relationships of choice and substitution.
Paradigmatic relationships involve the vertical axis of language, focusing on the sets of units that can occupy the same structural position. When constructing an utterance, a speaker chooses one element from a category of alternatives, such as selecting a specific noun from a list of synonyms. This relationship of substitution defines the value of a unit through its opposition to other absent units. It works alongside the horizontal syntagmatic axis, which governs how chosen units are combined in sequence.

31. (D) Emic categorization
An emic categorization focuses on identifying the functional units that are meaningful within a specific linguistic system. When a linguist analyzes a previously undocumented language to find phonemes, they are looking for sound distinctions that change meaning for native speakers. Unlike an etic approach, which uses external or universal criteria, an emic study seeks to understand the internal logic and structure of the language from a system-internal perspective. This is essential for accurately describing the unique phonological and grammatical patterns.

32. (B) Both Indian and Greco-Roman traditions are recognized as ancient approaches.
Both the Indian and Greco-Roman traditions represent foundational, ancient approaches to the study of language. The Indian tradition, exemplified by scholars like Panini, produced highly sophisticated and rigorous phonetic and grammatical analyses of Sanskrit. Simultaneously, the Greco-Roman tradition focused on grammar, logic, and rhetoric, establishing the terminology and frameworks that would eventually shape Western linguistic thought. Recognizing both traditions is important because they independently developed systematic ways of analyzing linguistic structure, meaning, and usage thousands of years ago.

33. (A) I, III and V only
Writing systems are diverse in how they represent language. A logographic system utilizes signs for whole words or morphemes, while an alphabetic system like English primarily represents individual sounds. Furthermore, the units of writing across various scripts can be based on sounds, syllables, or morphemes. However, syllabic systems use single signs for syllables rather than separate ones for consonants and vowels, and sign languages are visual-gestural languages rather than writing systems themselves. Thus, the correctly identified statements highlight fundamental typographic principles.

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34. (D) Understanding language acquisition and designing teaching methods.
Linguistics provides the theoretical foundation for understanding how people acquire first and second languages. This knowledge is essential for education, as it informs the development of effective teaching methodologies and curriculum designs. By analyzing phonological, syntactic, and semantic challenges, educators can create better materials for literacy and language learning. Additionally, linguistic insights help in addressing the needs of students with communication disorders. Therefore, the application of linguistic research directly improves educational outcomes and the quality of language instruction in schools.

35. (A) The addressee
The conative function of language is oriented toward the addressee or listener. Its primary aim is to influence the behavior, thoughts, or actions of the person receiving the message. This function is most clearly expressed through imperatives, commands, and vocatives, where the speaker expects a specific response or action from the addressee. For example, a request like Please close the door" is a conative utterance. It highlights the interactive and directive power of language within a communicative event.

36. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Synchronic and diachronic studies represent two distinct time-based perspectives in linguistics. A synchronic analysis examines a language state as a self-contained system at one particular point in time, without considering its history. In contrast, a diachronic study investigates the evolution and historical changes of a language over a period of time. Because the definitions in the statements were swapped, both claims are incorrect. Understanding these separate axes is fundamental to the structuralist approach proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure.

37. (C) Contrast
Contrast is a fundamental concept in structural linguistics, stating that linguistic units derive their value from their opposition to other units in the same system. For a unit like a phoneme to be meaningful, it must be distinguishable from other sounds that could appear in the same environment. For example, the contrast between /p/ and /b/ in English distinguishes words like pin' and bin'. This principle of difference ensures that the system remains functional by maintaining clear distinctions between its various internal components.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Semiotics is the general study of signs and symbol systems used in communication. Since language is fundamentally a system of arbitrary signs where sound-images represent concepts, semiotics provides a broader theoretical framework for its analysis. It explores how meaning is constructed and interpreted not just in speech, but in various other semiotic systems like gestures or images. Therefore, understanding the general principles of how signs function is essential for a deep linguistic analysis of how language conveys meaning to its users.

39. (C) Economics
Linguistics is a highly interdisciplinary field with significant relevance to computer science for natural language processing, anthropology for studying culture, and speech sciences for understanding acoustics and articulation. While language plays a role in economic transactions, economics itself is not typically recognized as a primary field defined by its relationship to linguistic theory or structural analysis. The other mentioned fields rely directly on linguistic principles to understand human behavior, cognitive processes, and technological development, making them core areas of linguistic application.

40. (A) Underlying knowledge of the rules of one's language.
Linguistic competence refers to the internalized, subconscious knowledge that a native speaker has of their language's system of rules. This includes the ability to recognize grammatical sentences and understand how sounds, words, and phrases are structured. It is an abstract system of knowledge that exists independently of actual use. Competence is distinguished from performance, which is the actual production of speech in specific situations. Understanding this underlying mental grammar is a primary goal of formal and generative approaches to linguistics.

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41. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Language analysis is divided into specific levels, each focusing on a fundamental unit of study. Phonology examines the phoneme, the smallest unit of sound. Morphology studies the morpheme, the smallest unit of meaning within word formation. Syntax focuses on the structure and arrangement of phrases and sentences. Finally, semantics is concerned with the interpretation of meaning itself. Correctly matching these levels to their basic units is essential for a systematic and comprehensive investigation of any given linguistic system.

42. (C) Metalinguistic
The metalinguistic function occurs when language is used to discuss or analyze the linguistic code itself. When someone asks for the definition of a word, they are using language to talk about another part of the language. This function allows speakers to clarify meanings, explain grammatical rules, and check their understanding of the code being used. It is distinct from the referential function, which describes the world, or the emotive function, which expresses feelings, as its focus is system-internal.

43. (B) 3, 1, 2
A top-down hierarchical order of linguistic analysis moves from larger, more complex structures to smaller, basic components. Syntactic analysis examines the arrangement of words into sentences and phrases, representing the highest level of structural organization. Moving down, morphological analysis investigates how words are formed from smaller meaningful units called morphemes. Finally, phonological analysis deals with the smallest units of sound that make up these morphemes. This progression allows linguists to systematically decompose complex utterances into their fundamental phonetic and structural building blocks.

44. (D) Prescriptive, favoring certain forms and resisting change.
The philological concern with language purity is fundamentally prescriptive, as it seeks to enforce specific norms of usage based on classical or literary standards. This view often regards language change as a form of decay and attempts to prevent the perceived corruption of the language by non-standard or modern forms. Prescriptive approaches prioritize correct" or pure" versions of a language over how it is actually used by the general population. This contrasts with modern descriptive linguistics, which accepts all usage forms.

45. (D) Language as a system of social behavior.
Studying how children learn and use kinship terms within a specific community focuses on language as a system of social behavior. Kinship terms are not just labels; they reflect and reinforce social relationships, hierarchies, and cultural obligations. By investigating how these terms are acquired and used in social interactions, a researcher gains insight into how language functions as a tool for navigating and maintaining a community's social structure. This perspective emphasizes the practical, social roles of language over its abstract or autonomous properties.

46. (C) I, II, and IV only
Ferdinand de Saussure introduced the distinction between langue, the abstract and social linguistic system, and parole, the concrete act of individual speech. Structural linguistics prioritizes langue as its primary object of study because it represents the stable, shared rules of a community. While Statement III mentions the proposal, the combination of I, II, and IV correctly identifies the definitions and the focus of structuralist analysis. This framework allows for a systematic study of language by focusing on the underlying system rather than individual variations.

47. (B) The mutually exclusive distribution of two units.
In linguistic analysis, complementation or complementary distribution occurs when two units, such as allophones, never appear in the same environment. Their occurrence is entirely predictable based on the surrounding linguistic context. For example, in English, aspirated [p^h] and unaspirated [p] are in complementary distribution because they occupy different positions in a word. Since they do not contrast in the same environment, they are considered variations of a single functional unit. This principle is vital for identifying the underlying phonemes.

48. (B) Syllabic

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A Japanese kana character like ka' represents a complete syllable, which is a combination of a consonant and a vowel. This is the defining characteristic of a syllabic writing system, where each sign corresponds to a syllable rather than an individual sound or a whole word. Such systems are efficient for languages with a relatively simple and consistent syllable structure. Syllabaries contrast with alphabetic systems, which would use separate signs for the k' and a' sounds to represent the same unit.

49. (B) It treats language as one of many systems of signs used for communication.
The semiotic approach places language within the broader context of sign systems and communication. It views language not as an isolated phenomenon, but as one specific way of conveying meaning through signs, alongside gestures, images, and other symbolic codes. Semiotics investigates the general principles of how signs are constructed, used, and interpreted by participants in a communicative act. This perspective highlights the symbolic nature of language and its shared properties with other systems of representation used by humans to understand and describe reality.

50. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer is introduced to study linguistic competence, which is the abstract knowledge of a language system, rather than performance. Performance refers to the actual use of language, which is often flawed by external variables. The study of linguistic competence aims to understand the underlying mental grammar that allows a speaker to produce and understand sentences. Therefore, while the first statement incorrectly links the ideal speaker to performance, the second correctly identifies the goal of studying competence.

51. (D) The physical production and perception of speech sounds.
Speech Sciences is an interdisciplinary field that examines the physiological, acoustic, and perceptual aspects of human speech. It is highly relevant to linguistics, particularly phonetics, as it investigates how speech sounds are physically produced by the vocal organs and how they are perceived by the auditory system. This field uses scientific methods and technology to analyze the physical properties of the speech signal. These insights are essential for understanding the biological basis of communication and for developing applications in speech therapy and technology.

52. (B) V only
Linguistic analysis consists of several distinct levels, including phonetics, morphology, syntax, and pragmatics, each focusing on different aspects of language structure and use. However, the claim that these levels are completely separate with no interrelations is incorrect. In reality, the levels are deeply interconnected; for example, phonological rules can be influenced by morphological boundaries, and syntactic structures are necessary for semantic and pragmatic interpretation. Recognizing these interdependencies is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of how language functions as an integrated and complex system.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A synchronic approach analyzes a language state as a self-contained system at a specific point in time, focusing on contemporary relationships between units. Consequently, a linguist using this method would not investigate the historical evolution of a word's meaning, as that falls under diachronic linguistics. Synchronic analysis intentionally ignores history to describe how a language functions as a structure for its current users. This distinction between the historical and the contemporary axis is a foundational principle of modern structural linguistics and analysis.

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54. (B) Paradigmatic relationship
A paradigmatic relationship involves the axis of choice and substitution between linguistic units that can occupy the same structural position. In a sentence, when a speaker selects between different verbs like ate," devoured," or nibbled," they are making a choice from a category of alternatives. These words are in a paradigmatic relationship because only one can be used at that specific point in the sequence. This selection process defines the meaning of the utterance through contrast with the other possible but unselected options.

55. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

Roman Jakobson's model identifies six functions of language, each oriented toward a specific element of communication. The referential function is focused on the context or information being conveyed. The emotive function centers on the addresser's expression of feelings. The conative function is oriented toward the addressee to influence their behavior. Finally, the phatic function focuses on maintaining contact or the channel between participants. Correctly matching these functions to their respective focuses is essential for understanding how language operates in different communicative settings.

56. (B) Competence and Performance
Ferdinand de Saussure established the foundation of structural linguistics through several key dichotomies, including langue and parole, synchronic and diachronic, and signifier and signified. These concepts differentiate between the abstract system and individual speech, the contemporary and historical axes, and the form and concept of the linguistic sign. In contrast, the distinction between competence and performance was proposed much later by Noam Chomsky. While similarly contrasting knowledge and use, it is not part of the original Saussurean framework of linguistic dichotomies.

57. (B) Geography
The relationship between linguistics and geography is most prominently seen in the study of dialectology and geolinguistics. These fields examine how language varies across physical space and how geographical features like mountains or rivers can influence the spread of linguistic innovations. By mapping the distribution of specific words, sounds, or grammatical features, researchers can identify dialect boundaries and understand how migration and settlement patterns have shaped linguistic diversity. This spatial perspective is crucial for understanding the external factors that drive language variation and change.

58. (B) A group of teenagers using specific slang to distinguish themselves from adults.
Language often serves as a powerful marker of social identity, allowing individuals to signal their membership in a particular social or cultural group. When teenagers use specific slang or unique speech patterns, they are not just communicating information; they are asserting their identity and creating social boundaries between themselves and other groups, such as adults. This use of language highlights its role in social differentiation and cohesion. Such linguistic choices reflect the speaker's affiliation and their position within a complex social hierarchy.

59. (B) System-internal and functional
The fundamental distinction between emic and etic approaches lies in the perspective taken toward linguistic data. An emic approach is system-internal and functional, focusing on identifying units and categories that are meaningful and significant within a specific language or culture. It seeks to describe the internal logic of the system as perceived by its users. In contrast, an etic approach is system-external and comparative, using universal criteria to describe phenomena objectively. Therefore, the emic viewpoint is essential for understanding the unique structure of individual languages.

60. (A) I and IV only
Writing systems are categorized by the units their symbols represent. A logographic character, as seen in Chinese, stands for an entire word or morpheme. Additionally, across different scripts, the units of writing can be based on sounds, syllables, or words. However, English is not purely alphabetic and has many irregular spellings. Furthermore, sign languages are highly complex and structured, contrary to common misconceptions. Correctly identifying these principles is essential for understanding the diverse ways in which human language can be represented in written and visual forms.

61. (B) Emotive
The emotive function of language is activated when the speaker uses an utterance to express their internal feelings, attitudes, or emotional states. Phrases like Wow, what a beautiful sunset!" are primarily intended to convey the speaker's sense of wonder or appreciation rather than to provide factual information or influence the listener's behavior. This function focuses on the addresser and is often characterized by interjections and specific intonation patterns that

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highlight the personal and subjective experience of the person speaking.

62. (B) Whether to just state grammatical facts or account for why they exist.
The debate between description and explanation centers on the depth and purpose of linguistic analysis. Description involves the systematic documentation of the observable rules and patterns of a language, effectively stating what occurs in speech. Explanation, however, seeks to provide a deeper account of why those specific patterns exist, often by appealing to universal principles of grammar or cognitive constraints. While a descriptive grammar might list verb endings, an explanatory approach would attempt to account for the underlying logic and structure of the entire grammatical system.

63. (C) 3, 1, 2
The development of key linguistic ideas follows a clear historical progression. The study of language began in antiquity with the ancient Greco-Roman and Indian traditions, which focused on grammar and philosophy. In the early 20th century, Ferdinand de Saussure introduced the structuralist dichotomies that defined modern linguistics. Later, in the mid-20th century, the notion of an ideal speaker-hearer emerged as part of the cognitive and generative revolution. This sequence reflects the movement from ancient philosophical inquiry to structuralism and finally to modern cognitive models.

64. (B) Creating dictionaries, grammars, and standardized writing systems.
Codification is the process of standardizing a language to preserve it as a cultural heritage and ensure its continued use across generations. This typically involves the creation of formal tools like dictionaries and grammars, which document the lexicon and rules of the language. Establishing a consistent writing system is also a crucial part of this process. These efforts provide a stable reference for learners and speakers, helping to maintain linguistic continuity and protecting the language from being lost or fragmented over time.

65. (C) Language exists only in its spoken mode, with writing being a secondary representation.
While modern linguistics often considers spoken language as primary due to its natural acquisition, the claim that language exists only in its spoken mode is incorrect. Language can manifest in various equally valid modes, including written forms and visual-gestural systems like sign language. Writing is not merely a secondary representation but a distinct and complex medium with its own conventions and functions. Recognizing the validity of multiple linguistic modes is essential for a comprehensive and inclusive understanding of the diverse ways humans communicate across different contexts and cultures.

66. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralist model defines language through two intersecting axes. The syntagmatic axis involves the linear combination and sequential arrangement of linguistic units that are actually present in an utterance. Conversely, the paradigmatic axis involves the relationship of choice and substitution among alternative units that could occupy the same position. Because the definitions in the statements were swapped, both claims are incorrect. Understanding these axes is vital for analyzing how language units are both selected from categories and combined into meaningful chains.

67. (C) Natural Language Processing (NLP)
The relationship between linguistics and computer science is most clearly seen in Natural Language Processing (NLP). This field uses linguistic theories of syntax, semantics, and morphology to develop computational models that allow computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. Applications include speech recognition, machine translation, and automated text analysis. By applying formal linguistic principles, computer scientists can create sophisticated algorithms that handle the complexity and ambiguity of natural language. This intersection is driving significant advancements in artificial intelligence and human-computer interaction today.

68. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different linguistic concepts focus on diverse aspects of language and thought. Linguistic relativity addresses how language structure

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influences perception, while the language faculty refers to the innate biological ability for language. The ideal speaker-hearer is a theoretical abstraction used for structural analysis, and semiotics is the general study of sign interpretation. Correctly matching these terms to their associated ideas is essential for understanding the various theoretical frameworks and interdisciplinary connections that define the broad field of modern linguistics and cognitive science.

69. (C) The form of the message itself, its sounds, rhythms, and ambiguities.
The poetic function of language focuses on the aesthetic qualities of the message form rather than just the information conveyed. It highlights the internal patterns of the utterance, such as its sounds, rhythm, and word choice. This function is most prominent in literature and poetry, where the structure of the message is valued for its own sake. By drawing attention to the way things are said, the poetic function enhances the communicative experience and creates layers of meaning through the artistic manipulation of linguistic elements.

70. (B) II and IV only
Language study involves several key principles. It is widely recognized that language serves as a multi-functional system of communication and can be analyzed as a complex cognitive system within the mind. However, the semiotic approach is not limited to speech, and the ancient Indian tradition is well-documented for its systematic and sophisticated grammatical analysis. Furthermore, linguistic relativity remains a subject of ongoing debate rather than universal acceptance. Therefore, acknowledging the functional and cognitive aspects correctly identifies valid and widely accepted modern linguistic perspectives.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Saussurean framework, systematic analysis is focused on langue, the homogeneous and abstract social system of rules. Parole, which represents individual and concrete acts of speech, presents a challenge because it is highly heterogeneous and subject to momentary variations and performance errors. Because parole is so varied and personal, it is difficult to analyze using the same rigorous structural methods applied to the stable system of langue. Therefore, structural linguistics prioritizes the collective system over individual speech acts to ensure a scientific and consistent analysis.

72. (C) Its internal system of units and components.
When language is considered as an autonomous object with structure, the primary focus of analysis is its internal organization. This involves studying how various linguistic units, such as phonemes, morphemes, and phrases, are categorized and how they relate to one each other within the system. This perspective, central to structural linguistics, treats language as a formal system with its own internal logic and rules. By focusing on the structural components, linguists can build objective models of language that are independent of its social use or cultural context.

73. (C) There are underlying, systematic principles governing the combination of linguistic units.
The notion of a rule in linguistics refers to the underlying, systematic principles that govern how units at different levels—such as sounds, words, and phrases—are combined. These rules are not prescriptive norms about correct" speech but are descriptive accounts of the patterns that naturally occur within a language system. For example, phonological rules govern sound sequences, while syntactic rules govern sentence structure. Understanding these principles allows linguists to explain how speakers can generate and understand an infinite number of new and grammatical utterances.

74. (C) Linguistic Relativity
A linguist comparing the grammatical structures of different languages to see how they influence thought is working within the framework of linguistic relativity. This perspective suggests that the specific language one speaks can shape one's perception and conceptualization of the world. By examining differences in how languages categorize concepts like time, space, or gender, researchers can investigate the extent to which linguistic structures affect cognitive processes. This area of study highlights the deep and complex relationship between language, culture, and individual human perception.

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75. (C) The Chinese character for water' (?), representing a word/morpheme.
A logographic unit of writing is a character or symbol that represents an entire word or a meaningful unit called a morpheme. The Chinese character for water' is a classic example, as the symbol itself carries the meaning of the concept rather than representing its individual sounds. This contrasts with alphabetic systems, where symbols represent phonemes, and syllabic systems, where they represent syllables. Logographic systems allow for meaning to be conveyed directly through visual signs, often across different spoken dialects of the same language.

76. (B) A synchronic study of English would analyze the state of the language only at a specific point in time, such as the 21st century.
A synchronic study focuses on the state of a language as a self-contained system at a single, specific point in time. It ignores historical evolution to analyze the contemporary relationships between linguistic units. For example, describing modern English grammar without reference to its Old English roots is a synchronic analysis. This perspective allows linguists to understand how the language functions for its current speakers. It is distinct from a diachronic study, which investigates how language features change and develop through historical time across different periods.

77. (A) Providing tools for the stylistic and structural analysis of literary texts.
Linguistics provides essential analytical tools for the study of literature, enabling scholars to perform rigorous stylistic and structural examinations of texts. By applying theories of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics, researchers can analyze how authors use language to create specific effects, build narrative meaning, and establish poetic meter. This linguistic approach offers an objective framework for understanding the artistic choices made in a literary work. It bridge the gap between creative expression and scientific analysis, deepening our appreciation of how language functions as an artistic medium.

78. (A) I and III only
Linguistic analysis relies on several key principles. The relationship between phonetics and phonology can be viewed through the etic/emic distinction, where phonology focuses on functional units. Additionally, the notion of contrast is vital for identifying phonemes by showing how sound differences change meaning. However, a unit's distribution is essential to its definition, and morphology and syntax are closely interrelated levels that constantly influence each other. Therefore, recognizing the etic/emic parallel and the role of contrast correctly identifies fundamental concepts in systematic language analysis.

79. (C) Phatic function
The phrase Hello, can you hear me?" primarily serves the phatic function of language. In a phone call, its main purpose is to establish and check the channel of communication rather than to convey factual information about the world. This function focuses on maintaining social contact and ensuring that the physical or technical link between the speaker and the listener is active and functioning correctly. Phatic utterances are essential for managing social interactions and preventing misunderstandings caused by technical failures or social silences.

80. (A) Description states rules, while explanation accounts for why those rules exist.
Description and explanation represent different levels of depth in linguistic study. Description involves the systematic documentation of observable facts and patterns, such as listing the grammatical rules of a language. Explanation, however, seeks to provide a deeper account of why those specific rules exist, often by identifying universal principles of human grammar or cognitive constraints. While description tells us what a language looks like, explanation helps us understand the underlying logic and principles that shape its structure and evolution across all human societies.

81. (B) Linguistic competence
The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer is a theoretical construct used to analyze linguistic competence. It assumes an individual with perfect knowledge of the language system, operating in a completely homogeneous speech community. This abstraction allow linguists to study the underlying mental rules of grammar without the interference of performance

variables like memory lapses, fatigue, or environmental distractions. By focusing on this idealized state, researchers can develop formal models of the abstract knowledge that all native speakers subconsciously possess about their own language.

82. (D) Description and explanation
Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralist framework is built on four central dichotomies: langue and parole, synchronic and diachronic, signifier and signified, and syntagmatic and paradigmatic. These pairs distinguish between the system and its use, time axes, components of the sign, and types of relationships between units. While the distinction between description and explanation is important in linguistic theory, it is not one of the foundational Saussurean dichotomies. It instead refers to the different goals and depths of linguistic analysis within modern scientific inquiry.

83. (D) 1, 2, 3
The prominence of key linguistic ideas has evolved historically. The study of language began with philological notions that focused on maintaining norms of purity in written texts. This was followed in the early 20th century by Saussurean structuralism, which shifted the focus to the abstract system of langue and synchronic analysis. Finally, the mid-20th century saw the rise of the cognitive view of language, emphasizing the innate language faculty. This chronological sequence reflects the transition from traditional textual scholarship to formal structuralism and then to mentalist cognitive models.

84. (C) Pragmatics
While semantics deals with literal meaning, pragmatics is the level of analysis concerned with how meaning is constructed and interpreted in specific social contexts. It investigates how factors like the speaker's intent, the listener's knowledge, and the situation influence the understanding of an utterance. For example, a simple sentence can have different meanings depending on where and why it is said. Pragmatics helps explain how humans use language to perform social actions and how they navigate the complexities of real-world communication beyond literal word definitions.

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85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The design features of language, such as displacement, are essential for distinguishing human language from animal communication systems. Displacement allows humans to communicate about events and objects that are not present in the immediate environment, including the past, the future, or purely imaginary things. Most animal communication is restricted to immediate stimuli in the present moment. Recognizing these unique features is crucial for understanding the evolutionary and cognitive factors that make human language a uniquely flexible and powerful tool for thought and social interaction.

86. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Writing systems vary in the linguistic units their symbols represent. Alphabetic systems use letters for individual sounds, like b'. Syllabic systems employ characters for consonant-vowel combinations, such as ma'. Logographic systems use signs for whole words or concepts, like the symbol for tree'. Finally, sign language utilizes visual handshapes to represent various concepts. Correctly matching these types to their units is essential for understanding how different cultures have developed diverse methods for representing spoken or visual-gestural language in a stable, written form.

87. (D) It is the individual, concrete act of speaking.
In the Saussurean model, langue is the abstract, social system of rules and conventions shared by a linguistic community. It is the proper object of study for structural linguistics because it represents the stable and shared structure of language. In contrast, it is parole that refers to the individual, concrete acts of speaking. Parole is considered too heterogeneous and personal for systematic analysis within the structuralist framework. Therefore, while langue is collective and systematic, parole is the idiosyncratic and momentary realization of that system in actual use.

88. (C) Anthropology
The intersection of linguistics and anthropology, known as linguistic anthropology, examines how language use varies across different cultures and how it reflects social structures. This field

investigates how people perform social actions through speech and how linguistic practices are embedded in cultural traditions and identities. By studying phenomena like politeness strategies or kinship terms, researchers can understand the deep connections between a community's language and its social world. This perspective highlights the role of language as a vital cultural tool for navigating complex human relationships and traditions.

89. (A) I and II only
Language study is a multifaceted field that can be approached from both cognitive and social perspectives. The cognitive approach focuses on language as a mental system, while the social behavior approach examines how language is used within communities and families. These two perspectives are not mutually exclusive but rather complementary, as both are necessary for a full understanding of human communication. Additionally, the semiotic approach views language as a system of signs. Therefore, recognizing the validity of both cognitive and social dimensions correctly identifies core approaches.

90. (A) Conative function
The conative function of language is oriented toward the addressee and is used to influence their behavior or thoughts. Utterances like Mind your own business!" are clear examples of this function, as they are intended to issue a command or set a boundary for the listener. This function is often expressed through the imperative mood and is designed to produce a specific reaction or cessation of action from the person receiving the message. It highlights the power of language as a tool for social control and interaction.

91. (D) A rule in one level can have consequences for or be influenced by another level.
The levels of linguistic analysis—phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics—are not isolated compartments but are deeply interrelated. This means that processes occurring at one level frequently influence or are conditioned by structures at another. For example, a phonological rule of assimilation might be triggered by the placement of a morphological boundary when adding a prefix or suffix. Similarly, syntactic arrangements are essential for determining the semantic interpretation of a sentence. Understanding these complex interdependencies is vital for developing a comprehensive and integrated model of language structure.

92. (B) Prescriptive and philosophical.
The ancient Greco-Roman tradition of language study was primarily prescriptive and philosophical in nature. Scholars in this tradition were concerned with defining the rules of correct" grammar and investigating the logical relationship between language, thought, and reality. They focused on establishing norms for elite speech and literature, and their work laid the foundation for Western grammatical analysis and rhetoric. This tradition prioritized philosophical inquiry into the nature of meaning and the formal structure of language over the descriptive documentation of everyday variation or cognitive processing.

93. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Modern descriptive linguistics aims to document language as it is actually used, rejecting the prescriptive goal of preserving linguistic purity. It views language change as a natural and neutral process rather than a form of decay. However, the process of codification—creating grammars and dictionaries—is indeed a way to document and preserve a language as a vital part of cultural heritage. While the first statement incorrectly attributes prescriptive goals to descriptive linguistics, the second correctly identifies codification as a valuable tool for cultural preservation.

94. (A) System of social behaviour
The existence of different registers, such as formal and informal speech, demonstrates that language is a flexible system of social behavior. Speakers choose different linguistic forms based on the social context, their relationship with the listener, and the specific communicative goals of the interaction. This variation shows that language use is not fixed but is constantly adapted to meet social requirements and reflect group identity. Understanding these patterns is a central focus of sociolinguistics, which examines how social factors drive linguistic variation within a single language.

95. (A) I, II, III, and V only

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A formal or cognitive view of language focuses on its internal structure and the mental processes that enable its use. Concepts like the autonomy of structure, design features, linguistic competence, and the language faculty are all central to this perspective, as they address the systematic and biological nature of language. In contrast, the notion of purity and norm is associated with a more prescriptive, philological, and social view of language. Therefore, prioritizing the structural and cognitive concepts correctly identifies the elements of a formal linguistic framework.

96. (B) A description of the verb system in contemporary British English.
A synchronic analysis examines a language state as a self-contained system at a specific moment, focusing on the contemporary relationships between its components. A study describing the verb system of modern British English is a classic example, as it analyzes current usage without reference to historical changes or origins. This approach allows linguists to understand how the language functions as a complete structure for its present-day speakers. It contrasts with diachronic studies, which investigate how language features like pronouns or vocabulary evolve over historical time.

97. (B) Philosophy of language, dealing with concepts like meaning, reference, and truth.
The intersection of linguistics and philosophy is strongest in the philosophy of language. This field investigates fundamental questions about the nature of meaning, the relationship between language and the world (reference), and the conditions for truth. Philosophers of language examine how words and sentences represent reality and how communication is possible. While other levels like phonetics or morphology are important, the deep conceptual inquiry into how language relates to thought and existence is the primary area where linguistic theory and philosophical investigation overlap and influence each other.

98. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
According to Ferdinand de Saussure, linguistic signs are defined negatively within a system, meaning their value is derived from their difference from all other signs. A sign does not have an inherent meaning on its own; rather, it is what the other signs are not. This principle of contrast ensures that each sign occupies a unique position in the linguistic structure. For example, the meaning of a color term is defined by the boundaries of other color terms in the same language. This highlights the structuralist view of language.

99. (C) Competence
Linguistic competence is the most appropriate term for a speaker's underlying, subconscious knowledge of the system of rules that govern their language. This knowledge allows them to produce and understand an infinite number of grammatical sentences. Competence is an abstract mental state that exists independently of its actual application in speech. It is distinguished from performance, which refers to the real-world use of language, often subject to errors and constraints. Understanding this internal grammar is a central goal for many formal and generative linguistic theories.

100. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different approaches to language study prioritize various aspects of the phenomenon. The philological notion is concerned with norms, purity, and text preservation. The semiotic approach focuses on the interpretation of signs within systems. The social behavior approach examines how language is used within communities and families. Finally, the cognitive system approach investigates the innate language faculty and its relationship to thought. Correctly matching these approaches to their core ideas is essential for understanding the diverse theoretical landscapes that define the broad field of modern linguistics.

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101. (C) Functional distinctions within a specific language system.
An emic categorization in linguistics focuses on identifying the functional and meaningful units within a specific language system. It seeks to understand the internal structural logic as perceived by the native speakers. For example, an emic analysis of sounds identifies phonemes, which are the units that actually distinguish words in that language. This contrasts with an etic approach, which uses external, universal criteria to describe phenomena. The emic perspective is

essential for accurately documenting the unique grammatical and phonological patterns of individual languages.

102. (B) Stylistic
The core levels of language analysis are typically recognized as phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic/pragmatic. These levels represent the fundamental structural layers of any linguistic system, from sounds to complex meanings. While stylistics is a significant field of study that examines variations in language use and literary style, it is generally considered an application of linguistic theory to texts rather than one of the basic structural levels of analysis itself. The basic levels provide the essential framework for documenting how all languages are internally organized and used.

103. (C) Poetic function
Phrases like Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" draw deliberate attention to their internal sound patterns, such as alliteration and rhythm. This is a prominent example of the poetic function of language, where the focus is on the message form itself rather than just the information being conveyed. By highlighting the aesthetic qualities of language, the poetic function enhances the communicative experience and makes the utterance memorable. This function is essential in poetry, literature, and even in playful everyday speech or advertising.

104. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Linguistics is a highly interdisciplinary field with broad relevance across many areas of study. It is essential for psychology to understand language acquisition and cognitive processing, and for sociology to examine social identity and variation. In computer science, linguistics is vital for building natural language processing systems like speech recognition. Furthermore, it provides critical tools for the stylistic and structural analysis of literature. Therefore, all mentioned fields rely significantly on linguistic principles to investigate diverse aspects of human behavior, technology, and artistic expression.

105. (A) 1, 3, 2
The communicative functions identified by Roman Jakobson can be arranged based on their primary orientation within a speech event. The emotive function is oriented toward the addresser or speaker, expressing their internal feelings. The poetic function is oriented toward the message itself, focusing on its form and aesthetic qualities. Finally, the conative function is oriented toward the addressee or hearer, aiming to influence their behavior or thoughts. This sequence correctly reflects the movement of focus from the speaker, through the message, to the listener.

106. (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
The distinction between langue and parole is a central concept in structural linguistics proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure. Langue represents the abstract, social system of rules shared by a community, while parole refers to the individual, concrete acts of speech. This dichotomy allowed Saussure to define the proper object of linguistic study as the collective system rather than individual variations. His work established the foundation for modern linguistics by emphasizing the importance of analyzing language as a self-contained and systematic structure.

107. (C) Neurolinguistics
Neurolinguistics is the field most concerned with the relationship between language and the brain's neural processes. It specifically investigates how brain injuries, such as those causing aphasia, affect a person's ability to produce or understand grammatical language. By studying these cases and using neuroimaging, researchers can map linguistic functions to specific neural pathways. This scientific study provides essential insights into the biological foundations of human communication and helps develop treatments for individuals with language-related neurological disorders.

108. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Sign language is a complex and fully developed form of language that possesses its own systematic grammar and structural rules. It is not merely a collection of simple gestures but is a visual-gestural system capable of expressing a full range of human thought. Therefore, modern linguistics recognizes sign language as a valid form of language alongside spoken and written modes. While the first statement incorrectly claims that sign language lacks structure, the second correctly identifies its status as a recognized and structurally complex mode of communication.

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109. (C) Cultural heritage
The role of language in the transmission of cultural knowledge and behavior highlights its importance as a cultural heritage. Language acts as a repository for a community's shared values, history, and social norms, allowing these elements to be passed down through generations. By learning a language, individuals gain access to the collective wisdom and traditions of their society. This perspective emphasizes that language is not just a tool for communication but is a vital link to a group's historical identity and cultural continuity.

110. (A) The language one speaks influences one's perception of reality.
The concept of linguistic relativity, also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, suggests that the structure and vocabulary of a language can influence how its speakers perceive and conceptualize the world. It argues that different languages provide unique frameworks for organizing experience, leading speakers to pay attention to different aspects of their environment. While the degree of influence is debated, the idea remains central to exploring the deep and complex relationship between language, culture, and individual human cognition across various diverse societies.

111. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Linguistic levels like phonology and morphology are deeply interrelated, as seen when phonological rules are conditioned by morphological boundaries. The assimilation in words like input' shows that the pronunciation of a sound can change based on the specific morphemes that are joined together. This demonstrates that sound processes do not occur in isolation but are often sensitive to the internal structural components of words. Such interconnections are vital for a comprehensive understanding of how different layers of language structure influence one another.

112. (B) The set of linguistic environments in which the unit can occur.
In linguistic analysis, the distribution of a unit refers to the total set of contexts or environments where it can appear within a language system. By identifying these environments, linguists can define a unit's structural role and functional identity. For example, knowing which sounds can occur at the beginning or end of a word helps in identifying phonemes. Distributional analysis is a key method in structural linguistics for discovering the underlying rules and patterns that govern how various linguistic components are organized.

113. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The history of language study includes several major traditions and approaches. The ancient Indian tradition is noted for its rigorous phonetic and grammatical analysis, while the Greco-Roman tradition established the roots of Western grammar. The philological notion focuses on norms and linguistic purity, and the semiotic approach treats language as a system of signs to be interpreted. Correctly matching these schools to their key notions is essential for understanding the diverse historical and theoretical foundations that have shaped the field of linguistics over time.

114. (A) It can be analyzed as a formal system without reference to its social function.
The autonomy of language implies that it can be studied as a self-contained, formal system of rules and internal relationships. This perspective, central to structuralist and generative linguistics, allows researchers to analyze components like syntax and morphology without necessary reference to external factors like social context or history. By treating language as an independent object, linguists can develop objective models of its internal logic. This approach highlights the systematic nature of language as a formal structure that can be understood through its own internal principles.

115. (C) I, III, and IV only
Ferdinand de Saussure's structuralist framework relies on several core principles. These include the arbitrary relationship between the signifier and signified, the syntagmatic axis of combination, and the paradigmatic axis of substitution. While he also proposed the concept of langue and prioritized synchronic study, the specific combination of the first, third, and fourth statements correctly identifies key elements of his theory regarding the nature of the sign and its structural relationships. These concepts

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remain foundational for the systematic analysis of language as a sign system.

116. (B) What are the rules for plural formation in modern standard German?
A synchronic investigation examines the state of a language as a self-contained system at a single point in time, focusing on contemporary rules and relationships. Asking about the rules for plural formation in modern German is a classic synchronic question because it seeks a description of the current system without reference to historical changes. This approach contrasts with diachronic studies, which investigate how language features like vowels, word origins, or pronouns have evolved through time across different historical periods and states.

117. (B) Isolate competence from performance variables.
The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer in a homogeneous community is a methodological idealization used to separate linguistic competence from performance. Competence refers to the abstract, internal knowledge of language rules, while performance involves the actual, often flawed use of language in real-world situations. By assuming an idealized individual, linguists can study the systematic properties of grammar without the interference of external factors like memory lapses or distractions. This abstraction is necessary for developing formal and scientific models of the underlying linguistic system.

118. (C) The information content or the context being referred to.
The referential function of language is primarily concerned with conveying factual information about the world or the context of the communicative event. It focuses on the descriptive content of the message, allowing speakers to share knowledge and describe objects, events, and situations. This function is the most common and basic use of language in everyday communication, scientific discourse, and news reporting. By orienting toward the context, the referential function enables participants to establish a shared understanding of the external reality they are discussing.

119. (B) Sociology
The choice of address forms, such as Tu' and Vous' in French, reflects and reinforces social relationships and hierarchies between speakers. A study analyzing these choices is an intersection of linguistics and sociology, as it investigates how linguistic variation is driven by social factors like status, intimacy, and power. This sociolinguistic perspective highlights how language functions as a tool for navigating social interactions and maintaining social boundaries. By examining these patterns, researchers can understand the deep connections between a community's language use and its social structure.

120. (D) A phoneme is composed of sentences.
The hierarchy of linguistic analysis is organized from smaller, basic units to larger, more complex structures. A sentence is composed of phrases and words, which are themselves made up of morphemes. Morphemes are further broken down into individual phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound. The claim that a phoneme is composed of sentences is incorrect as it reverses this logical structural order. Understanding this hierarchy is essential for systematically analyzing how language is built from foundational phonetic building blocks into comprehensive meaningful utterances.

121. (B) I, II, and III only
Writing systems are categorized based on the linguistic units they represent. Logographic systems use signs for words or morphemes, alphabetic systems use signs for individual sounds, and syllabic systems employ signs for syllables. These represent the three primary types of written representation found across world cultures. However, the claim that all writing systems are fundamentally alphabetic is incorrect, as many utilize different principles. Correctly identifying these three categories provides a fundamental understanding of the diverse ways in which human language can be represented in stable, written forms.

122. (C) The concrete act of speaking by an individual.
In the Saussurean model, parole refers to the individual, concrete act of speaking in a specific situation. It is the idiosyncratic and momentary realization of the abstract linguistic system known as langue. Unlike the stable and shared rules of langue, parole is heterogeneous and

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influenced by the speaker's personal choices and circumstances. Structural linguistics often prioritizes the study of langue over parole because the abstract system allows for more systematic and scientific analysis than the varied data of individual speech acts.

123. (B) Substituting one for the other can change the meaning of a word (e.g., pat' vs. bat').
The notion of contrast is central to phonology for identifying phonemes, which are the functional sound units of a language. If substituting one sound for another in the same environment results in a change of meaning, those sounds are in contrast and are considered separate phonemes. For example, the difference between /p/ and /b/ distinguishes the words pat' and bat' in English. This principle ensures that the sound system maintains clear distinctions that allow speakers to convey and understand different meanings during communication.

124. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Roman Jakobson's model identifies functions based on their orientation within a speech event. The emotive function is focused on the addresser (speaker), expressing their internal feelings. Conversely, the conative function is focused on the addressee (listener), aiming to influence their behavior or thoughts. Because the orientations in the statements were swapped, both claims are incorrect. Understanding these functions is essential for analyzing how language is used to express the speaker's state or to achieve specific goals through interaction with the listener.

125. (B) The speed and uniformity of first language acquisition in children.
The concept of a language faculty is proposed to explain the remarkable ease with which children acquire their first language. Children learn complex linguistic systems rapidly and uniformly, despite receiving limited and often messy input. This suggests an innate, biological capacity for language that contains universal principles of grammar. This perspective, central to generative linguistics, argues that the human mind is genetically predisposed to acquire language, distinguishing human communication from other animal systems and explaining the universal patterns seen in language development across all cultures.

126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern descriptive linguistics rejects the philological notion of purity" because its goal is to document language as it is naturally used, not to prescribe specific norms. Linguists view language change as a neutral and inevitable process rather than a form of decay. By focusing on description rather than prescription, researchers can gain an objective understanding of how language functions across all social groups and contexts. This approach prioritizes scientific observation over subjective judgments about what constitutes correct" or pure" speech within a community.

127. (B) Syntagmatic
The relationship between ran' and quickly' in the sentence is syntagmatic because it involves their linear combination and sequential arrangement in an utterance. Syntagmatic relationships concern the horizontal axis of language, where elements actually present in the speech chain relate to each other to form larger meaningful units. These units must follow specific rules of word order to be grammatical. This contrasts with paradigmatic relationships, which involve the vertical axis of choice between an element present and others that could have been selected.

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128. (A) It informs language teaching methodologies and curriculum development.
Linguistics is highly relevant to education because it provides the theoretical framework for understanding language structure, acquisition, and use. This knowledge is essential for developing effective teaching methodologies and designing curricula for both first and second language learners. By applying linguistic insights, educators can create better instructional materials, address communication disorders, and improve literacy programs. Furthermore, understanding linguistic diversity helps teachers create more inclusive environments. Therefore, the application of linguistic research directly enhances the quality and effectiveness of language instruction in schools.

129. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Linguistic theory distinguishes between knowledge and use of language. Competence refers to the underlying knowledge of rules, while performance is the actual use in concrete

situations. Similarly, in the Saussurean model, langue is the abstract social system of a community, and parole is the individual act of speech. Correctly matching these terms to their definitions is essential for understanding the different levels of abstraction used by linguists to study the complex nature of human communication and its internal structural organization.

130. (C) A nursery rhyme
The poetic function of language is most prominent in nursery rhymes, where the focus is on the aesthetic qualities of the message form, such as its rhythm, rhyme, and sound patterns. In these contexts, the way something is said is as important as the information conveyed. This function highlights the internal structure of the utterance and enhances the communicative experience through the creative manipulation of linguistic elements. While present in all language, the poetic function is the defining feature of artistic and playful modes of communication.

131. (D) The sounds [t] and [t^h] are both voiceless alveolar plosives, with the latter being aspirated.
An etic statement in linguistics provides an objective, system-external description of language data using universal criteria. The description of sounds based on their physical, articulatory properties—such as being a voiceless alveolar plosive—is a classic etic analysis. It focuses on observable phonetic details without necessarily considering their functional role in a specific language system. This contrasts with an emic statement, which would identify phonemes or allophones based on their meaningful distinctions within a particular language, such as recognizing [t] and [t^h] as variations of one unit.

132. (C) I, II and III only
Structural linguistics relies on the distinction between the synchronic and diachronic axes. The synchronic axis examines coexisting units at a single point in time, which Saussure compared to a chess game in progress. The diachronic axis investigates the relations between successive things through historical time. These two perspectives allow for different types of linguistic analysis. While structuralism prioritized the synchronic state for scientific study, all three statements correctly identify the core properties of these time-based axes. Understanding these dimensions is fundamental for any systematic study of language.

133. (D) Sociolinguistics
Sociolinguistics is the field most concerned with studying language as a system of social behavior. It investigates how language use varies across different social groups and contexts, including its role in family and community life. By examining factors like social class, gender, and ethnicity, researchers can understand how linguistic choices reflect and reinforce social identity and social structures. This perspective highlights the practical and social functions of language, moving beyond abstract internal systems to explore how humans use communication to navigate their social world.

134. (D) The word run' is a verb."
The metalinguistic function is exemplified when language is used to discuss its own properties or rules. The sentence The word run' is a verb" is a classic example because it uses language as an object of analysis, identifying the grammatical category of a specific lexical item. This function is essential for learning and clarifying the linguistic code itself. It allows speakers to resolve misunderstandings, define terms, and develop a conscious awareness of the systematic organization of the language they are using to communicate with others.

135. (A) The language a person speaks can indicate their affiliation with a particular social group.
Language often serves as a powerful marker of social identity, signaling a person's membership in a specific community, social class, or ethnic group. Through their choice of vocabulary, accent, and grammatical patterns, individuals assert their identity and create social boundaries. This linguistic signaling helps maintain group cohesion and informs others about the speaker's social background and affiliations. Recognizing this function is essential for understanding the social dynamics of communication and how language reflects the complex social structures within which it is used and evolved.

136. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
A logical hierarchical order of linguistic analysis moves from abstract sound systems toward

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meaning in context. Phonology investigates the smallest units of sound, which are then organized into larger structures through syntax. Semantics focuses on the literal interpretation of these complex structures. Finally, pragmatics examines how meaning is constructed and understood within specific social situations and contexts. This bottom-up progression allows linguists to systematically build a comprehensive model of language, starting from foundational building blocks and moving toward the full complexity of human communication.

137. (D) The sign is a link between a concept (signified) and a sound-image (signifier).
In Ferdinand de Saussure's theory, the linguistic sign is a dual entity consisting of a signifier and a signified. The signifier is the psychological sound-image or written form, while the signified is the mental concept or meaning associated with it. This relationship is internal to the mind rather than a link between a name and a real-world object. The connection between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary and defined by social convention. This model is foundational for structural linguistics and the semiotic analysis of meaning.

138. (C) Computer Science
The development of computational models of grammar is a direct application of linguistic principles in the field of computer science. By creating formal rules that represent syntactic, morphological, and semantic structures, computer scientists can build systems for natural language processing, such as machine translation and automated text analysis. This interdisciplinary work requires a deep understanding of linguistic theory to handle the complexity and ambiguity of human language. These advancements are driving significant progress in artificial intelligence and are enhancing how humans interact with digital technology and information systems.

139. (A) I, II, and IV only
Language study involves several key perspectives and traditions. The semiotic approach treats language as a sign system, and the ancient Indian tradition is well-known for its sophisticated grammatical analysis. Additionally, linguistic relativity is a significant hypothesis exploring the relationship between language and thought. While the other mentioned points are also relevant, the combination of these three correctly identifies core elements of different theoretical frameworks. Understanding these diverse approaches is essential for a comprehensive view of the history and multifaceted nature of linguistic inquiry across different eras.

140. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In linguistic analysis, contrast and complementation are fundamental for determining the distribution and identity of units. Two units are in contrast if they occur in the same environment and their substitution results in a change of meaning, identifying them as separate functional units like phonemes. Conversely, units in complementation appear in mutually exclusive environments and are seen as variations of a single unit. Understanding these principles allows linguists to discover the underlying structural rules and categories that organize a language's sounds, words, and larger grammatical components.

141. (B) Maintaining a language in its perceived pure' or classic' form.
The philological notion of language preservation is primarily concerned with maintaining a language in its perceived pure," classical, or literary form. This approach often involves setting normative standards to protect the language from being corrupted" by modern changes or non-standard usage. Philologists focus on preserving the linguistic integrity of historical and prestigious texts, viewing them as the ideal models of the language. This perspective contrasts with modern descriptive linguistics, which accepts all forms of language use and views change as a natural part of linguistic evolution.

142. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between competence and performance is a cornerstone of generative grammar. It allows linguists to focus on competence—the idealized and underlying knowledge of language rules—rather than the messy data of performance, which includes actual speech errors, hesitations, and memory lapses. By isolating the abstract mental system from external variables, researchers can develop formal and scientific models of the universal principles that

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govern human language. This methodological approach is essential for understanding the biological and cognitive foundations of linguistic ability in humans.

143. (B) Syntagmatic relationship
The relationship between items in a sequence, such as A red, round, rubber ball," is syntagmatic. This refers to the horizontal axis of language, which governs the combination and linear arrangement of linguistic units in an utterance. Each element in the sequence relates to the others present in the chain to form a larger meaningful unit. Syntagmatic relationships must follow specific grammatical rules of word order. This contrasts with paradigmatic relationships, which involve the choice between an element present and others that could have been selected.

144. (D) Anthropological linguistics
Anthropological linguistics is the field most concerned with the role of language in the transmission of cultural knowledge and behavior. This discipline investigates how linguistic practices are embedded in cultural traditions and how they reflect and reinforce a community's values and social structures. By examining how language is used in social interactions and ceremonies, researchers can understand how cultural heritage is passed down through generations. This perspective highlights the essential role of language as a vital tool for maintaining cultural continuity and navigating complex human social relationships.

145. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Roman Jakobson's model identifies communicative functions oriented toward different elements of a speech event. The emotive function expresses feelings, like I'm feeling ecstatic!". The conative function influences the listener, such as Sit down immediately!". The phatic function checks the channel, for example, Testing, one, two, three...". Finally, the metalinguistic function discusses the language itself, like defining a verb. Correctly matching these functions to examples is essential for understanding how language operates in various real-world and technical communicative contexts.

146. (A) Morphemes or words
A logographic writing system uses symbols that represent whole morphemes or words rather than individual sounds or syllables. Each character carries a specific meaning, allowing the written form to convey semantic information directly. This type of system is exemplified by Chinese characters. Because each symbol corresponds to a meaningful unit, logographic writing can often be understood by speakers of different dialects who may pronounce the same word differently. This contrasts with phonologically-based systems like alphabets, where signs represent individual phonetic components of speech.

147. (C) Language as a political tool for control
While language is undoubtedly used in political contexts for persuasion and control, this is generally considered an application of discourse analysis or sociolinguistics rather than a primary theoretical approach defining the nature of language itself. Recognized approaches include viewing language as a system of social behavior, a cognitive mental faculty, and a semiotic sign system. These perspectives provide the foundational frameworks for systematic linguistic investigation. The use of language for political control is a secondary social function rather than an inherent structural property of linguistic systems.

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148. (B) An etic to an emic view
The shift from observing physical sound differences to identifying their functional role represents a move from an etic to an emic view. An etic analysis describes the objective, phonetic properties of sounds, such as aspiration. However, an emic analysis focuses on whether these differences are meaningful within a specific language system. If two sounds do not change word meaning, they are seen as allophones of one phoneme. This functional perspective is essential for understanding the internal structural organization of a language's phonology and its meaningful sound distinctions.

149. (C) I and II only
Linguistic analysis is organized into a hierarchical structure where units at one level are composed of components from the level below. The standard levels include phonetic/phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic/pragmatic. These levels provide the framework for

systematically investigating language structure and meaning. While the notion of a rule and the distinction between description and explanation are important, the combination of the first two statements correctly identifies the foundational structural principles of language analysis used by linguists to describe how complex linguistic systems are internally organized.

150. (B) Language faculty
The language faculty refers to the innate biological capacity that enables human beings to acquire and use language. This concept, central to generative linguistics, suggests that the human mind is genetically endowed with a specialized module containing the universal principles of grammar. It explains why children can learn complex linguistic systems rapidly and uniformly despite limited exposure. This innate ability distinguishes human language from other forms of animal communication and provides the foundation for the remarkable flexibility and productivity of human thought and social interaction.

151. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Ferdinand de Saussure's model identifies two intersecting axes of linguistic relationships. The syntagmatic axis involves the linear combination and sequential arrangement of units that are actually present in an utterance, described as and...and...and...". Conversely, the paradigmatic axis involves the axis of choice and substitution between alternative units, described as either... or...". Because the descriptions in the statements were swapped, both claims are incorrect. Understanding these axes is vital for analyzing how linguistic units are both selected from categories and combined into meaningful chains.

152. (B) Account for why the grammar is structured the way it is.
The goal of providing an explanation for grammatical facts is to uncover the deeper principles or universal constraints that account for why a language has its specific rules. While description documents the observable patterns and facts, explanation seeks to understand the underlying logic and cognitive basis of those patterns. This movement from surface documentation to deeper understanding is a primary aim of modern linguistics. By explaining the structure of grammar, researchers can gain insights into the universal properties of human language and the biological foundations of communication.

153. (B) Diachronic study
A diachronic study investigates the historical development and evolution of a language over a period of time. Tracing how Latin evolved into modern Romance languages like French, Spanish, and Italian is a classic example of this approach. It focuses on the changes in sounds, grammar, and vocabulary that occur as a language passes through different historical periods. This perspective contrasts with synchronic study, which examines a language as a self-contained system at a single point in time, without reference to its past evolution.

154. (A) Sociology - Language as a marker of social identity
Sociology and linguistics intersect in the study of how language reflects and reinforces social structures. This includes investigating how language serves as a powerful marker of social identity, signaling a person's membership in a specific community, social class, or ethnic group. Through their linguistic choices, individuals assert their identity and navigate social hierarchies. Recognizing this function is essential for understanding the social dynamics of communication and how language use is driven by social factors like status and power within any given society or group.

155. (B) IV and V only
Many fundamental statements about linguistics are widely accepted. These include recognizing ancient traditions like the Indian and Greco-Roman, and the value of the semiotic approach to signs. Additionally, language is universally understood as a multi-functional communication system. However, the claim that Noam Chomsky proposed the poetic function focusing on the message is incorrect; it was Roman Jakobson. Furthermore, while Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance is famous, the combination of statements IV and V as correctly paired facts within a specific framework is technically flawed here.

156. (B) Langue

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Noam Chomsky's notion of linguistic competence is analogous to Ferdinand de Saussure's concept of langue. Both terms refer to the abstract, internalized system of rules and knowledge that underlies a language, rather than its actual use. Competence represents the mental grammar of an individual, while langue represents the social system shared by a community. These concepts allow linguists to study the systematic properties of language independently of the varied and often messy data of individual speech acts, which are referred to as performance or parole.

157. (C) Syntactic
An analysis of the rules governing word order in sentences belongs to the syntactic level of linguistic analysis. Syntax is specifically concerned with how words are arranged and combined to form larger meaningful units like phrases and sentences. These rules ensure that utterances are grammatically well-formed and clearly convey relationships between different components, such as subjects and verbs. Understanding syntactic structure is essential for explaining how speakers can generate and understand an infinite number of new sentences using a finite set of rules and vocabulary.

158. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The sentence colorless green ideas sleep furiously" is a famous example used by Noam Chomsky to demonstrate the autonomy of syntax. It shows that a sentence can be perfectly well-formed according to grammatical rules while still being semantically nonsensical. This demonstrates that the syntactic level of language operates according to its own internal principles, independent of meaning or logical coherence. Recognizing this distinction is crucial for developing formal models of grammar that accurately represent the structural rules speakers subconsciously follow when producing and interpreting their language.

159. (B) Psychology
The intersection of linguistics and psychology, known as psycholinguistics, examines the mental processes involved in language acquisition, production, and perception. This field investigates how children learn complex linguistic systems and how the mind handles tasks like word recognition and sentence parsing. By studying these processes, researchers gain insights into the cognitive foundations of communication. This interdisciplinary work is essential for understanding how the human mind represents and processes linguistic information and for developing theories about the relationship between language, thought, and general cognitive development.

160. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Saussurean structuralism relies on several key terms and their descriptions. The signified is the mental concept or meaning, while parole represents the individual speech act. Diachronic study focuses on the historical evolution of language over time. Finally, the paradigmatic axis refers to the relationship of choice and substitution between linguistic units. Correctly matching these terms to their definitions is essential for understanding the foundational principles of structuralist theory and how it organizes the study of language as a systematic sign system.

161. (D) Language as an economic commodity.
Common views of language study include viewing it as a written text with norms of purity, a marker of social identity, and a cognitive mental system. While the economic value of language and translation services exists, language itself is not typically recognized as a primary economic commodity within the core frameworks of linguistic theory. The other mentioned views provide the essential theoretical foundations for investigating language structure, social variation, and cognitive processing, which are the primary concerns of the broad and interdisciplinary field of modern linguistics.

162. (A) Perfect language knowledge and freedom from performance errors.
The ideal speaker-hearer is a theoretical construct characterized by having perfect knowledge of the language system and being unaffected by performance variables. This means the individual is free from memory limitations, distractions, fatigue, and slips of the tongue. Operating in a completely homogeneous speech community, the ideal speaker-hearer represents the abstract linguistic competence that linguists aim to model. This idealization is necessary for developing formal and scientific accounts

NODIA

of the universal rules of grammar, as it isolates the internal system from external, idiosyncratic speech variations.

163. (C) Read chapter five for tomorrow."
The conative function of language is oriented toward the addressee and is used to influence their behavior or actions. A command like Read chapter five for tomorrow" is a clear example, as its primary purpose is to direct the listener to perform a specific task. This function is often expressed through the imperative mood and highlights the interactive and directive power of language in social communication. By using conative utterances, speakers can manage social tasks, issue requests, and achieve specific communicative goals involving the participation of others.

164. (B) I, II, and III only
Writing systems are diverse in how they represent language. Alphabetic systems use symbols for individual sounds, syllabic systems use symbols for syllables, and logographic systems use symbols for whole words or morphemes. These three represent the primary typographic principles found in world scripts. However, while sign language is a complex and fully structured form of communication, it is a visual-gestural language rather than a writing system itself. Correctly identifying the three types of written representation provides a fundamental understanding of how different cultures have documented their spoken languages.

165. (B) Phonetics studies physical sounds; phonology studies their function.
The primary distinction between phonetics and phonology lies in their focus. Phonetics investigates the physical, objective properties of speech sounds, including their articulation, acoustics, and perception. Phonology, on the other hand, studies the functional role of those sounds within a specific language system, focusing on meaningful distinctions called phonemes. While phonetics provides a universal description of sounds, phonology explains how those sounds are structured and used by speakers to distinguish meaning. This functional perspective is essential for understanding the internal organization of a language's sound system.

166. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A descriptive grammar aims to document and state the actual rules and patterns of a language as it is used by its speakers, rather than prescribing how they should" speak. Conversely, an explanatory account of a grammar seeks to understand the deeper, underlying principles that account for why those specific rules exist. While the first statement incorrectly attributes prescriptive goals to descriptive linguistics, the second correctly identifies the purpose of an explanatory account. This movement from surface documentation to deeper understanding is a primary goal of modern linguistic inquiry.

167. (B) Diachronic linguistics
Diachronic linguistics is the study of language change and evolution over historical time. It investigates how various features—such as sounds, grammar, and vocabulary—develop as a language passes through different historical periods. This field allows researchers to trace the origins of words and understand how linguistic systems shift and diversify over generations. It contrasts with synchronic linguistics, which examines a language as a self-contained system at a single point in time. Diachronic analysis provides essential insights into the historical processes that shape linguistic diversity and change.

168. (B) Noam Chomsky
The notion that the language faculty is an innate component of the human mind is most closely associated with the linguist Noam Chomsky. This concept is a cornerstone of generative grammar, suggesting that humans are born with a specialized biological capacity for acquiring language. Chomsky argued that this innate faculty contains the universal principles of grammar that underlie all human languages, explaining the rapid and uniform development of language in children. His work transformed linguistics into a branch of cognitive science, focusing on the mental structures that enable communication.

169. (C) To maintain social contact
The primary purpose of the phatic function of language is to establish, maintain, and manage social contact between participants in a communicative act. Phatic utterances, such

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as greetings or small talk about the weather, are less about conveying factual information and more about ensuring that the channel of communication is open and that social relations are acknowledged. This function is essential for initiating interactions and preventing social silences. It highlights the role of language as a social tool for navigating relationships and ensuring the smooth flow of social communication.

170. (A) I, II, and IV only
Saussurean structuralism relies on several key correctly matched pairs. Langue represents the social, abstract system, while parole refers to the individual act of speech. Syntagmatic relationships involve the linear combination of units in a sequence. While synchronic study examines the contemporary state and signifiers are sound-images, the combination of I, II, and IV correctly identifies several foundational dichotomies and their associations. Understanding these pairs is essential for analyzing language as a systematic structure of signs and rules within the framework of modern linguistics and semiotics.

171. (A) Anthropology and Sociology
The study of language in its social context links linguistics with anthropology and sociology. These fields investigate how language use reflects and reinforces social structures, cultural traditions, and group identities. Anthropological linguistics explores the relationship between language and culture, while sociolinguistics examines variation based on social factors like class, gender, and community. This social perspective moves beyond abstract internal systems to explore how humans use communication to navigate their social and cultural worlds. Recognizing these connections is essential for a comprehensive understanding of language as a multifaceted social phenomenon.

172. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Linguistic units at every level of analysis—phonology, morphology, and syntax—have a specific distribution. The distribution of a unit is the total set of contexts or environments in which it can occur within the language system. By identifying these environments, linguists can define a unit's structural role and functional identity. Distributional analysis is a key method in structural linguistics for discovering the underlying rules and patterns that govern how linguistic components are organized and used to convey meaning. It ensures a systematic and objective description.

173. (B) Language is constantly and naturally evolving.
The philological idea of language preservation, which often emphasizes maintaining linguistic purity, is distinct from the modern linguistic understanding that language is constantly and naturally evolving. Modern linguists view change as an inherent and neutral property of all living languages, rather than a form of decay or corruption. They focus on describing how language shifts over time to meet the needs of its speakers. This descriptive perspective rejects prescriptive goals and acknowledges the dynamic nature of linguistic systems as they adapt to new social and cultural contexts.

174. (C) Linguistic Relativity
A linguist claiming that a language has many words for a specific concept because it is culturally important is invoking the principle of linguistic relativity. This hypothesis suggests that the vocabulary and structure of a language reflect and influence the cultural priorities and worldviews of its speakers. By having more specialized terms, speakers may perceive and categorize aspects of their environment in more detailed ways. This perspective highlights the deep and complex relationship between language, culture, and individual human perception across diverse societies and their unique environments.

175. (B) Phonology, Morphology, Syntax
The hierarchical order of linguistic analysis moves from smaller, basic units to larger, more complex structures. Phonology investigates the smallest units of sound, which combine to form morphemes in morphological analysis. These morphemes then build words and phrases within the syntactic level to form sentences. This bottom-up progression allows linguists to systematically analyze language structure by starting with foundational phonetic components and moving toward the full complexity of human communication. Understanding this hierarchy is essential for documenting how all languages are internally organized and used by their speakers.

NODIA

176. (B) The synchronic perspective studies language as a system at a point in time.
Saussurean structuralism prioritizes the synchronic perspective, which examines language as a self-contained system at a single point in time. This approach ignores historical evolution to analyze the contemporary relationships between linguistic units. This is distinct from the diachronic perspective, which studies changes over time. Additionally, Saussure argued that the relationship between the signifier and signified is arbitrary and that syntagmatic relationships are based on combination in sequence. Correctly identifying the synchronic perspective is essential for understanding how structural linguistics develops formal models of language as an abstract system.

177. (B) The acoustics and articulation of speech sounds.
The relevance of linguistics to Speech Sciences is most evident in the study of phonetics, which examines the acoustics and articulation of speech sounds. Speech Sciences uses scientific methods and technology to analyze the physical properties of the speech signal and the physiological mechanisms that produce it. This interdisciplinary field is essential for understanding how speech sounds are physically formed and perceived. These insights are vital for developing applications in speech therapy, speech technology, and for gaining a deeper understanding of the biological and physical foundations of communication.

178. (A) I and II only
Language study involves several key principles. As a marker of social identity, language can signal group membership and affiliation. The notion of autonomy suggests that language can be studied as a formal, self-contained system of internal relationships. While codification and design features are also important, the combination of the first two statements correctly identifies foundational concepts related to the social and structural nature of language. Recognizing these aspects allows linguists to investigate both the external social roles and the internal structural logic of human communication systems.

179. (D) The mental concept or meaning.
In the Saussurean model of the linguistic sign, the signified refers to the mental concept or meaning associated with a physical form. It is the psychological component of the sign that is triggered in the mind of the user by the signifier, which is the sound-image or written representation. The link between the signified and the signifier is arbitrary and defined by social convention. This dual entity, where a concept is tied to a specific form, is the fundamental unit of meaning in the system of structural linguistics.

180. (A) Displacement
The ability to talk about things that are not present in the immediate time or space, such as unicorns, the future, or the past, is a design feature of language called displacement. This property allows human beings to communicate about abstract concepts, hypothetical situations, and distant events, distinguishing human language from most forms of animal communication which are restricted to the present moment. Displacement is essential for human thought, storytelling, and planning, as it enables the flexible and creative use of language beyond immediate sensory experience.

181. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The ancient Indian linguistic tradition, particularly the work of Panini, is renowned for providing a highly systematic and rigorous grammar of Sanskrit. His sophisticated phonetic and morphological analyses influenced modern linguistics. However, the ancient Greco-Roman tradition was primarily concerned with grammar, logic, and rhetoric within its own classical languages rather than documenting non-European ones. While the first statement correctly identifies the rigor of the Indian tradition, the second incorrectly describes the primary focus of Greco-Roman scholars. Understanding these ancient foundations is essential for linguistic history.

182. (B) Emic analysis
An emic analysis focuses on identifying the functional units that are meaningful within a specific linguistic system. Searching for minimal pairs like pit' and bit' is a classic method for discovering phonemes, which are the sounds that distinguish meaning for native speakers. Unlike an etic approach, which uses external or universal

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criteria, an emic study seeks to understand the internal structural logic of the language from a system-internal perspective. This is essential for accurately documenting the unique phonological patterns and meaningful sound distinctions that define individual languages.

183. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Linguistics is a highly interdisciplinary field with connections to many other disciplines. The relationship between language and culture is central to anthropology, while language and society relates to sociology. The study of language and the mind or thought is the domain of psychology, and language and literary texts is the focus of literary study. Correctly matching these areas to their related disciplines is essential for understanding how the study of language provides critical insights into diverse aspects of human behavior, cognitive processes, and creative expression.

184. (D) Structural linguistics
The distinction between langue as the abstract system and parole as its actual use is a key contribution of structural linguistics, proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure. This dichotomy allowed linguists to define the proper object of scientific study as the stable, social system of rules rather than the varied and individual speech acts. By focusing on the structural relationships between units within the system of langue, structuralists were able to develop objective and formal models of language. This framework established the foundational principles for modern linguistic analysis.

185. (A) I, II, III, and IV only
Roman Jakobson's model identifies communicative functions oriented toward specific elements of a speech event. The referential function is about the context, the emotive function is about the addresser, and the conative function is about the addressee. The phatic function is oriented toward the contact or channel. While the poetic function is also a part of this model, the combination of the first four correctly identifies several core functions and their respective orientations. These functions describe how language is used to achieve different communicative goals within any interaction.

186. (C) Its structural role and function in the language.
The primary goal of identifying the distribution of a linguistic unit is to understand its structural role and functional identity within the language system. Distribution refers to the total set of contexts or environments where a unit can occur. By analyzing these environments, linguists can discover the underlying rules and patterns that govern how units like phonemes or morphemes are organized and combined. Distributional analysis is a fundamental method in structural linguistics for providing a systematic and objective description of a language's internal structure.

187. (C) Purity
Design features are the fundamental properties that define human language and distinguish it from other forms of animal communication. Key features include displacement, arbitrariness, and productivity. These properties reflect the unique biological and cognitive foundations of human linguistic ability. However, purity is a prescriptive and philological concept rather than an inherent structural property of language. It refers to social judgments about the correctness of speech rather than a universal characteristic that defines the nature of human communication. Correctly identifying design features is crucial for understanding linguistic evolution.

188. (B) True
A diachronic analysis is concerned with the evolution and historical development of a language over a period of time. This approach examines how various linguistic features, such as sounds, grammar, and vocabulary, change and shift as a language passes through different historical states. By tracing these changes, researchers can understand the processes that drive linguistic diversity and the origins of contemporary linguistic patterns. Diachronic study is a fundamental part of historical linguistics and provides essential insights into the dynamic and ever-changing nature of human communication.

189. (B) Considers language as one sign system among many others.
The semiotic approach to language is distinctive because it treats language not as an isolated

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phenomenon, but as one specific sign system among many others used for communication. This perspective places language within the broader context of semiotics, the general study of signs and symbolic codes. It investigates how meaning is constructed and interpreted through various systems, including gestures, images, and cultural symbols. By analyzing the shared properties of all sign systems, the semiotic approach highlights the symbolic nature of language and its role in human representation.

190. (A) Linguistic competence
The concept of an ideal speaker-hearer is a theoretical abstraction used to study linguistic competence, which is the internalized knowledge of language rules. This construct assumes an individual who knows the language perfectly and operates in a completely homogeneous speech community, unaffected by performance variables like memory lapses or distractions. By focusing on this idealized state, linguists can develop formal models of the abstract system of grammar that all native speakers subconsciously possess. This methodological approach is essential for identifying the universal principles that govern human language.

191. (B) II and III only
Language study involves several key principles. Codification refers to the process of creating grammars and dictionaries to standardize and preserve a language. Additionally, language frequently serves as a powerful marker of social identity, signaling group membership and affiliation. While spoken language is often considered primary and purity is a prescriptive concept, the combination of the second and third statements correctly identifies core social and descriptive aspects of language. Recognizing these functions allows linguists to investigate how language is both standardized for use and used for social signaling.

192. (C) A specific sentence uttered by a person at a particular time.
In the Saussurean model, parole represents the individual, concrete act of speech in a specific situation. A specific sentence uttered by a person is a classic example, as it is a momentary realization of the abstract linguistic system known as langue. Parole is influenced by the speaker's personal choices, circumstances, and any performance variables present during the communicative act. It is heterogeneous and varied, unlike the stable and shared rules of langue. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the relationship between language as a system and language as actual use.

193. (C) Syntax
Syntax is the level of linguistic analysis concerned with how sentences are built from phrases and words. It investigates the rules and principles that govern word order and the structural arrangement of linguistic components. These rules ensure that utterances are grammatically well-formed and clearly convey the relationships between different parts of a sentence, such as the relationship between a subject and its predicate. Understanding syntax is essential for explaining how speakers can generate and interpret an infinite number of new sentences using a finite set of rules and vocabulary.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The distinction between etic and emic levels is fundamental in linguistic analysis. The etic level provides an objective, system-external description of the physical properties of language data, such as phonetic details. Conversely, the emic level focuses on the functionally significant units within a particular language system, like identifying phonemes. Both statements correctly describe these perspectives. The etic approach allows for cross-linguistic comparison using universal criteria, while the emic approach is essential for understanding the unique internal structural logic and meaningful distinctions that define individual linguistic systems and their sound patterns.

195. (B) Dialectology
The relevance of linguistics to geography is most evident in dialectology, which examines how language varies across physical space. This field investigates the distribution of linguistic features and how geographical factors like mountains or rivers can influence the spread of dialects. By mapping regional variations in sounds, vocabulary, and grammar, researchers can identify dialect boundaries and understand how migration and settlement patterns have shaped linguistic diversity. This spatial perspective is

NODIA

crucial for understanding the external factors that drive language variation and the historical development of regional speech patterns.

196. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In structuralist theory, the link between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary, meaning there is no natural or necessary connection between them. This is demonstrated by the fact that different languages use entirely different sound sequences to represent the same concept, such as tree' in English and arbre' in French. If the relationship were not arbitrary, all languages would likely use similar forms for the same idea. This fundamental principle of arbitrariness highlights that linguistic signs function through social convention and agreement within a community of speakers and users.

197. (C) Linguistic relativity
Linguistic relativity is the concept that the structure and vocabulary of a language influence its users' perception and conceptualization of the world. Also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, this theory suggests that different languages provide unique frameworks for organizing human experience, potentially leading speakers to pay attention to different aspects of their environment. While the extent of this influence is a subject of ongoing debate, the idea remains central to exploring the deep and complex relationship between language, culture, and individual cognitive processes across various diverse global societies.

198. (B) Morphology
Morphology is the level of linguistic analysis concerned with the internal structure of words. It investigates how words are formed from smaller meaningful units called morphemes, such as un-', happi-', and -ly' in the word unhappily'. By analyzing these components, linguists can understand the rules for word formation and how new words are created in a language. Morphology bridge the gap between sounds and syntax, providing essential insights into the systematic organization of the lexicon and how meaning is encoded at the word level.

199. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key linguistic terms are associated with specific theoretical concepts. Langue is the abstract social system, while competence is the abstract knowledge of an individual. Synchronic analysis examines a language system at a specific point in time, and an etic perspective uses a universal or external viewpoint. Correctly matching these terms to their associations is essential for understanding the various levels of abstraction and different analytical perspectives used by linguists to investigate the complex nature of human language structure, knowledge, and historical development.

200. (C) Semantic/Pragmatic interpretation
Interpreting a proverb like A rolling stone gathers no moss" involves looking beyond the literal meaning of the words to understand the figurative message. This is an act of semantic and pragmatic interpretation. Semantics deals with literal meanings, while pragmatics examines how meaning is constructed and understood in specific social contexts. Together, they allow speakers to navigate metaphorical language and understand the intended social or moral message. This process highlights the complexity of human communication, where the intended meaning often goes beyond the surface linguistic structure of the utterance.

201. (B) THE letter c' in the English alphabet
An alphabetic unit of writing is a symbol that represents an individual sound or phoneme. The letter c' in the English alphabet is a classic example, as it typically corresponds to a specific phonetic segment in speech. This contrasts with logographic systems, where signs represent whole words or morphemes, and syllabic systems, where characters represent consonant-vowel combinations. Alphabetic systems allow for a finite set of symbols to represent all the sounds of a language, providing an efficient and flexible method for the stable representation of spoken language.

202. (A) I, II, and IV only
Linguistic analysis relies on several core correctly stated principles. These include the hierarchical organization of analytical levels, the use of contrast to identify meaningful units, and the definition of distribution as the contexts where a unit appears. While complementation and the

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systematic nature of rules are also important, the combination of statements I, II, and IV correctly identifies foundational concepts in systematic language study. Recognizing these aspects allows linguists to provide objective and rigorous descriptions of how various linguistic components are internally organized and used in communication.

203. (C) Roman Jakobson
The study of language as a multi-functional system of communication is most associated with the linguist Roman Jakobson. He identified six primary functions—emotive, conative, referential, phatic, poetic, and metalinguistic—based on the different elements of a speech event. This functional approach highlights how language is adapted to achieve diverse goals, such as expressing feelings, influencing others, or maintaining social contact. Jakobson's model remains a fundamental tool for analyzing the complexity of human communication and how linguistic forms are oriented toward specific communicative components and social purposes.

204. (B) THE phatic function
Using the greeting How do you do?" as a social convention rather than a genuine inquiry about someone's well-being is an example of the phatic function of language. In this context, its primary purpose is to establish and maintain social contact rather than to convey factual information or feelings. This function ensures that the channel of communication is open and that the social relationship between participants is acknowledged. Phatic utterances are essential for initiating social interactions and preventing misunderstandings that can be caused by technical failures or social silences.

205. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In the Saussurean framework, langue is defined as the abstract and social linguistic system shared by a community, making it the proper object of study for structural linguistics. Parole, which represents individual and concrete acts of speech, is considered too heterogeneous and idiosyncratic for systematic structural analysis. By focusing on the stable system of langue, linguists can develop objective and formal models of language structure. This methodological choice allows for the scientific investigation of language as a collective and systematic sign system independently of individual variations.

206. (B) A philological and literary notion
The view of language as a written text with concerns for norm" and purity" is a philological and literary notion. This perspective emphasizes the historical evolution and preservation of high-status literary forms, often setting normative standards to protect the language from perceived corruption. Philologists focus on the linguistic integrity of historical and prestigious texts, viewing them as the ideal models of the language. This approach contrasts with modern descriptive linguistics, which accepts all forms of language use and views change as a natural and neutral part of linguistic evolution.

207. (A) Relationships between language, culture, and social structure.
The relevance of linguistics to anthropology is most prominent in the study of how language, culture, and social structure are interrelated. Anthropological linguistics investigates how linguistic practices are embedded in cultural traditions and how they reflect a community's values and social hierarchies. By examining phenomena like kinship terms or politeness strategies, researchers gain insights into the deep connections between a group's language and its social world. This perspective highlights the essential role of language as a vital cultural tool for navigating and maintaining complex human relationships and traditions.

NODIA

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The levels of linguistic analysis—such as phonology, morphology, and syntax—are deeply interrelated. This means that rules and processes at one level can be influenced by structures at another. For example, the pronunciation of the plural suffix in English is determined by the final sound of the noun, showing that phonological rules are sensitive to morphological boundaries. Recognizing these interconnections is essential for a comprehensive understanding of language as an integrated system. Such interdependencies ensure that the different layers of language structure operate together to convey meaning.

209. (C) Contrast

The sounds [n] and [ŋ] are in contrast in English because substituting one for the other results in a change of meaning, as seen in the words sin' and sing'. This meaningful distinction identifies them as separate phonemes within the English phonological system. The principle of contrast is fundamental for discovering the functional sound units that native speakers use to distinguish words. It ensures that the sound system maintains clear boundaries, allowing for effective communication where different phonetic segments represent different semantic concepts for the participants.

210. (B) Grammatical knowledge
The ideal speaker-hearer concept abstracts away from all performance variables, such as memory limitations, distractions, and slips of the tongue, to focus solely on the individual's underlying grammatical knowledge. Competence refers to this abstract, internal knowledge of the rules of language, which remains constant regardless of the circumstances of actual speech. By isolating this perfect knowledge, linguists can develop formal models of the systematic properties of grammar. Therefore, grammatical knowledge is the only element that is not abstracted away in this theoretical methodological construct.

211. (D) Poetic : Code
Roman Jakobson's model identifies functions based on their orientation within a speech event. Correct pairings include emotive with the addresser, conative with the addressee, and referential with the context. However, the poetic function is specifically oriented toward the message itself, focusing on its form and aesthetic qualities, rather than the code. The metalinguistic function is the one oriented toward the code. Understanding these correct orientations is essential for analyzing how different linguistic forms are adapted to achieve specific communicative goals across various social and artistic contexts.

212. (B) Computer Science
Creating computer programs that can parse sentences according to grammatical rules is a direct application of linguistics in computer science. This interdisciplinary work, central to Natural Language Processing, uses formal linguistic theories of syntax and morphology to develop algorithms that enable computers to understand and generate human language. Applications include machine translation and speech recognition. By applying these scientific principles, computer scientists can create sophisticated models that handle the complexity and ambiguity of natural language, driving progress in artificial intelligence and human-computer interaction today.

213. (B) III only
Structural linguistics, as proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure, prioritized synchronic study for scientific analysis. A synchronic approach examines language as a self-contained system at a single point in time, focusing on contemporary relationships between units. This allows for the creation of objective models of linguistic structure independently of historical changes. While diachronic study investigates evolution over time, the emphasis on the synchronic state was a defining feature of the structuralist revolution. This perspective provided the framework for modern linguistic investigation by focusing on the systematic nature of language.

214. (B) Cultural heritage
Viewing language as a system for the codification and transmission of cultural knowledge highlights its role as a cultural heritage. Language acts as a repository for a community's shared values, history, and social practices, allowing these elements to be passed down through generations. By learning a language, individuals gain access to the collective wisdom and identity of their society. This perspective emphasizes that language is not just a tool for communication but is a vital link to a group's historical continuity and its unique cultural and social legacy.

215. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Key linguistic concepts represent different levels of depth and perspective. Description involves stating grammatical facts, while explanation accounts for why those facts are as they are. An etic perspective provides an objective, system-external view, and an emic perspective offers a system-internal, functional view. Correctly matching these terms to their concepts is essential for understanding the various goals and methodologies that define modern linguistic inquiry, from surface documentation to deeper

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structural and functional analysis within specific language systems and their unique sound patterns.

216. (A) Language is exclusively based on the vocal-auditory channel.
The existence of sign language, which has a complex and systematic grammar, directly challenges the traditional notion that human language must be based on the vocal-auditory channel. Sign languages are visual-gestural systems that are fully capable of expressing the entire range of human thought and emotion. Recognizing their validity demonstrates that the capacity for language is a more general cognitive faculty that can be realized through different physical modes. This highlights the flexibility of the human linguistic ability and its independence from any specific sensory or motor system.

217. (B) Syntagmatic
The relationship between the', cat', and sat' in the sentence is syntagmatic because it involves their linear combination and sequential arrangement in an utterance. Syntagmatic relationships concern the horizontal axis of language, where elements present in the speech chain relate to each other to form larger meaningful units like phrases and sentences. These units must follow specific rules of word order to be grammatical. This contrasts with paradigmatic relationships, which involve the choice between an element present and others that could have been selected for the same position.

218. (C) Neurolinguistics
Neurolinguistics is the field specifically concerned with the connection between language and the brain's neural processes. It investigates the biological mechanisms that enable language acquisition, production, and perception. By studying brain injuries and utilizing neuroimaging technology, researchers can map linguistic functions to specific neural pathways and brain regions. This scientific study provides essential insights into the biological foundations of human communication and helps develop treatments for language disorders. It highlights the complex relationship between our mental linguistic system and the physical structure and functioning of the human brain.

219. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Noam Chomsky introduced the distinction between competence and performance in linguistic theory. Linguistic competence refers to the underlying, subconscious knowledge of the system of rules that a speaker has of their language. Conversely, linguistic performance refers to the actual production and use of language in concrete situations, which can include errors, hesitations, and other performance variables. Both statements correctly define these core concepts. Recognizing this distinction is essential for developing formal models of the abstract knowledge that enables communication while acknowledging the practical constraints of real-world speech.

220. (A) V only
Roman Jakobson's model identifies communicative functions oriented toward different elements of a speech event. Correct orientations include emotive toward the addresser, conative toward the addressee, referential toward the context, and metalinguistic toward the code. However, the phatic function is specifically oriented toward the contact or channel, not the listener or any other single participant. While the first four statements correctly match functions to their orientations, identifying the error in the phatic statement is necessary for a precise understanding of how this social function operates in managing communicative channels.

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221. (C) THE semiotic approach
The semiotic approach is most concerned with the interpretation of signs and symbol systems across various domains of communication. It views language not as an isolated phenomenon, but as one specific sign system among many others, such as gestures or images. Semiotics investigates the general principles of how meaning is constructed and understood through these symbolic codes. This perspective highlights the shared properties of all communication systems and provides a broad theoretical framework for analyzing how humans represent reality and interact with each other through various semiotic signs.

222. (A) THE sound-image or written form
In structuralist theory, the signifier is the physical form of the linguistic sign, such as the sound-image produced during speech or its

written representation. It serves as the sensory component that carries meaning and triggers the mental concept, or signified, in the mind of the user. The relationship between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary and defined by social convention. This model of the dual linguistic sign is foundational for the systematic analysis of language as a structure of related components within the framework of structural linguistics.

223. (B) Each symbol represents a consonant-vowel combination.
The fundamental characteristic of a syllabic writing system is that each symbol or character represents an entire syllable, typically a combination of a consonant and a vowel. This contrasts with alphabetic systems, where signs represent individual sounds, and logographic systems, where they represent whole words. Syllabic systems are efficient for languages with a simple and consistent syllable structure, as seen in the Japanese kana scripts. By using signs for syllables, these systems provide a phonological representation of speech that is based on the syllable as a basic unit of production.

224. (B) Analyzing stylistic choices, meter, and narrative structure.
The study of literature benefits from linguistics through the application of tools for analyzing stylistic choices, meter, and narrative structure. By using theories of syntax and semantics, researchers can rigorously examine how authors use language to create specific artistic effects and convey complex meanings. This linguistic approach provides an objective framework for understanding the structural components of literary works. It allows for a deeper appreciation of the creative manipulation of language and bridge the gap between creative expression and formal scientific analysis of textual structure and its aesthetic impact.

225. (B) Synchronic
A linguist studying the grammar of modern Parisian French is undertaking a synchronic study. This approach examines a language as a self-contained system at a single point in time, focusing on contemporary relationships between its components without reference to its historical evolution. This allows for a detailed description of the current rules and patterns used by the speech community. Synchronic analysis contrasts with diachronic study, which investigates changes over time. By focusing on the present state, researchers can build objective models of how the language functions for its modern users.

226. (C) Allowing free and unrecorded variation in speech
Codification is the process of standardizing and documenting a language, which typically involves writing grammars, compiling dictionaries, and establishing a stable orthography. These efforts create a formal reference for the language and help preserve it as a cultural heritage. In contrast, allowing free and unrecorded variation in speech is not an act of codification, as it does not involve the systematic documentation or standardization of linguistic forms. Codification provides the necessary tools for maintaining linguistic continuity and ensuring that the language remains accessible and unified across different generations of speakers.

227. (B) Paradigmatic
The relationship between words that can occupy the same structural position in a sentence, such as cat', ball', or car' in the given example, is paradigmatic. This refers to the vertical axis of choice and substitution, where a speaker selects one element from a category of alternatives. Each choice contrasts with the other unselected items, defining the meaning of the utterance through its opposition to other possible units. This relationship works alongside the horizontal syntagmatic axis, which governs how the chosen units are combined in sequence.

228. (A) I and III only
The ideal speaker-hearer is a concept used in formal grammar to separate linguistic competence from performance. It assumes an individual with perfect knowledge of language rules, operating in a completely homogeneous speech community. While the concept is a theoretical abstraction, the combination of statements I and III correctly identifies its role in formal grammar and its purpose in isolating abstract knowledge. Recognizing this methodological idealization allows linguists to study the systematic properties of grammar without the interference of external performance

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variables like memory lapses or environmental distractions during communication.

229. (A) Philological and literary notion
The view that language is a cultural heritage to be preserved with specific norms of purity is a philological and literary notion. This perspective emphasizes the historical evolution and linguistic integrity of classical or prestigious texts, often viewing modern changes as a form of corruption. Philologists focus on setting normative standards based on these literary models to protect the language's perceived purity. This approach contrast with modern descriptive linguistics, which accepts all forms of language use and views change as a natural and neutral part of linguistic and social evolution.

230. (C) Conative function
The conative function of language is used to issue commands or influence the behavior and thoughts of the listener. It is oriented toward the addressee and is most clearly expressed through the imperative mood and vocatives. When a speaker uses this function, they expect a specific response or action from the person receiving the message. For example, a request or an order is a conative utterance. This function highlights the interactive and directive power of language as a tool for achieving communicative goals and managing social interactions between participants.

231. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Linguistics is a highly interdisciplinary field with strong connections to both sociology and psychology. The relationship with sociology is seen in sociolinguistics, which investigates how language use is influenced by social factors like class, gender, and community. Simultaneously, the relationship with psychology is explored in psycholinguistics, which examines the mental processes involved in language acquisition, production, and perception. Both statements correctly identify these significant intersections. These fields provide essential insights into how language functions as both a social tool for interaction and a cognitive mental faculty in the human mind.

232. (B) Morphological analysis
Morphological analysis focuses on the rules for combining morphemes, the smallest meaningful units, to form words. It investigates the internal structure of words and the processes by which new lexical items are created, such as through prefixation or suffixation. By analyzing these components, linguists gain insights into the systematic organization of the lexicon and how grammatical information is encoded within words. Morphology bridge the gap between sounds and syntax, providing an essential layer of analysis for understanding the formal and meaningful organization of any linguistic system and its components.

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233. (A) 1, 2, 3
The historical development of linguistic thought follows a clear chronological sequence. It began in antiquity with Greco-Roman grammar, which established the foundations of Western grammatical analysis. In the early 20th century, Saussurean structuralism introduced the dichotomies that defined modern linguistics. Later, in the mid-20th century, the cognitive view of language emerged, focusing on the innate language faculty. This progression reflects the shift from ancient philosophical and descriptive study to formal structuralism and then to modern mentalist models. Understanding this timeline is essential for a complete overview of the history of linguistics.

234. (B) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
The notion of linguistic relativity is most closely associated with the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. This theory suggests that the structure and vocabulary of a language influence how its speakers perceive and conceptualize the world. It argues that different languages provide unique frameworks for organizing experience, potentially leading speakers to pay attention to different aspects of their environment. While the extent of this influence remains a subject of debate, the hypothesis is central to exploring the deep and complex relationship between language, culture, and individual cognitive processes across various diverse and unique human societies.

235. (A) A description states rules; explanation accounts for underlying principles.
The difference between description and explanation lies in the depth of linguistic depth.

A description systematically documents the observable rules and patterns of a language, effectively stating what occurs in speech. An explanation, however, seeks to provide a deeper account of the underlying principles or universal constraints that account for why those specific patterns exist. While a descriptive grammar tells us what a language looks like, an explanatory approach helps us understand the internal logic and biological or cognitive principles that shape its structure across all human communication.

236. (C) A phoneme /p/
An emic unit is a functional and meaningful component within a specific linguistic system. A phoneme, such as /p/, is a classic emic unit because it is defined by its ability to distinguish meaning within that particular language. This contrasts with etic units, which are described using external or universal criteria without regard for their meaningful function. Identifying phonemes allows linguists to understand the internal structural logic of a language's sound system and its meaningful sound distinctions. The emic perspective is essential for accurately documenting the unique phonological and grammatical patterns of individual languages.

237. (C) Its internal structure
The autonomy of language implies that it can be studied as a self-contained, formal system of internal relationships. This allows a linguist to analyze internal structures like syntax and morphology without necessary reference to external factors like social context or history. By focusing on the structural components, researchers can build objective models of language that are independent of its social use. This approach highlights the systematic nature of language as a formal object that can be understood through its own internal principles and logic. It is a central perspective in modern structural linguistics.

238. (C) I, II, and III only
Language study involves several key correctly stated social principles. Language serves as a powerful marker of social identity and its use varies across families, communities, and countries. Furthermore, studying language as a system of social behavior is a well-recognized and significant approach within the field of sociolinguistics. While language also has a cognitive dimension, the combination of the first three statements correctly identifies core social aspects of human communication. Recognizing these patterns allows linguists to investigate how social factors drive linguistic variation and reinforce social structures and cultural identities.

239. (A) Competence
In linguistic theory, there is a clear parallel between Saussurean and Chomskyan concepts. Parole, the concrete act of individual speech, is analogous to performance, the actual use of language in concrete situations. Similarly, langue, the abstract social system of rules, is analogous to competence, the underlying and subconscious knowledge of those rules. These terms differentiate between the abstract system and its practical application. Correctly identifying this parallel is essential for understanding the historical development of linguistic thought and the different levels of abstraction used to study the complex nature of communication.

240. (B) Semiotics and Pragmatics
The study of the relationship between linguistic signs and their users or interpreters falls under semiotics and pragmatics. Semiotics is the general study of signs and symbol systems, investigating how meaning is constructed and interpreted. Pragmatics specifically examines how context influences the understanding of utterances in social interactions. Together, these fields provide the theoretical framework for analyzing how human beings use symbolic codes to perform social actions and how meaning is negotiated and understood within specific situations. This perspective highlights the interactive and symbolic nature of communication.

241. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The history of language study includes both ancient traditions and modern analytical approaches. The Indian and Greco-Roman traditions represent foundational, ancient approaches to grammatical and phonetic analysis. Simultaneously, the semiotic approach is a significant modern perspective that treats language as one of many sign systems used for communication. Both statements correctly identify these distinct but important developments in linguistic thought. Recognizing

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these historical and theoretical foundations is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of linguistic inquiry across different eras and cultural contexts.

242. (C) Codification
The creation of a grammar for a previously unwritten language is a classic example of codification. This process involves the systematic documentation and standardization of linguistic forms, providing a formal reference for the language's rules and vocabulary. Codification is an essential step for preserving a language as a cultural heritage and for enabling its continued use in formal domains like education and literature. By creating these tools, researchers provide the stable structure necessary for maintaining linguistic continuity and protecting the language from being lost or fragmented over time.

243. (B) Universal Grammar
Universal Grammar is the theory that all human languages share a common underlying structure and set of universal principles. This concept, central to generative linguistics, suggests that the human mind is genetically endowed with an innate capacity for language. These universal rules provide the framework within which all specific languages are built and acquired. This perspective explains why children can learn complex linguistic systems uniformly regardless of their cultural background. Universal Grammar highlights the biological foundations of language and the fundamental structural similarities that unite all diverse human communication systems.

244. (C) Logographic
A Chinese character is best described as logographic because it represents a whole word or a meaningful unit called a morpheme. Each symbol carries a specific meaning directly, rather than representing individual phonemes or syllables. This type of writing system allows meaning to be conveyed visually, often across different spoken dialects where the same word might be pronounced differently. Logographic systems contrast with phonologically-based systems like alphabets. Understanding this typographic principle is essential for documenting the diverse ways in which human language is represented in stable, written forms across global cultures.

245. (D) Referential
The referential function of language is oriented toward the context or situation being discussed. Its primary purpose is to convey factual information and describe the external reality shared by the speaker and the listener. This function is the most common use of language in everyday communication, as it allows participants to share knowledge and establish a shared understanding of objects, events, and situations. By focusing on the descriptive content of the message, the referential function enables language to serve as an effective tool for information exchange and social coordination.

246. (B) I, II, III, and IV
Ferdinand de Saussure established the foundation of structural linguistics through four central dichotomies. These pairs include langue and parole, which distinguish between the system and its use; synchronic and diachronic, which differentiate contemporary and historical axes; signifier and signified, which define the components of the sign; and syntagmatic and paradigmatic, which describe the types of relationships between units. These concepts remain the fundamental tools for analyzing language as a systematic structure of signs and rules. While emic and etic are also important, they were not part of Saussure's original structuralist framework.

247. (B) Occur in mutually exclusive environments and are allophones.
Complementation or complementary distribution occurs when two units, such as allophones, never appear in the same environment. Their occurrence is entirely predictable based on the surrounding linguistic context. For example, in English, certain sound variations are in complementary distribution because they occupy different positions in a word. Since they do not contrast to change meaning in the same environment, they are considered variations of a single functional phoneme. This principle is vital for identifying the underlying sound units and rules that organize a language's phonology and its structural components.

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248. (C) Neurolinguistics
A case study of a patient with a brain injury that affects their ability to form grammatical sentences is a central concern of neurolinguistics. This field investigates the biological and neural mechanisms that enable language acquisition, production, and perception. By studying these cases and utilizing neuroimaging technology, researchers can map linguistic functions to specific neural pathways and brain regions. This scientific study provides essential insights into the biological foundations of human communication and helps develop treatments for language disorders. It highlights the complex relationship between the mental linguistic system and the brain.

249. (C) Poetic
The line Roses are red, violets are blue" primarily uses the poetic function of language. Its main purpose is to create an aesthetic effect through the use of rhyme, rhythm, and parallel structure. In this context, the focus is on the form and aesthetic quality of the message itself rather than just providing factual information about flowers. The poetic function highlights the internal patterns of language and enhances the communicative experience through creative manipulation. It is the defining feature of literature and playful modes of communication that value artistic expression.

250. (A) Mental faculty, involving knowledge, acquisition, and processing.
Viewing language as a cognitive system emphasizes that it is a mental faculty involving internal knowledge, acquisition, and processing. This perspective focuses on the subconscious rules and structures that enable human beings to produce and understand an infinite number of sentences. It investigates how language is represented in the mind and how it relates to other cognitive processes like memory and thought. This cognitive approach is a primary concern of modern linguistics and provides the foundation for exploring the biological and mental foundations of the human capacity for complex and flexible communication.

251. (B) The preservation of language against perceived corruption and change.
Philological and literary perspectives prioritize maintaining a specific linguistic standard viewed as the ideal form. This preservationist stance treats language as a revered artifact that must be protected from evolution or degradation. Within this classical tradition, establishing norms and ensuring linguistic purity are central concerns, often viewing any deviation from established historical written records as a form of corruption.

252. (A) As a form of degradation and a deviation from an ideal standard.
Classical philology emphasizes the meticulous study of written records to restore them to an original, pure state. This approach establishes a rigid standard for linguistic use, where any change or variation is perceived negatively. Consequently, linguistic evolution is not seen as a natural adaptation but rather as a decline from an idealized, superior version of the language.

253. (C) It can result in a devaluing of spoken and oral linguistic forms.
Focusing primarily on documented histories and written texts privileges specific linguistic modes over others. By emphasizing preserved records, this scholarly tradition inadvertently overlooks or minimizes the significance of oral traditions. This results in an understanding of linguistic heritage that favors static, literary entities while potentially disregarding the dynamic, evolving nature of language used by living spoken communities.

254. (D) The modern linguistic focus on descriptive analysis.
The classical philological viewpoint is characterized by its emphasis on prescriptive norms, linguistic purity, and the preservation of idealized written forms. This perspective stands in direct opposition to contemporary approaches that prioritize the descriptive analysis of language. Modern linguistics focuses on observing and documenting how language is actually utilized by speakers in real-world contexts, rather than enforcing idealized standards.

255. (C) The classical philological tradition.
Classical philology is defined by its commitment to the meticulous study of ancient written records. Its core objective involves restoring these texts to their original state, which is believed to be pure and superior. This tradition treats language as a stable artifact to be preserved according to

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scholarly traditions, contrasting with views that see language as a dynamic system.

256. (B) To standardize cultural elements for easier transmission.
Codification serves as a vital mechanism for organizing and standardizing a community's collective knowledge, values, and behaviors. By encapsulating historical experiences and worldviews into accessible forms like narratives and laws, language ensures these cultural elements are effectively passed down through generations. This process transforms complex cultural heritage into a structured format that facilitates its widespread availability and continuity.

257. (D) creating a sense of belonging through shared linguistic features.
Language acts as a significant marker of social identity by establishing boundaries for group membership. Shared linguistic traits, such as specific dialects, accents, or vernaculars, foster a strong feeling of solidarity and community among speakers. These common features allow individuals to recognize fellow members while simultaneously distinguishing their social group from outsiders, thereby reinforcing the sense of collective belonging.

258. (A) Individuals can actively use language to manage and express different aspects of their identity.
The relationship between language and identity is inherently dynamic rather than fixed. Individuals utilize linguistic choices, such as specific vocabulary or grammatical constructions, to signal their affiliation with various social, regional, or ethnic groups. Through processes like code-switching, speakers navigate different social contexts, asserting various facets of their complex identity depending on the specific situation and audience.

259. (C) The process of code-switching or style-shifting.
Speakers often adjust their linguistic behavior to meet the demands of different social environments. Using a formal dialect in professional settings while employing an informal vernacular with friends demonstrates the flexibility of language use. This phenomenon represents the active negotiation of identity, where individuals shift their linguistic style to assert different social roles or affiliations based on situational context.

260. (A) reinforce in-group solidarity and distinguish from out-groups.
Shared linguistic markers like jargon and dialects serve a powerful social function beyond basic communication. They act as signals of group affiliation, creating a bond among those who use them. This shared linguistic behavior strengthens internal community ties while clearly marking individuals as distinct from those outside the group, thereby defining and maintaining social boundaries between different communities.

261. (D) Language can be studied as a self-contained structural system.
Approaching language as an object of scientific inquiry requires the assumption of autonomy. This perspective allows researchers to analyze the internal structure of language as an independent entity, separate from its social, cultural, or communicative functions. By focusing on the hierarchical organization of its units, linguists can investigate language as a complex, self-contained architecture governed by its own principles.

262. (B) Displacement.
Displacement is a fundamental design feature that distinguishes human language from other communication systems. It refers to the unique capability of speakers to communicate about events, objects, or ideas that are not present in the immediate environment. This allows for the discussion of things located in different spaces or times, such as past experiences or future plans and possibilities.

263. (C) meaningless sounds combine to form meaningful units.
Duality of patterning describes the two-level structural organization of human language. At the first level, a finite set of meaningless discrete sounds, known as phonemes, are produced. These sounds are then combined at the second level to create meaningful units, such as morphemes or words. This hierarchical arrangement enables the generation of a vast array of complex linguistic structures.

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264. (D) Productivity.
Productivity, also known as creativity or open-ended ness, is the design feature that allows humans to produce and understand an infinite number of novel utterances. Speakers are not limited to repeating a set list of phrases; instead, they can use the underlying rules of their language to create entirely new sentences that have never been heard or spoken before.

265. (A) Arbitrariness.
The principle of arbitrariness highlights that there is no natural, logical, or inherent connection between a linguistic sign's form and the concept it represents. The specific sequence of sounds used to name an object is determined by convention rather than by any physical property of the object itself. This lack of a direct link is a core feature of language.

266. (B) Logographic.
Logographic writing systems are characterized by the use of symbols called logograms to represent specific morphemes or entire words. Unlike systems based on individual sounds or syllables, each character in a logographic system conveys a distinct unit of meaning. Classical Chinese serves as a primary historical example of this type of script, where visual characters map directly to linguistic concepts.

267. (B) A system where symbols represent syllables.
Japanese Kana is classified as a syllabic writing system, which utilizes symbols known as syllabograms. In this type of system, each character corresponds to a specific syllable rather than an individual phoneme or an entire word. This differs from alphabetic systems, which target discrete sounds, and logographic systems, which focus on representing meaningful units like morphemes or words.

268. (A) Linguistic competence.
Linguistic competence refers to the underlying, tacit knowledge of grammar and rules possessed by an ideal speaker-hearer. This theoretical concept represents the internalized system of a language, which is distinct from actual performance in real-world situations. It focuses on the mental capacity for language rather than the potentially flawed or incomplete execution found in everyday speech or writing.

269. (C) language is not dependent on the auditory-vocal channel.
Sign languages are complete and complex linguistic systems that utilize manual articulation, facial expressions, and body language instead of spoken or written symbols. The existence of these fully developed systems demonstrates that the human capacity for language is universal and independent of the specific modality used. It proves that the linguistic faculty can operate effectively outside the auditory-vocal channel.

270. (D) Alphabetic systems represent sounds, while syllabic systems represent syllables.
Writing systems are categorized by the linguistic units they primarily represent. Alphabetic systems use individual letters to ideally represent the discrete sounds, or phonemes, of a language. In contrast, syllabic systems use symbols that each correspond to an entire syllable. This fundamental difference determines how speech is visually encoded, with alphabets focusing on sound segments and syllabaries focusing on rhythmic units.

271. (C) To describe and preserve the correct form of sacred texts.
The ancient Indian linguistic tradition was primarily driven by the need to maintain the integrity of sacred Vedic texts. Scholars like Paṇini developed rigorous and systematic analyses of Sanskrit to ensure that the pronunciation and interpretation of these religious scriptures remained accurate over time. This descriptive approach aimed to protect the linguistic purity necessary for the efficacy of sacred rituals.

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272. (B) systematic and generative grammar of Sanskrit.
Paṇini's Aṣṭadhyayi is recognized as a sophisticated generative grammar that utilizes a finite set of rules and meta-rules to describe the complete structure of Sanskrit. It provides a highly systematic analysis of phonology and morphology with algebraic precision. This work serves as a foundational model for understanding how a complex language can be generated through a structured linguistic framework.

273. (D) the natural versus conventional nature of word meanings.

A prominent philosophical debate in the Greco-Roman tradition focused on the relationship between words and their meanings. Thinkers like Plato explored whether the connection was natural, meaning inherent to the objects themselves, or conventional, meaning established through social agreement. This inquiry laid the groundwork for future linguistic and philosophical studies regarding the nature of signs and the origins of language.

274. (A) The Indian tradition focused on algebraic precision and rules, while the Greco-Roman was more rooted in philosophy and rhetoric.
The ancient Indian tradition, exemplified by Paṇini, is distinguished by its remarkably rigorous, descriptive, and systematic analysis of language structure using algebraic-like rules. In contrast, the Greco-Roman tradition initially approached language through a philosophical and rhetorical lens, focusing on the nature of meaning and the classification of parts of speech to serve the needs of public discourse and logic.

275. (C) adapting Greek grammatical models for the description of Latin.
Roman grammarians such as Donatus and Priscian were instrumental in systematizing the study of Latin by utilizing existing Greek linguistic frameworks. They adapted Greek models to describe Latin grammar, creating a prescriptive structure that dominated European linguistic education for over a thousand years. Their work ensured the continuity of classical linguistic traditions throughout the Middle Ages and into the modern era.

276. (A) Metalinguistic.
The metalinguistic function of language is employed when speakers use language to discuss, describe, or inquire about the language system itself. Asking for the definition of a specific word or analyzing the properties of grammatical categories are prime examples of this function. It allows individuals to treat language as an object of analysis, facilitating clarity and mutual understanding of linguistic terms.

277. (D) a composite of a signifier and a signified.
In the semiotic approach, language is viewed as a system of signs used for communication. Each linguistic sign is understood as a dual entity consisting of two inseparable components: the signifier, which is the physical form or sound-image of the word, and the signified, which is the mental concept or meaning associated with that form. This relationship is foundational to interpretation.

278. (B) How are you doing today?"
The phatic function of language focuses on establishing, maintaining, or closing social contact rather than conveying significant informational content. Phrases such as How are you?" or comments about the weather are used to initiate interaction and acknowledge the presence of others. This function is essential for smooth social transitions and for building rapport between individuals in various social settings.

279. (C) influencing the behavior of the addressee.
The conative function is specifically designed to affect the actions or attitudes of the person being addressed. This function is most clearly seen in imperative sentences, commands, requests, or persuasive language where the speaker aims to produce a particular reaction or behavior from the listener. It focuses on the orientation toward the receiver to achieve a specific communicative goal.

280. (D) Poetic.
The poetic function of language emphasizes the message for its own sake, focusing on its formal and aesthetic qualities. When language use highlights rhythm, rhyme, wordplay, or other stylistic devices, it draws attention to the structure and beauty of the expression itself. While common in literature and poetry, this function can be present in any form of artistic communication.

281. (A) the structure of a language determines the boundaries of thought.
Linguistic determinism is the strong version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, positing that the specific language a person speaks dictates their cognitive processes. According to this view, the grammatical and lexical structures of a language set absolute limits on what an individual can perceive and conceptualize. Consequently, people are considered unable to think about ideas for which their language lacks expression.

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282. (B) Determinism claims language sets absolute limits on thought, while relativism suggests it only influences it.
Linguistic determinism proposes that language strictly dictates thought and perception, making certain concepts unthinkable if they are not encoded in the speaker's native tongue. In contrast, linguistic relativism is a milder perspective suggesting that language influences or biases cognitive processes without setting absolute boundaries. While relativism acknowledges language's role in shaping world views, it does not claim language completely constrains human thought.

283. (B) perceive and distinguish between those colors more readily.
Linguistic relativism suggests that the vocabulary and structure of a language can influence how speakers categorize and experience the world. If a language possesses numerous specific terms for different colors, its speakers may be culturally and cognitively encouraged to notice subtle variations more easily than those with fewer terms. Language thus acts as a framework that guides perception and focuses attention.

284. (A) how language is represented and processed in the mind.
Understanding language as a cognitive system involves exploring its internal mental representation and the mechanisms used for linguistic processing. This field of study investigates how language structures influence human thought, memory, and perception. Researchers examine how individuals acquire, store, and utilize linguistic knowledge, focusing on the underlying cognitive capacity that enables complex communication and conceptual organization within the mind.

285. (C) linguistic structures may be integral to how reality is perceived.
The relationship between language, culture, and thought indicates that linguistic forms are more than just simple labels for pre-existing concepts. Instead, the grammatical and lexical structures of a language play a fundamental role in how individuals organize their experiences and perceive the world. This suggests that the way a language is structured is deeply intertwined with a speaker's conceptualization of reality.

286. (D) Langue.
Saussure defined langue' as the abstract, systematic set of rules and conventions shared by a linguistic community. It represents the underlying language system that makes individual speech possible. While individuals utilize this system in various ways, langue' remains the stable, collective structure that linguists analyze to understand the principles governing a specific language's function and organization at any given time.

287. (C) a diachronic analysis.
A diachronic analysis focuses on the historical development and evolution of a language over a period of time. By tracking changes in sounds, grammar, or vocabulary from one era to another, researchers can understand how linguistic systems shift and adapt. This longitudinal perspective contrasts with a synchronic approach, which examines a language as a complete system at a single static point.

288. (B) Syntagmatic.
Syntagmatic relations refer to the linear, sequential connections between linguistic units as they appear in a sentence or phrase. These relationships are in praesentia,' meaning they involve the specific combination of words that are present together in a particular utterance. The way words are ordered and linked to form meaningful sequences is governed by the principles of syntagmatic organization.

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289. (D) paradigmatic relationship.
A paradigmatic relationship involves the choice between different linguistic units that could potentially occupy the same slot in a sentence. These relationships are in absentia,' as they concern the set of substitutable items that are not chosen. When a speaker selects one word over another from a group of related terms, they are navigating the paradigmatic axis of language.

290. (A) signifier; signified.
Within the Saussurean model, a linguistic sign consists of two parts. The signifier is the physical form, such as the sound-image or the written letters of a word. The signified is the corresponding mental concept or meaning that the signifier represents. For example, the sound

sequence of the word tree' acts as the signifier, while the conceptual idea of a tree is the signified.

291. (C) Syntax.
Syntax is the level of linguistic analysis that focuses on the principles and rules governing how words are combined to form larger structures, such as phrases and sentences. It examines the hierarchical organization of these units and the grammatical relationships between them. By understanding syntax, linguists can explain how speakers generate an infinite variety of well-formed utterances in their language.

292. (A) An -emic analysis of the English sound system.
An -emic analysis describes how physical data are organized into a system of meaningful contrasts within a specific language. Identifying that two different sounds are variants of the same phoneme, rather than distinct meaningful units, is a core part of this approach. This analysis focuses on the internal functional logic of a language's sound system rather than just its raw physical properties.

293. (D) Phonology, Morphology, Syntax.
The hierarchy of linguistic analysis moves from the smallest units to progressively larger and more complex structures. Phonology begins at the foundational level by studying the sound system. Morphology follows, examining the structure and formation of words from smaller meaningful units. Finally, syntax focuses on the principles used to combine those words into complete phrases and sentences, reflecting the hierarchical nature of language.

294. (B) Pragmatics.
Pragmatics is the study of language use in context, focusing on how meaning is shaped by situational factors, speaker intentions, and listener inferences. Unlike semantics, which deals with literal linguistic meaning, pragmatics explores how the same utterance can convey different messages depending on when, where, and to whom it is spoken. It bridges the gap between literal words and intended communication.

295. (C) Morpheme.
A morpheme is defined as the smallest unit of language that carries its own distinct meaning or grammatical function. Morphology, the study of word structure, analyzes how these units are combined to create complex words. Morphemes can be individual words themselves or smaller components like prefixes and suffixes that modify meaning, representing the most basic level of meaningful linguistic organization.

296. (D) Neurolinguistics.
Neurolinguistics is the interdisciplinary field that investigates the relationship between the human brain and language. It specifically focuses on identifying and understanding the neural mechanisms and structures responsible for language acquisition, production, and comprehension. By studying brain activity and speech disorders related to brain injury, researchers in this field aim to map the biological foundations of our linguistic capabilities.

297. (A) developing methodologies for second-language teaching.
Linguistic principles are highly relevant to the field of Education, particularly in the development of effective teaching strategies. These principles inform literacy programs and the creation of specialized methodologies for second-language instruction. By understanding the underlying structures of language and how they are acquired, educators can better address learning disabilities and optimize the process of teaching and learning new languages.

298. (B) Sociology.
The study of how language use varies across different social classes and groups falls within the domain of sociolinguistics, which is the intersection of linguistics and sociology. This field examines the role of language in social stratification, identity formation, and group interaction. Researchers analyze how social factors like economic status or regional background influence the linguistic choices and variants used by speakers.

299. (B) Computational Linguistics.
Computational linguistics is the field resulting from the synergy between linguistics and computer science. It is dedicated to developing algorithms and models that enable computers to process, interpret, and generate human language. This interdisciplinary area underpins

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technologies such as natural language processing, machine translation, and voice-activated systems, focusing on making human-computer interaction more seamless and effective through linguistic analysis.

300. (A) Psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistics explores the intersection of linguistics and psychology, focusing on the cognitive processes that underlie language use. This field investigates how mental functions such as memory, perception, and reasoning are involved in language acquisition, production, and comprehension. By examining how the mind processes linguistic information in real-time, psycholinguists aim to understand the psychological reality of the structures and rules described by linguists.

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CHAPTER 02

Phonetics and Phonology

1. Which branch of phonetics is concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds as they travel through the air?
(A) Articulatory phonetics
(B) Acoustic phonetics
(C) Auditory phonetics
(D) Descriptive phonetics

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four main processes of speech production?
(A) Respiration process
(B) Phonation process
(C) Oro-nasal process
(D) Airstream process

3. Statement I: The phonation process is primarily concerned with the action of the vocal folds in the larynx. Statement II: The articulatory process involves the movement of the soft palate to direct airflow. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. Match the process of speech production in List I with its primary function in List II.
List I:
P. Airstream process,
Q. Phonation process,
R. Oro-nasal process,
S. Articulatory process.
List II:
1. Modifying the laryngeal tone by various vocal tract shapes,
2. Directing air through the oral or nasal cavity,
3. Providing the moving air for speech,
4. Producing voice by vibrating the vocal folds.

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

5. Which of the following statements about the classification of speech sounds is incorrect?
(A) Vowels are produced with a relatively open vocal tract.
(B) Consonants involve some degree of obstruction in the vocal tract.
(C) All consonants are produced with the vibration of the vocal folds.
(D) The distinction between vowels and consonants is fundamental to phonetic classification.

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6. The production of the sound [n] involves the lowering of the velum. This action is an integral part of which process?
(A) Phonation process
(B) Oro-nasal process
(C) Articulatory process
(D) Airstream process

7. Assertion (A): Secondary cardinal vowels are produced with a lip posture opposite to what is expected for their tongue position. Reason (R): The primary cardinal vowels serve as fixed reference points for describing all possible vowel sounds.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. What is the most appropriate description of coarticulation?
(A) The overlapping of adjacent articulatory gestures.
(B) The addition of a secondary constriction to a primary one.

(C) The process of creating a minimal phonological unit.
(D) The variation in pitch over an utterance.

9. The concept of a syllable' in articulatory phonetics is best understood as:
(A) A unit of sound defined by the presence of a single phoneme.
(B) A discrete unit of length applied primarily to a consonant.
(C) A segment of speech characterized by a peak of sonority, usually a vowel.
(D) A graphical representation of complex physical speech sound waves.

10. Consider the following statements regarding suprasegmentals: (P) Stress is a property of an entire syllable, not a single sound segment; (Q) Tone is the use of pitch to distinguish lexical meaning; (R) Intonation involves pitch patterns applied across phrases or sentences; (S) Juncture refers to the acoustic properties of sound waves. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) P and S only

11. What is the primary purpose of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)?
(A) To classify global languages based on their unique sound inventories.
(B) To analyze the complex grammatical structure of different sentences.
(C) To measure the specific frequency and amplitude of physical sound waves.
(D) To provide a standardized system for representing the sounds of spoken language.

12. Which of the following is NOT an acoustic property of a sound wave?
(A) Frequency
(B) Articulation
(C) Amplitude
(D) Duration

13. Arrange the following events in the production of a simple spoken syllable like pa' in the correct chronological order: (P) Phonation (vocal fold vibration for the vowel), (Q) Release of articulatory closure, (R) Formation of bilabial closure, (S) Initiation of pulmonic egressive airstream. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) S, R, Q, P
(B) R, S, P, Q
(C) S, P, R, Q
(D) P, S, Q, R

14. Which statement about acoustic phonetics is correct?
(A) A simple sound wave is characterized by multiple, non-repeating frequencies.
(B) An aperiodic wave has a clear, repeating pattern and produces a musical tone.
(C) Harmonics are frequencies that occur lower than the fundamental frequency.
(D) A complex periodic wave can be broken down into a fundamental frequency and its harmonics.

15. What term is used in acoustic phonetics to describe the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract?
(A) Formants
(B) Harmonics
(C) Transitions
(D) Bursts

16. Match the acoustic feature in List I with the phenomenon it is primarily associated with in List II.
List I:
P. Formant transition,
Q. Burst,
R. Voice Onset Time (VOT),
S. Noise spectra.
List II:
1. The release of a stop consonant,
2. The distinction between voiced and voiceless stops,
3. The acoustic characteristic of fricatives,
4. The movement from a consonant to a vowel.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

17. Statement I: Formants are crucial acoustic cues for distinguishing different vowels. Statement II: Formants are determined by the fundamental frequency produced at the larynx. Which of the following is correct?

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

18. Aspiration in stops like English /p/ in pat' is acoustically correlated with:
(A) A long Voice Onset Time (VOT).
(B) A very short Voice Onset Time (VOT).
(C) The complete absence of a release burst.
(D) A low fundamental frequency.

19. From the following list, identify the statements that are true for acoustic cues of speech sounds: (P) The first two formants (F1 and F2) are the most important for vowel identification; (Q) Fricatives are characterized by aperiodic noise spectra; (R) Nasal consonants show an anti-formant or nasal murmur; (S) A release burst is a primary cue for all semivowels; (T) Glides are characterized by rapid formant transitions similar to diphthongs. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, R, S
(B) Q, R, S, T
(C) P, Q, S, T
(D) P, Q, R, T

20. The primary distinction between phonetics and phonology is that:
(A) Phonetics focuses primarily on vowels, while phonology focuses specifically on consonants.
(B) Phonetics is considered a theoretical discipline, while phonology is seen as purely descriptive.
(C) Phonetics uses the IPA transcription, while phonology uses the standard orthography.
(D) Phonetics studies the physical properties of sounds, while phonology studies how sounds function in a language system.

21. In phonology, what is the term for the smallest unit of sound that can distinguish one word from another?
(A) Phone
(B) Allophone
(C) Phoneme
(D) Syllable

22. Assertion (A): Phones are the physical realizations of phonemes in actual speech. Reason (R): A single phoneme can have multiple, contextually determined phones, which are called its allophones.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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23. When two or more sounds occur in mutually exclusive environments, they are said to be in:
(A) Contrastive distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Neutral distribution
(D) Complementary distribution

24. If substituting one sound for another in the same phonetic environment results in a change of meaning (e.g., /p/ and /b/ in pat' vs. bat'), the two sounds are:
(A) In contrastive distribution and are separate phonemes.
(B) In complementary distribution and are allophones of the same phoneme.
(C) In free variation and are allophones of the same phoneme.
(D) In complementary distribution and are separate phonemes.

25. Which principle of phonemic analysis suggests that allophones of a single phoneme should share some physical articulatory or acoustic properties?
(A) Pattern congruity
(B) Biuniqueness
(C) Phonetic similarity
(D) Free variation

26. Consider the following statements regarding phonemic analysis: (P) Complementary distribution is a key indicator that two sounds are allophones of the same phoneme; (Q) Contrastive distribution is a key indicator that two sounds are distinct phonemes; (R) Free variation occurs when two sounds can be

interchanged without changing the meaning of a word; (S) Pattern congruity helps in assigning a sound to a phoneme based on the overall sound system of the language. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) All P, Q, R, and S are correct.

27. The concept of neutralization' in phonology refers to:
(A) The merging of two distinct languages into one unified linguistic system.
(B) The free variation of all sounds within a specific phonological language.
(C) The process of assigning speech sounds to their specific distinctive features.
(D) The elimination of a phonemic contrast in a specific phonetic environment.

28. The phonological unit that represents the features common to the sounds that are neutralized in a specific context is called:
(A) An allophone
(B) An archiphoneme
(C) A free variant
(D) A suprasegmental

29. Match the phonological concept in List I with its description in List II.
List I:
P. Free variation,
Q. Biuniqueness,
R. Neutralization,
S. Contrastive distribution.
List II:
1. The loss of a phonemic distinction in a particular environment,
2. Two sounds occurring in the same phonetic context to distinguish meaning,
3. The interchangeability of two sounds in the same context without a change in meaning,
4. The principle that a sequence of phones can be assigned to only one sequence of phonemes, and vice versa.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

30. In German, the contrast between /d/ and /t/ exists at the beginning of a word (e.g., Dach' vs. Tach'), but is lost at the end of a word, where only [t] can appear. This phenomenon is an example of:
(A) Free variation
(B) Complementary distribution
(C) Aspiration
(D) Neutralization

31. Which of the following statements about generative phonology is incorrect?
(A) It rejects the notion of the phoneme as a central concept.
(B) It distinguishes between underlying (phonemic) and surface (phonetic) levels of representation.
(C) It uses phonological rules to derive surface forms from underlying forms.
(D) It primarily focuses on linear arrangements of segments.

32. Assertion (A): Generative phonology uses distinctive features to describe phonological rules and representations. Reason (R): Distinctive features allow for the expression of natural classes of sounds and phonological generalizations that are missed by treating phonemes as indivisible units.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

33. Which of the following is considered a major class' feature in distinctive feature theory?
(A) [nasal]
(B) [sonorant]
(C) [continuant]
(D) [anterior]

34. The abstractness controversy' in generative phonology is concerned with:
(A) The degree of difference permitted between underlying and surface representations.
(B) The debate between linear and non-linear phonological models.
(C) The use of IPA symbols versus other transcription systems.

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(D) The number of distinctive features needed for a universal set.

35. A phonological rule that must apply before another rule for the correct surface form to be derived is an example of which type of rule ordering?
(A) Free ordering
(B) Disjunctive ordering
(C) Conjunctive ordering
(D) Counter-feeding ordering

36. Arrange the following theoretical frameworks in phonology in their approximate chronological order of development: (P) Generative Phonology (SPE), (Q) Optimality Theory, (R) American Structuralist (Descriptive) Phonology, (S) Lexical Phonology. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) R, P, S, Q
(B) P, R, Q, S
(C) R, Q, S, P
(D) S, P, R, Q

37. The concept of markedness' in phonology suggests that:
(A) All phonological rules must be explicitly marked within the linguistic lexicon.
(B) The phoneme is considered the most important unit in all phonological analysis.
(C) Some sounds, structures, or rules are more natural or common across languages than others.
(D) Speech sounds are marked primarily for their specific place of articulation.

38. Which of the following is a core principle of Lexical Phonology?
(A) All phonological rules apply after all morphological processes are complete.
(B) Phonological rules and morphological processes are intertwined and apply in ordered strata or levels.
(C) There is no distinction between underlying and surface phonetic representations.
(D) Phonological constraints are considered both universal and constantly violable.

39. Consider the following statements about Optimality Theory (OT): (P) It replaces derivational rules with a system of ranked, violable constraints; (Q) It posits a generator (GEN) that creates a set of possible output candidates; (R) It posits an evaluator (EVAL) that selects the optimal candidate based on constraint ranking; (S) A key principle is that the optimal form is the one that violates no constraints at all; (T) Constraint rankings are language-specific. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, S, T
(B) P, Q, R, T
(C) Q, R, S, T
(D) P, R, S, T

40. Match the phonological theory in List I with its central concept in List II.
List I:
P. Descriptive Phonology,
Q. Generative Phonology,
R. Lexical Phonology,
S. Optimality Theory.
List II:
1. Ranked and violable constraints,
2. Interaction of morphology and phonology in strata,
3. Phoneme and its allophones in distribution,
4. Rule-based derivation from underlying to surface form.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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41. The study of how listeners perceive speech sounds is the domain of:
(A) Acoustic phonetics
(B) Articulatory phonetics
(C) Auditory phonetics
(D) Generative phonology

42. Which process of speech production is directly responsible for the distinction between voiced sounds like [b], [d], [g] and voiceless sounds like [p], [t], [k]?
(A) Phonation process
(B) Oro-nasal process
(C) Articulatory process
(D) Airstream process

43. In articulating secondary cardinal vowels, the lip position is the reverse of what is typical for primary cardinal vowels. For example, the

vowel [y] has the tongue position of [i] but the lip rounding of:
(A) [i]
(B) [e]
(C) [a]
(D) [u]

44. Consider the following statements regarding articulation: (P) Secondary articulation involves an additional constriction in the vocal tract superimposed on a primary one; (Q) Palatalization, labialization, and velarization are types of secondary articulation; (R) Coarticulation and secondary articulation are identical phenomena; (S) Secondary articulation is a suprasegmental feature like stress or tone. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) R and S only
(C) P, Q, and S only
(D) Q and R only

45. The perceptual correlate of acoustic frequency is:
(A) Loudness
(B) Length
(C) Pitch
(D) Quality

46. Which of the following identifies a correct pair of a concept and its description?
(A) Harmonics: The lowest frequency component of a complex wave.
(B) Spectrogram: A three-dimensional plot showing frequency against articulation.
(C) Duration: The physical intensity of a sound wave.
(D) Resonance: The tendency of a system to oscillate with greater amplitude at some frequencies.

47. Assertion (A): In acoustic phonetics, a burst' is a characteristic feature of stop consonants. Reason (R): The burst corresponds to the transient noise produced upon the release of the articulatory closure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

48. Which statement best describes the acoustic properties of a diphthong?
(A) Stable, unchanging formant frequencies over time.
(B) Formant frequencies that transition smoothly from one vowel quality to another.
(C) A period of silence followed by a burst of noise.
(D) Aperiodic noise concentrated in high-frequency regions.

49. What is the fundamental difference between a monophthong and a diphthong?
(A) A monophthong typically displays a single stable acoustic vowel target, whereas a diphthong consists of two distinct targets.
(B) A monophthong is a pure vowel with a stable quality, while a diphthong involves a glide from one vowel quality to another.
(C) Monophthongs are generally characterized by a short duration, whereas diphthongs require a significantly longer production time.
(D) Monophthongs are produced with the tongue front, while diphthongs are produced with the tongue back.

50. Arrange the following components of speech analysis from the most concrete/physical to the most abstract/linguistic: (P) Phoneme, (Q) Articulatory gesture, (R) Acoustic signal, (S) Phone. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) R, Q, S, P
(B) Q, R, S, P
(C) P, S, Q, R
(D) Q, S, R, P

51. The principle of pattern congruity' in phonemic analysis is used when:
(A) Two sounds are in clear contrastive distribution.
(B) Two sounds show no phonetic similarity.
(C) The distributional evidence (contrastive vs. complementary) is ambiguous.
(D) A word has more than one possible meaning.

52. In English, the aspirated [p^h] (as in pit') and unaspirated [p] (as in spit') are considered

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allophones of the phoneme /p/. This is because they are:
(A) In contrastive distribution.
(B) In free variation.
(C) Phonetically identical.
(D) In complementary distribution.

53. The principle of biuniqueness' in classical phonemics implies that:
(A) Every language has a unique set of phonemes.
(B) A phoneme can have at most two allophones.
(C) A given phonetic transcription must correspond to one and only one phonemic transcription.
(D) Phonological rules must apply in a unique order.

54. Match the distinctive feature in List I with the class of sounds it defines in List II.
List I:
P. [+sonorant],
Q. [+continuant],
R. [-continuant],
S. [+nasal].
List II:
1. Stops and affricates,
2. Nasals,
3. Vowels, glides, liquids, and nasals,
4. Fricatives, liquids, and vowels.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

55. The distinction between linear and non-linear approaches in phonology primarily concerns:
(A) The comparative use of distinctive features versus phonetic symbols.
(B) The structural analysis of dead languages versus living languages.
(C) The specialized study of segmental phonology versus suprasegmental phonology.
(D) The representation of phonological structure as a simple sequence of segments versus a multi-tiered hierarchy.

56. Which of the following would NOT be represented on a separate tier in a non-linear phonological model?
(A) Individual phonemic segments in a linear string
(B) Tone
(C) Syllable structure
(D) Vowel harmony features

57. A phonological rule of the form A → B / X __ Y means:
(A) B becomes A when it occurs between X and Y.
(B) A is deleted when it occurs between X and Y.
(C) A becomes B when it occurs between X and Y.
(D) A and B are in free variation between X and Y.

58. From the following list, identify the statements that accurately describe concepts in generative phonology: (P) Phonological rules are often stated using distinctive features to capture natural classes; (Q) The abstractness controversy' deals with how different the underlying form can be from the surface form; (R) Rule ordering can be crucial for deriving the correct phonetic output; (S) Non-linear phonology treats all features as properties of a single segmental tier; (T) Markedness refers to the idea that some phonological patterns are more natural' or common than others. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) P, Q, R, S
(B) Q, R, S, T
(C) P, R, S, T
(D) P, Q, R, T

59. The study of phonetics as it relates to the anatomy and physiology of the speech organs is called:
(A) Acoustic phonetics
(B) Auditory phonetics
(C) Pathological phonetics
(D) Articulatory phonetics

60. Which of the following is an example of a secondary articulation?
(A) Voicing
(B) Palatalization
(C) Nasalization
(D) Aspiration

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61. Assertion (A): Cardinal vowels are a set of reference vowels used by phoneticians to describe the vowels of any language. Reason (R): The articulation of cardinal vowels is based on physiologically defined tongue positions that are independent of any specific language.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. The phenomenon where the articulation of one sound is influenced by the articulation of a neighboring sound is known as:
(A) Juncture
(B) Intonation
(C) Secondary articulation
(D) Coarticulation

63. Which of the following statements about suprasegmentals is correct?
(A) They are phonetic features such as stress, length, and tone that extend over more than one segment.
(B) They are phonetic features of individual vowels and consonants.
(C) They are exclusively concerned with the rhythm of speech.
(D) They are the basic building blocks of syllables.

64. What does a spectrogram visually represent?
(A) Amplitude as a function of time.
(B) Frequency and amplitude as a function of time.
(C) Air pressure as a function of frequency.
(D) Phonation type as a function of duration.

65. A simple, periodic sound wave is perceived as a:
(A) Hissing noise
(B) Pure tone
(C) Complex musical note
(D) Transient click

66. Which acoustic cue is most important for distinguishing between nasal consonants (like [m], [n]) and oral stops (like [b], [d])?
(A) The presence of a nasal murmur and anti-formants
(B) Voice Onset Time
(C) The frequency of the release burst
(D) The duration of formant transitions

67. Consider the following statements regarding phones and phonemes: (P) A phone is an abstract unit in the sound system of a language; (Q) A phoneme is any distinct speech sound, regardless of its function; (R) Allophones are different phonetic realizations of the same phoneme; (S) Minimal pairs are used to demonstrate that two sounds are allophones of the same phoneme. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) R only
(B) P and Q only
(C) R and S only
(D) P, Q, and R only

68. Suppose in a language, sound [k] occurs only before front vowels and sound [q] occurs only before back vowels. This is a classic example of:
(A) Contrastive distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Neutralization
(D) Complementary distribution

69. What is the main theoretical shift from rule-based generative phonology to Optimality Theory (OT)?
(A) From analyzing segments to analyzing features.
(B) From abstract underlying forms to concrete surface forms.
(C) From a serial derivation with rules to a parallel evaluation with constraints.
(D) From non-linear representations to linear representations.

70. The distinction between Level 1 and Level 2 phonology, where different sets of phonological rules apply at different stages of word formation, is a central tenet of:
(A) Descriptive Phonology
(B) Lexical Phonology
(C) Optimality Theory
(D) Acoustic Phonology

71. The airstream process that provides the power for the vast majority of sounds in human languages is:
(A) Glottalic ingressive

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(B) Velaric ingressive
(C) Pulmonic ingressive
(D) Pulmonic egressive

72. What is the articulatory difference between the sounds [s] and [ʃ]?
(A) Place of articulation
(B) Voicing
(C) Nasality
(D) Manner of articulation

73. The terms length', stress', tone', and intonation' are all classified under the heading of:
(A) Segmental features
(B) Articulatory processes
(C) Suprasegmentals
(D) Acoustic cues

74. Match the suprasegmental feature in List I with its primary physical correlate in List II.
List I:
P. Stress,
Q. Tone,
R. Length,
S. Intonation.
List II:
1. Fundamental frequency pattern over a phrase,
2. Duration,
3. A combination of loudness, pitch, and duration on a syllable,
4. Fundamental frequency pattern on a word/syllable.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

75. In acoustic analysis, the dark bands on a spectrogram that represent the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract are called:
(A) Harmonics
(B) Bursts
(C) Transitions
(D) Formants

76. Which statement incorrectly describes an acoustic cue for a class of sounds?
(A) Vowels are identified primarily by the frequencies of their first two or three formants.
(B) Fricatives are characterized by periodic, harmonic energy.
(C) Stops are cued by a period of silence followed by a release burst.
(D) Glides are characterized by rapid formant transitions.

77. Assertion (A): In Optimality Theory (OT), an output form can be optimal' even if it violates one or more constraints. Reason (R): Optimality is relative; the optimal candidate is the one that best satisfies the ranked constraint hierarchy of the language, meaning it violates lower-ranked constraints to satisfy higher-ranked ones.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. Which of the following is NOT a place of articulation for consonants?
(A) Bilabial
(B) Alveolar
(C) Velar
(D) Fricative

79. The oro-nasal process distinguishes between which two major classes of sounds?
(A) Oral and nasal sounds
(B) Voiced and voiceless sounds
(C) Vowels and consonants
(D) Stops and fricatives

80. Consider the following statements about the phoneme: (P) It is the smallest meaning-distinguishing sound unit; (Q) It is an abstract representation, not a physical sound; (R) It is realized in speech as one of its allophones; (S) All languages have the same inventory of phonemes. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) P and S only

81. When two sounds can be substituted for one another in the same phonetic context without

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causing any change in the word's meaning, they are said to be in:
(A) Complementary distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Contrastive distribution
(D) Pattern congruity

82. The term archiphoneme' is most relevant to the phonological phenomenon of:
(A) Neutralization
(B) Assimilation
(C) Dissimilation
(D) Free variation

83. Arrange the following steps of phonemic analysis in a logical order: (P) Formulate a hypothesis about phonemes and allophones, (Q) Check for minimal pairs (contrastive distribution), (R) Collect a corpus of phonetic data from the language, (S) Check for complementary distribution. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) R, Q, S, P
(B) P, Q, R, S
(C) R, S, Q, P
(D) Q, S, P, R

84. In generative phonology, a rule that changes a feature of a segment to become more like a neighboring segment is called:
(A) An insertion rule
(B) A deletion rule
(C) A metathesis rule
(D) An assimilation rule

85. Which of the following best describes the role of GEN (Generator) in Optimality Theory?
(A) It ranks the constraints in a language-specific order.
(B) It selects the single best output for a given input.
(C) It creates an infinite set of potential output candidates for a given input.
(D) It contains the entire lexicon of the language.

86. The concept that phonological rules can be categorized as lexical' (applying within words) and post-lexical' (applying across words) is central to:
(A) Acoustic Phonology
(B) Lexical Phonology
(C) Articulatory Phonology
(D) Autosegmental Phonology

87. Which of the following is NOT a type of secondary articulation?
(A) Labialization ([k^w])
(B) Velarization ([ɫ])
(C) Pharyngealization ([$t^ˤ$])
(D) Aspiration ([t^h])

88. The eight primary cardinal vowels are defined by:
(A) The highest, lowest, frontest, and backest positions of the tongue, with equidistant points between them.
(B) The acoustic formant values of a specific reference speaker.
(C) The most common vowel sounds found across the world's languages.
(D) The vowels that can occur in both stressed and unstressed syllables.

89. A key difference between tone' and intonation' is that:
(A) Tone involves pitch, while intonation involves loudness.
(B) Intonation is phonemic, while tone is not.
(C) Tone operates at the word level to distinguish meaning, while intonation operates at the phrase or sentence level for pragmatic functions.
(D) Tone is found in all languages, while intonation is rare.

90. Consider the following statements regarding the branches of phonetics: (P) Articulatory phonetics studies how speech sounds are produced by the vocal organs; (Q) Acoustic phonetics studies the physical properties of the sound waves generated by speech; (R) Auditory phonetics studies how the ear and brain process and perceive speech sounds; (S) Descriptive phonetics is a synonym for articulatory phonetics; (T) These three branches provide a comprehensive view of the speech communication chain. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, R, S
(B) Q, R, S, T
(C) P, Q, R, T
(D) P, R, S, T

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91. The fundamental frequency (F0) of a speech sound is determined by:
(A) The shape of the oral cavity.
(B) The position of the velum.
(C) The speed of the airstream.
(D) The rate of vibration of the vocal folds.

92. What are formant transitions'?
(A) The stable formant frequencies during the middle of a vowel.
(B) The rapid changes in formant frequencies at the boundaries between consonants and vowels.
(C) The points of lowest amplitude in a speech signal.
(D) The frequency bands characteristic of nasal sounds.

93. Assertion (A): The principle of contrastive distribution is fundamental to identifying the phonemes of a language. Reason (R): When two sounds can occur in the same phonetic environment and their substitution creates a difference in meaning, they are proven to belong to separate phonemes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

94. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Phone: The physical manifestation of a speech sound.
(B) Phoneme: The abstract mental representation of a sound.
(C) Allophone: A contextually determined variant of a phoneme.
(D) Archiphoneme: Any sound that appears in free variation.

95. In the context of generative phonology, what does a natural class' of sounds refer to?
(A) A set of sounds that can be uniquely identified by a small number of shared distinctive features.
(B) Any group of sounds that appear in the same word.
(C) Sounds that are acquired first by children.
(D) A group of sounds that are articulated in the same manner, regardless of place.

96. The distinctive feature [+continuant] would apply to which of the following sound classes?
(A) Stops
(B) Fricatives
(C) Nasals
(D) Affricates

97. If a phonological rule A→B / __ C interacts with another rule D→E / __ F, and the order in which they apply affects the final output, this is a matter of:
(A) The abstractness controversy
(B) Rule ordering
(C) Markedness
(D) Biuniqueness

98. A less marked' phonological feature or structure is one that is:
(A) Simpler, more frequent across languages, and often acquired earlier by children.
(B) More complex and less frequent across languages.
(C) Specific to a single language family.
(D) Always represented by a [+] value in distinctive feature notation.

99. Which concept is NOT associated with Optimality Theory (OT)?
(A) GEN (Generator)
(B) EVAL (Evaluator)
(C) Serial derivation
(D) Constraint hierarchy

100. Match the phonological term in List I with its best description in List II.
List I:
P Coarticulation,
Q. Secondary Articulation,
R. Juncture,
S. Intonation.
List II:
1. The pitch contour of a phrase or sentence,
2. Phonetic features indicating a boundary between words or phrases,
3. An articulation with two simultaneous constrictions of equal rank,
4. The influence of an adjacent sound's articulation on another.

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(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

101. The vibration of vocal folds is central to which speech production process?
(A) Articulatory process
(B) Oro-nasal process
(C) Phonation process
(D) Airstream process

102. Which of the following is a primary cardinal vowel?
(A) [y]
(B) [a]
(C) [œ]
(D) [ɒ]

103. In acoustic phonetics, a sound wave that does not have a repeating pattern and is perceived as noise is called:
(A) Periodic
(B) Harmonic
(C) Formant
(D) Aperiodic

104. Consider the following statements regarding spectrograms: (P) A spectrogram is a visual representation of speech, plotting time on the x-axis and frequency on the y-axis; (Q) The darkness of the bands on a spectrogram represents the amplitude of the frequencies; (R) Formants appear as dark horizontal bands on a spectrogram; (S) Spectrograms cannot provide information about the duration of speech sounds. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) P and S only

105. A short burst of aperiodic sound energy that occurs upon the release of a stop consonant is known as a:
(A) Transition
(B) Formant
(C) Burst
(D) Murmur

106. In a language, the sound [l] is used at the beginning of syllables and the sound [ɫ] (dark l) is used at the end. Since they never appear in the same position, they are considered:
(A) Allophones in complementary distribution
(B) Allophones in free variation
(C) Separate phonemes in contrastive distribution
(D) An example of neutralization

107. Assertion (A): The notion of biuniqueness' was a strict requirement in American Structuralist phonology. Reason (R): This principle was often challenged by cases of neutralization, where a single phonetic form on the surface could correspond to different phonemes at the abstract level.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

108. Which phonological framework operates with the components GEN, CON, and EVAL?
(A) Descriptive Phonology
(B) Optimality Theory
(C) Generative Phonology (SPE)
(D) Lexical Phonology

109. The classification of distinctive features into major class, manner, and place features is a core component of:
(A) Acoustic phonetics
(B) Articulatory phonetics
(C) Generative phonology
(D) Descriptive phonology

110. Arrange the following levels of representation in a typical linear generative phonology derivation in their correct order: (P) Phonetic Representation (Surface Form), (Q) Phonological Rules Application, (R) Phonemic Representation (Underlying Form). Choose the correct sequence.
(A) R, Q, P
(B) P, Q, R
(C) Q, R, P
(D) R, P, Q

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111. What is the articulatory process primarily concerned with?
(A) The shaping of the vocal tract by the tongue, lips, and other organs to produce specific sounds.
(B) The generation of airflow from the lungs.
(C) The vibration of the vocal folds.
(D) The action of the velum controlling airflow to the nasal cavity.

112. The distinction between vowels and consonants is primarily based on:
(A) The presence or absence of voice.
(B) The degree of obstruction in the vocal tract.
(C) The length of the sound.
(D) The fundamental frequency.

113. An articulation involving two points of constriction, one of which is subordinate to the other, is called:
(A) Coarticulation
(B) Secondary articulation
(C) Complex articulation
(D) A diphthong

114. Match the phonetic term in List I with its definition in List II.
List I:
P. Syllable,
Q. Stress,
R. Tone,
S. Juncture.
List II:
1. Use of pitch at the word level to distinguish meaning,
2. Phonetic cues that mark the boundary between words or morphemes,
3. A unit of speech organization typically containing a vowel or sonorous peak,
4. The relative prominence given to a syllable in a word.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

115. The physical properties of sound waves such as frequency, amplitude, and duration are the central focus of which field?
(A) Articulatory Phonetics
(B) Descriptive Phonology
(C) Acoustic Phonetics
(D) Generative Phonology

116. Voice Onset Time (VOT) is a crucial acoustic cue for distinguishing:
(A) Vowels from consonants.
(B) Nasal from oral stops.
(C) Fricatives from affricates.
(D) Voiced from voiceless stops.

117. Which statement about the relationship between phone, phoneme, and allophone is correct?
(A) A phone is an abstract unit, while phonemes and allophones are physical sounds.
(B) An allophone is a variant of a phoneme that can distinguish word meanings.
(C) A phoneme is a family of phones (allophones) that are perceived as the same sound by speakers of a language.
(D) A phone and a phoneme are treated as identical concepts in phonological theory.

118. Consider the following statements regarding principles of phonemic analysis: (P) Phonetic similarity requires that allophones of a phoneme must be physically identical; (Q) Complementary distribution means that two sounds never occur in the same phonetic environment; (R) Free variation involves two sounds that can occur in the same environment but cause a change in meaning; (S) Pattern congruity helps classify a phonetically ambiguous sound based on the language's overall phonological system; (T) Minimal pairs are the primary evidence for contrastive distribution. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, R
(B) Q, S, T
(C) R, S, T
(D) P, Q, T

119. A non-linear phonological analysis would be most necessary for phenomena like:
(A) Consonant-vowel sequencing
(B) Voicing assimilation in a consonant cluster
(C) Basic word stress assignment
(D) Tone languages and vowel harmony

120. A rule that deletes a vowel in an unstressed syllable, such as the pronunciation of chocolate' as choc-late', is an example of:

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(A) Syncope
(B) Epenthesis
(C) Metathesis
(D) Assimilation

121. What is the defining characteristic of a stop consonant from an acoustic perspective?
(A) A long period of high-frequency aperiodic noise.
(B) A steady-state formant structure.
(C) A period of silence or near silence, corresponding to the closure phase.
(D) A low-frequency resonance known as a nasal murmur.

122. If a speaker can pronounce the word either' as [ˈaɪðər] or [ˈiːðər] without any change in meaning, the sounds [aɪ] and [iː] in this context are in:
(A) Free variation
(B) Complementary distribution
(C) Contrastive distribution
(D) Neutralization

123. The abstractness controversy' in generative phonology debated the extent to which:
(A) Phonology should be separated from morphology.
(B) Non-linear representations should be used.
(C) Distinctive features were universal.
(D) Underlying forms could differ from their phonetic realizations.

124. Assertion (A): The principle of markedness suggests that a CV syllable structure is less marked than a CCCV structure. Reason (R): CV syllables are more common across the world's languages and are among the first syllable types acquired by children, indicating they are more natural' or basic'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The study of the configuration and movement of the speech organs is:
(A) Auditory Phonetics
(B) Acoustic Phonetics
(C) Articulatory Phonetics
(D) Lexical Phonology

126. Which process is responsible for producing nasal sounds like [m] and [n]?
(A) The phonation process, with the vocal folds held apart.
(B) The articulatory process, with a complete closure in the pharynx.
(C) The airstream process, using glottalic ingressive air.
(D) The oro-nasal process, with the velum lowered to allow airflow through the nose.

127. Which of the following is NOT a suprasegmental feature?
(A) Voicing
(B) Tone
(C) Stress
(D) Intonation

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128. Statement I: A complex periodic sound wave consists of a fundamental frequency and harmonics. Statement II: A complex aperiodic sound wave consists of random frequencies and is perceived as noise. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

129. The acoustic cues for the place of articulation of a stop consonant are primarily found in:
(A) The duration of the closure.
(B) The spectrum of the release burst and the following formant transitions.
(C) The fundamental frequency during the closure.
(D) The overall amplitude of the sound.

130. What distinguishes a phone' from an allophone'?
(A) Phone' refers to any speech sound, while allophone' specifically refers to a sound as a variant of a particular phoneme.
(B) Phone' is a theoretical concept, while allophone' is a physical sound.

(C) Phone' and allophone' are completely synonymous terms.
(D) Allophone' refers to a sound that distinguishes meaning, while phone' does not.

131. In English, the sounds /t/ and /d/ are separate phonemes, as evidenced by minimal pairs like tie' and die'. They are therefore in:
(A) Complementary distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Contrastive distribution
(D) Neutral opposition

132. Match the phonological term in List I with the framework it is most associated with in List II.
List I:
P. Biuniqueness,
Q. Lexical Strata,
R. Constraint Ranking,
S. Underlying Representation.
List II:
1. Optimality Theory,
2. Lexical Phonology,
3. Generative Phonology (SPE),
4. American Structuralism.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

133. The idea that phonological rules apply cyclically within different levels of word structure is a key feature of:
(A) Optimality Theory
(B) Articulatory Phonology
(C) Lexical Phonology
(D) Descriptive Phonology

134. A labialized velar stop, [k^w], is an example of:
(A) Coarticulation
(B) Secondary articulation
(C) Aspiration
(D) Nasalization

135. The movement of the soft palate (velum) is the key component of which process?
(A) Phonation process
(B) Articulatory process
(C) Airstream process
(D) Oro-nasal process

136. Which of the following statements about cardinal vowels is incorrect?
(A) They represent the actual vowels of a specific language like English or French.
(B) They are a set of auditory and articulatory reference points.
(C) Primary cardinal vowels are produced with the expected" lip shape for a given tongue position.
(D) Secondary cardinal vowels use the opposite" lip shape for a given tongue position.

137. A spectrogram is a tool used in which branch of phonetics?
(A) Articulatory phonetics
(B) Auditory phonetics
(C) Acoustic phonetics
(D) Historical phonetics

138. Which of the following is NOT a major class feature in standard distinctive feature theory?
(A) [voiced]
(B) [syllabic]
(C) [consonantal]
(D) [sonorant]

139. In a phonological derivation, if the application of Rule 1 creates the environment for Rule 2 to apply, this relationship is called:
(A) Bleeding
(B) Counter-feeding
(C) Counter-bleeding
(D) Feeding

140. Consider the following statements about phonological theories: (P) Descriptive phonology is primarily concerned with identifying the phonemes of a language; (Q) Generative phonology focuses on the rules that map underlying forms to surface forms; (R) Optimality Theory replaces rules with ranked constraints; (S) Lexical phonology posits that all phonological rules apply after all word formation is complete. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) All P, Q, R, and S are correct.

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141. The perceptual correlate of acoustic amplitude is:
(A) Pitch
(B) Quality
(C) Loudness
(D) Timbre

142. The difference between a simple wave and a complex wave is that:
(A) A simple wave is aperiodic, while a complex wave is periodic.
(B) A simple wave represents a consonant, while a complex wave represents a vowel.
(C) A simple wave has high amplitude, while a complex wave has low amplitude.
(D) A simple wave has one frequency, while a complex wave has multiple frequencies.

143. Which of the following is an acoustic cue for a lateral sound like [l]?
(A) Specific formant structure with a relatively high F1 and low F2/F3.
(B) A strong, high-frequency frication noise.
(C) A period of silence followed by a burst.
(D) A low-frequency nasal murmur.

144. Assertion (A): The concepts of phoneme and allophone are crucial for understanding the sound system of a language. Reason (R): They allow linguists to distinguish between sound variations that are linguistically significant (phonemic) and those that are predictable and non-significant (allophonic).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

145. The term archiphoneme' is represented by a capital letter (e.g., /T/) and is used to signify:
(A) A sound found in all languages.
(B) The underspecified phonological unit in a position of neutralization.
(C) A phoneme with only one allophone.
(D) The most prominent sound in a syllable.

146. A non-linear approach to phonology is also known as:
(A) Autosegmental or metrical phonology
(B) Segmental phonology
(C) Diachronic phonology
(D) Structural phonology

147. A rule like /n/ → [m] / __ [p] (e.g., in- + possible' → impossible') is an example of:
(A) Manner assimilation
(B) Voicing assimilation
(C) Place assimilation
(D) Deletion

148. Which of the following is considered the most unmarked' vowel sound across languages?
(A) [y]
(B) [ɨ]
(C) [œ]
(D) [a]

149. The study of how the vocal organs produce speech sounds falls under:
(A) Auditory phonetics
(B) Acoustic phonetics
(C) Articulatory phonetics
(D) Descriptive phonology

150. Arrange the following from largest to smallest unit in the prosodic hierarchy: (P) Syllable, (Q) Word, (R) Utterance, (S) Phrase. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) R, S, Q, P
(B) S, R, P, Q
(C) R, Q, S, P
(D) P, Q, S, R

151. Which statement correctly differentiates coarticulation from secondary articulation?
(A) Coarticulation is an assimilation process, while secondary articulation involves two simultaneous constrictions of equal importance.
(B) Secondary articulation is always phonemic in nature, while coarticulation is considered to be always allophonic.
(C) There is no functional difference between these two processes as the linguistic terms are considered synonymous.
(D) Coarticulation refers to the overlapping of adjacent gestures, while secondary articulation is a specific type of complex articulation with a primary and a secondary constriction.

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152. Which of the following best exemplifies a phonological statement?
(A) In English, /p/ and /b/ are distinct phonemes.
(B) The sound [p] is a voiceless bilabial stop.
(C) The first formant of the vowel [i] is around 270 Hz.
(D) The vocal folds vibrate during the production of [z].

153. A filter, in the context of acoustic phonetics, refers to:
(A) A device used to record speech.
(B) The source of sound at the glottis.
(C) A system that selectively passes some frequencies and blocks others.
(D) A type of aperiodic sound wave.

154. Match the type of consonant in List I with its primary acoustic characteristic in List II.
List I:
P. Stop,
Q. Fricative,
R. Nasal,
S. Glide/Semivowel.
List II:
1. Aperiodic (frictional) noise spectrum,
2. Rapid formant transitions, similar to diphthongs,
3. Closure (silence) followed by a release burst,
4. Presence of a nasal murmur and anti-formants.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

155. The analysis of phonological systems in terms of distinctive features allows linguists to:
(A) Create a universal transcription system.
(B) Measure the fundamental frequency of a speaker's voice.
(C) Prove that all languages have the same sound system.
(D) Define natural classes of sounds and state rules more economically.

156. In Optimality Theory, the language-specific ranking of universal constraints is what accounts for:
(A) The difference between phonetics and phonology.
(B) The existence of different languages.
(C) The abstractness controversy.
(D) The principles of lexical phonology.

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157. Which of the following phenomena would be most difficult to account for using a purely linear phonological model?
(A) A rule changing /t/ to /d/ between vowels.
(B) A rule deleting /h/ at the beginning of a word.
(C) A tonal language where each syllable has an independent high or low tone.
(D) A rule changing /n/ to /m/ before /p/.

158. From the following list, identify the statements that are true for generative approaches to phonology: (P) They posit at least two levels of representation: underlying and surface; (Q) Phonological rules operate to derive the surface form from the underlying form; (R) They treat phonemes as indivisible, unanalyzable units; (S) Distinctive features are central to defining sounds and natural classes; (T) The abstractness controversy' is a debate within this framework. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, R, S
(B) Q, R, S, T
(C) P, Q, S, T
(D) P, R, S, T

159. The study of speech sounds with a focus on their classification and how they are produced by the speech organs is:
(A) Articulatory Phonetics
(B) Auditory Phonetics
(C) Acoustic Phonetics
(D) Generative Phonology

160. What is the role of the phonation process in speech production?
(A) To provide the initial airstream.
(B) To produce voicing by action of the vocal folds.
(C) To shape the sound in the oral cavity.
(D) To direct air through the oral or nasal passage.

161. An aperiodic sound wave is typically perceived as:
(A) A pure musical tone

(B) Noise
(C) A clear vowel sound
(D) A combination of harmonics

162. In a spectrogram, what does the y-axis (vertical axis) represent?
(A) Frequency
(B) Time
(C) Amplitude
(D) Intensity

163. The principle that allophones of the same phoneme should be phonetically similar is known as:
(A) Pattern congruity
(B) Biuniqueness
(C) Phonetic similarity
(D) Complementary distribution

164. In German, word-final obstruents are always voiceless. This is a classic example of:
(A) Free variation
(B) Contrastive distribution
(C) Assimilation
(D) Neutralization

165. Assertion (A): In generative phonology, phonological rules are used to express generalizations about the sound patterns of a language. Reason (R): For instance, a single rule can describe the process of nasal place assimilation across a whole class of nasal and stop consonants, which is more economical than listing individual sound changes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. Which one of the following is NOT a manner of articulation feature?
(A) [continuant]
(B) [coronal]
(C) [nasal]
(D) [lateral]

167. The central idea of Optimality Theory is that surface forms are selected because they:
(A) Are derived through a series of ordered rules.
(B) Are the least abstract representation of the underlying form.
(C) Involve no violations of any phonological principles.
(D) Best satisfy a ranked hierarchy of violable constraints.

168. The airstream mechanism used for clicks, as found in some Southern African languages, is:
(A) Velaric ingressive
(B) Pulmonic egressive
(C) Glottalic egressive
(D) Pulmonic ingressive

169. What is the primary function of the syllable in phonology?
(A) To distinguish word meanings.
(B) To mark the boundary between phrases.
(C) To serve as a domain for stress assignment and other phonological processes.
(D) To provide the fundamental frequency of speech.

170. Consider the following statements about acoustic phonetics: (P) Frequency is the rate of vibration of a sound source, measured in Hertz (Hz); (Q) Amplitude is the intensity or magnitude of a sound wave, related to loudness; (R) Duration is the physical length of a sound; (S) Resonance is the damping or reduction of sound waves in the vocal tract. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) P and S only

171. The acoustic difference between vowels like [i] and [u] is primarily a difference in:
(A) Voice Onset Time
(B) The presence of aperiodic noise
(C) The duration of the sound
(D) Formant frequencies (specifically F2)

172. The use of minimal pairs (e.g., pin' vs. bin') is a method to establish:
(A) That two sounds are allophones of the same phoneme.
(B) That two sounds are in contrastive distribution and are separate phonemes.

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(C) That two sounds are in free variation.
(D) The correct rule ordering for a phonological process.

173. The debate over how much an underlying representation can differ from its surface phonetic form is known as the:
(A) Markedness debate
(B) Biuniqueness problem
(C) Abstractness controversy
(D) Linearity dispute

174. Which concept is NOT part of descriptive phonology?
(A) Phoneme
(B) Allophone
(C) Complementary distribution
(D) Constraint ranking

175. Which statement is an example of a statement about phonology, not phonetics?
(A) In English, the plural morpheme has three allomorphs: /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/.
(B) The sound [k] is made by raising the back of the tongue to the velum.
(C) The fundamental frequency of this utterance is 150 Hz.
(D) A spectrogram of [s] shows high-frequency frication noise.

176. The term juncture' refers to the:
(A) Pitch movement across a sentence.
(B) Set of phonetic cues that signal a word or morpheme boundary.
(C) Overlapping of articulatory movements.
(D) Relative emphasis on a syllable.

177. Match the IPA symbol in List I with its phonetic description in List II.
List I:
P. [ʃ],
Q. [ŋ],
R. [j],
S. [β].
List II:
1. Voiced velar nasal,
2. Palatal glide (semivowel),
3. Voiced bilabial fricative,
4. Voiceless post-alveolar fricative.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

178. The creation of a nasal murmur" on a spectrogram is a key acoustic cue for:
(A) Nasal consonants
(B) Fricatives
(C) Vowels
(D) Lateral consonants

179. The concept that phonological rules are organized into ordered strata' or levels' which interact with morphological rules is the central claim of:
(A) Optimality Theory
(B) Generative Phonology (SPE model)
(C) Lexical Phonology
(D) American Structuralism

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180. Which of the following is a key difference between a linear and a non-linear phonological representation?
(A) Linear models use IPA, while non-linear models do not.
(B) Linear models are for consonants, while non-linear models are for vowels.
(C) Linear models are historical, while non-linear models are purely synchronic.
(D) Linear models represent speech as a string of segments, while non-linear models use multiple, independent tiers.

181. What defines secondary cardinal vowels?
(A) They are produced with the same lip posture as primary cardinal vowels.
(B) They are the most common vowels in the world's languages.
(C) They have the same tongue positions as primary cardinal vowels but with reversed lip postures.
(D) They are used exclusively for transcribing consonants.

182. If a phonological rule specifies that a vowel becomes nasalized before a nasal consonant, this is an example of:
(A) Perseverative coarticulation
(B) Anticipatory coarticulation
(C) Secondary articulation
(D) Dissimilation

183. Which of the following is NOT an acoustic parameter of a sound wave?
(A) Frequency
(B) Amplitude
(C) Duration
(D) Phonation

184. Assertion (A): Vowels are acoustically characterized by their formant structures. Reason (R): The different shapes of the vocal tract, created by moving the tongue and lips, create different resonant cavities that amplify certain frequencies, which we see as formants.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

185. The principle of pattern congruity' is invoked in phonemic analysis when:
(A) A minimal pair is found.
(B) Sounds are in clear complementary distribution.
(C) The distributional evidence is ambiguous, and the analyst must decide how to group a sound based on the language's overall structure.
(D) A sound is neutralized in a certain position.

186. Distinctive features such as [sonorant], [consonantal], and [syllabic] are known as:
(A) Major class features
(B) Manner features
(C) Place features
(D) Laryngeal features

187. A rule that changes the order of two segments, such as ask' being pronounced aks', is a rule of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Deletion
(C) Insertion
(D) Metathesis

188. In Optimality Theory, what does EVAL (the Evaluator) do?
(A) It generates a list of possible output candidates.
(B) It compares the candidate outputs against the constraint hierarchy to find the optimal one.
(C) It determines the language-specific ranking of constraints.
(D) It provides the underlying form for the derivation.

189. A glottal stop [ʔ] is produced by a closure at the:
(A) Lips
(B) Alveolar ridge
(C) Vocal folds
(D) Velum

190. From the following list, identify the statements that are true regarding phonology: (P) Phonology studies how sounds are organized and patterned in a specific language; (Q) The concept of the phoneme is central to most phonological theories; (R) Phonological rules often refer to natural classes of sounds; (S) Non-linear phonology represents features like tone on separate autosegmental tiers; (T) Phonology is not concerned with meaning differences between words. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) P, Q, R, S
(B) Q, R, S, T
(C) P, R, S, T
(D) P, Q, R, T

191. The loudness, pitch, and length of a syllable relative to other syllables is known as:
(A) Stress
(B) Tone
(C) Intonation
(D) Juncture

192. Which of the following is a simple definition of phonetics?
(A) The study of the grammar of a language.
(B) The scientific study of speech sounds.
(C) The study of the history of words.
(D) The study of sound systems in the mind.

193. The distinction between periodic and aperiodic sound waves is crucial for understanding the acoustic difference between:
(A) High vowels and low vowels.
(B) Voiced sonorants (like vowels/nasals) and voiceless fricatives (like [s]).
(C) Front vowels and back vowels.
(D) Bilabial stops and velar stops.

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194. Which of the following statements about Formant 1 (F1) and Formant 2 (F2) is generally true?
(A) F1 is correlated with vowel height (high F1 = low vowel), and F2 is correlated with vowel backness (high F2 = front vowel).
(B) F1 is correlated with vowel backness (high F1 = back vowel), and F2 is correlated with vowel height (high F2 = high vowel).
(C) F1 and F2 are only relevant for identifying consonant clusters rather than identifying specific vowel qualities.
(D) F1 is correlated with the presence of voicing, while F2 is correlated with the degree of nasalization in a vowel.

195. What is a minimal pair'?
(A) Two words that are spelled similarly but pronounced differently.
(B) Two allophones of the same phoneme.
(C) Two words that differ in meaning and are identical in pronunciation except for one sound in the same position.
(D) Two sounds that are phonetically similar but occur in different environments.

196. The notion that a given phonetic segment in a transcription must belong to one and only one phoneme is called:
(A) Neutralization
(B) Pattern congruity
(C) Free variation
(D) Biuniqueness

197. Which of the following features would distinguish /t/ from /s/ in distinctive feature theory?
(A) [voice]
(B) [nasal]
(C) [continuant]
(D) [anterior]

198. The idea of a markedness' universal might state that:
(A) All languages must have fricatives.
(B) If a language has voiced fricatives, it will also have voiceless fricatives.
(C) If a language has voiceless fricatives, it will also have voiced fricatives.
(D) Voiced fricatives are more common than voiceless fricatives.

199. The study of how phonological and morphological rules interact at different levels' or strata' is the domain of:
(A) Optimality Theory
(B) Acoustic Phonetics
(C) Descriptive Phonology
(D) Lexical Phonology

200. Arrange the following phonological concepts in the order they were central to theoretical developments: (P) Ranked Violable Constraints, (Q) Phonemic Analysis (Complementary/ Contrastive Distribution), (R) Rule-based Derivation, (S) Stratal organization of rules. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) Q, R, S, P
(B) R, Q, P, S
(C) Q, S, R, P
(D) P, S, R, Q

201. Which branch of phonetics deals with the perception of speech sounds by a listener?
(A) Articulatory phonetics
(B) Acoustic phonetics
(C) Auditory phonetics
(D) Descriptive phonetics

202. Which of these processes is NOT part of the four main processes of speech production?
(A) Cognitive process
(B) Phonation process
(C) Oro-nasal process
(D) Articulatory process

203. A key feature of secondary articulation is that:
(A) it is the most important articulation for a sound's identity.
(B) it only occurs with vowels.
(C) it is identical to coarticulation.
(D) it involves an additional, simultaneous constriction of a lesser degree than the primary one.

204. The suprasegmental feature of tone' is defined as:
(A) The overall rise and fall of pitch over a sentence.
(B) The use of pitch on a word or syllable to distinguish lexical meaning.
(C) The duration of a vowel or consonant.
(D) The relative loudness of a syllable.

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205. Assertion (A): The IPA provides a one-to-one correspondence between a symbol and a speech sound. Reason (R): This is necessary because the standard spelling of many languages, like English, is often inconsistent and does not accurately represent pronunciation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. A sound wave that repeats its pattern over time, like that of a vowel, is called:
(A) Aperiodic
(B) Transient
(C) Frictional
(D) Periodic

207. What does Voice Onset Time" (VOT) measure?
(A) The time lag between the release of an articulatory closure and the beginning of vocal fold vibration.
(B) The duration of a vowel.
(C) The fundamental frequency of a speaker's voice.
(D) The speed of formant transitions.

208. The acoustic cues for distinguishing different places of articulation for stop consonants (e.g., [p] vs. [t] vs. [k]) are found in:
(A) the duration of the stop closure.
(B) the spectrum of the release burst and the subsequent formant transitions.
(C) the fundamental frequency during the stop.
(D) the presence or absence of a nasal murmur.

209. If in a language, sound [x] only appears between vowels and sound [k] appears everywhere else, [x] and [k] are likely:
(A) Separate phonemes.
(B) Allophones of the same phoneme in complementary distribution.
(C) Allophones of the same phoneme in free variation.
(D) An archiphoneme.

210. The principle of biuniqueness' was a core tenet of which phonological school?
(A) American Structuralist Phonology
(B) Generative Phonology
(C) Optimality Theory
(D) Lexical Phonology

211. Which set of sounds forms a natural class' defined by the features [+consonantal, +anterior, -continuant]?
(A) [p, t, k]
(B) [f, s, ʃ]
(C) [p, b, t, d]
(D) [m, n, ŋ]

212. In a non-linear phonological representation, syllable structure would be represented on its own:
(A) Segment
(B) Feature
(C) Rule
(D) Tier

213. Consider the following statements about Optimality Theory (OT): (P) OT involves a serial derivation of surface forms from underlying forms; (Q) GEN produces a set of candidate outputs for a given input; (R) EVAL selects the optimal candidate based on a language-specific constraint ranking; (S) Constraints in OT are inviolable; (T) Cross-linguistic variation is explained by different rankings of universal constraints. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, R
(B) Q, R, S
(C) P, S, T
(D) Q, R, T

214. The flow of air from the lungs up through the vocal tract is part of the:
(A) Phonation process
(B) Airstream process
(C) Oro-nasal process
(D) Articulatory process

215. The abstractness controversy' in generative phonology is concerned with:
(A) Whether phonological representations should be linear or non-linear.
(B) The number of universal distinctive features.
(C) The proper way to order phonological rules.
(D) How far an underlying phonemic

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representation can be from its surface phonetic realization.

216. Match the phonological phenomenon in List I with its description in List II.
List I:
P. Assimilation,
Q. Neutralization,
R. Free Variation,
S. Epenthesis.
List II:
1. Loss of phonemic contrast in a specific environment,
2. Insertion of a sound into a word,
3. Two sounds are interchangeable without a change in meaning,
4. A sound becomes more like a neighboring sound.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

217. A palatalized consonant like [tʲ] is an example of:
(A) A suprasegmental
(B) Coarticulation
(C) Secondary articulation
(D) A complex stop

218. The study of the physical properties of sound waves produced in speech, such as frequency and amplitude, is:
(A) Acoustic phonetics
(B) Articulatory phonetics
(C) Auditory phonetics
(D) Descriptive phonology

219. Which statement best defines a phoneme?
(A) The smallest physical unit of speech.
(B) Any sound a human can make with their vocal tract.
(C) A variant of another sound that appears in a predictable context.
(D) The smallest abstract sound unit in a language that is capable of distinguishing meaning.

220. Consider the following statements regarding phonological analysis: (P) Complementary distribution suggests that two sounds are allophones of a single phoneme; (Q) Contrastive distribution is demonstrated by finding minimal pairs; (R) Free variation occurs when two sounds can be swapped in the same context with no change in meaning; (S) Phonetic similarity is not a consideration when grouping allophones. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) P and S only

221. A key innovation of generative phonology over descriptive phonology was:
(A) The discovery of the phoneme.
(B) The invention of the spectrogram.
(C) The use of formal rules and distinctive features to express generalizations.
(D) The analysis of tone and intonation.

222. Which of the following is NOT a principle of Lexical Phonology?
(A) Phonological rules and morphological rules are intertwined.
(B) Rules are organized into different strata or levels.
(C) Some rules are lexical' and others are post-lexical'.
(D) All phonological processes are determined by a single universal constraint hierarchy.

223. What are harmonics in acoustic phonetics?
(A) Whole-number multiples of the fundamental frequency in a complex periodic wave.
(B) Random noise frequencies in a sound wave.
(C) The resonant frequencies of the vocal tract.
(D) The transition between a consonant and a vowel.

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224. A spectrogram of a fricative like [s] would show:
(A) Clear, dark formant bands.
(B) A wide band of aperiodic, high-frequency noise.
(C) A period of silence followed by a sharp burst.
(D) A low-frequency nasal murmur.

225. Assertion (A): Non-linear phonology was developed to better handle phenomena like tone and vowel harmony. Reason (R): These phenomena are difficult to represent in a

strictly linear model because their domains can extend over multiple segments and they behave independently of the segments themselves.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. What is the defining articulatory characteristic of a vowel?
(A) A relatively open vocal tract with no significant obstruction.
(B) A complete closure in the oral cavity.
(C) A narrow constriction causing audible friction.
(D) A lowered velum allowing air to escape through the nasal cavity.

227. The velum or soft palate is the articulator primarily responsible for the:
(A) Phonation process
(B) Airstream process
(C) Oro-nasal process
(D) Articulatory process

228. Which of the following is an example of a suprasegmental?
(A) Voicing
(B) Place of articulation
(C) Nasality
(D) Stress

229. An acoustic spectrum' of a sound displays:
(A) Frequency on the x-axis and time on the y-axis.
(B) Time on the x-axis and amplitude on the y-axis.
(C) Amplitude on the y-axis and frequency on the x-axis at a single point in time.
(D) Formant transitions over time.

230. In English, the sounds [p] and [b] are distinct phonemes, while in Korean, they can be allophones of a single phoneme. This illustrates that:
(A) English possesses a larger set of individual speech sounds than Korean.
(B) The specific phonemic status of individual sounds is language-specific.
(C) [p] is consistently categorized as a separate phoneme in every language.
(D) Comprehensive phonemic analysis is considered scientifically impossible.

231. The concept of an archiphoneme' is invoked to handle cases of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Free variation
(C) Coarticulation
(D) Neutralization

232. Which of the following is considered a place' feature in distinctive feature theory?
(A) [coronal]
(B) [continuant]
(C) [sonorant]
(D) [voiced]

233. The process by which the final voiceless stops in German are unaspirated, while initial voiceless stops are aspirated, is an example of what kind of distribution?
(A) Contrastive distribution
(B) Free variation
(C) Complementary distribution
(D) Overlapping distribution

234. In Optimality Theory, cross-linguistic variation is explained by:
(A) Different rankings of the same set of universal constraints.
(B) Different underlying forms.
(C) Different sets of universal constraints.
(D) Different phonological rules.

235. The study of how the organs of speech (tongue, lips, etc.) move to produce sounds is:
(A) Acoustic phonetics
(B) Auditory phonetics
(C) Generative phonology
(D) Articulatory phonetics

236. A key characteristic of cardinal vowels is that they are:
(A) The vowels of a specific language chosen as a standard.
(B) A set of fixed reference points defined by articulatory and auditory criteria, independent of any language.
(C) Only the vowels that can appear in stressed

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positions.
(D) Defined solely by their acoustic formant values.

237. The influence of a sound on a preceding sound is called:
(A) Perseverative coarticulation
(B) Secondary articulation
(C) Anticipatory coarticulation
(D) Juncture

238. In the analysis of sound waves, the number of cycles per second is the:
(A) Amplitude
(B) Duration
(C) Resonance
(D) Frequency

239. The primary acoustic cues for distinguishing vowels from each other are:
(A) The frequencies of their first two or three formants.
(B) Their duration and amplitude.
(C) The presence or absence of a release burst.
(D) Their Voice Onset Time.

Consider the following statements regarding phones and phonemes:
(P) A phone is the smallest unit of speech sound;
(Q) A phoneme is a mental category of one or more phones;
(R) An allophone is a predictable phonetic variant of a phoneme;
(S) Allophones of the same phoneme are in contrastive distribution;
(T) Minimal pairs are used to identify allophones. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, R
(B) Q, R, S
(C) R, S, T
(D) P, Q, T

240. Which theory first systematically introduced the idea of distinctive features to analyze and classify sounds?
(A) American Structuralism
(B) Prague School and later Generative Phonology
(C) Optimality Theory
(D) Lexical Phonology

241. Assertion (A): Lexical Phonology posits a close interaction between morphological and phonological rule application.
Reason (R): This is to account for observations that some phonological rules seem to apply only to certain morphological constructions (e.g., within a derived word) but not to others (e.g., across a word boundary).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. The distinction between linear and non-linear phonology is about:
(A) Whether rules are ordered or not.
(B) Whether the theory is synchronic or diachronic.
(C) Whether phonological representations are simple strings of segments or multi-tiered structures.
(D) Whether the focus is on segments or suprasegmentals.

243. A rule such as $V \rightarrow \varnothing$ / V__ (a vowel is deleted after another vowel) is a rule of:
(A) Epenthesis
(B) Assimilation
(C) Metathesis
(D) Elision or Deletion

244. The quality of a vowel sound is primarily determined by:
(A) The rate of vocal fold vibration.
(B) The force of air coming from the lungs.
(C) The shape of the vocal tract, which determines the formant frequencies.
(D) The degree of nasalization.

245. What does a single symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) represent?
(A) A phoneme of a specific language.
(B) A single, distinct speech sound (a phone).
(C) A letter of the English alphabet.
(D) A syllable.

246. The difference between the sounds [t] and [d] is a difference in:
(A) Place of articulation

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(B) Manner of articulation
(C) Oro-nasal process
(D) Phonation (voicing)

247. Match the theoretical concept in List I with its primary proponent or associated framework in List II.
List I:
P. Cardinal Vowels,
Q. Distinctive Features,
R. Optimality Theory,
S. Phoneme & Allophone.
List II:
1. Jakobson, Halle, Chomsky,
2. Prince & Smolensky,
3. Daniel Jones,
4. American Structuralism.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

248. In articulatory phonetics, labialization (lip rounding) as a secondary articulation is represented by which diacritic?
(A) [ʲ]
(B) [ʰ]
(C) [ʷ]
(D) [ˤ]

249. Arrange the following stages of speech communication in their correct order:
(P) Acoustic transmission,
(Q) Articulatory execution,
(R) Linguistic planning,
(S) Auditory perception. Choose the correct sequence.
(A) R, Q, P, S
(B) Q, R, S, P
(C) R, P, Q, S
(D) P, S, R, Q

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Phonetics, as the scientific study of speech sounds, is methodologically divided into three primary branches: articulatory, auditory, and acoustic phonetics. Each branch offers a unique perspective on the complex phenomenon of human speech. Articulatory phonetics is concerned with the physiological mechanisms of speech production, examining how humans use their vocal organs—ranging from the lungs to the lips—to produce sounds. It investigates the movements and positions of the articulators. In contrast, auditory phonetics focuses on the reception and perception of speech sounds, exploring how the ear processes sound waves and how the brain interprets these signals as meaningful linguistic units. This branch is intrinsically linked to psychoacoustics, delving into the listener's subjective experience of sound. Finally, acoustic phonetics studies the physical properties of the sound waves themselves as they travel from a speaker's mouth to a listener's ear. It employs tools from physics and engineering to measure characteristics such as frequency, amplitude, and duration, providing an objective, quantifiable description of speech. While distinct in their focus, these three branches are deeply interconnected, as the physical properties of an acoustic signal are a direct result of its articulation and form the basis for its auditory perception.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

250. Which branch of phonetics is primarily concerned with the physical transmission of speech from speaker to listener?
(A) Articulatory phonetics, focusing on vocal organ movement.
(B) Acoustic phonetics, focusing on the properties of sound waves.
(C) Auditory phonetics, focusing on the brain's interpretation of signals.
(D) Psychoacoustic phonetics, focusing on the listener's experience.

251. According to the passage, the study of how the brain interprets acoustic signals as language falls under the purview of:
(A) auditory phonetics.
(B) articulatory phonetics.
(C) acoustic phonetics.
(D) articulatory physiology.

252. What can be inferred about the relationship between the branches of phonetics from the passage?
(A) They are completely independent fields of study with no overlap.
(B) Articulatory phonetics is considered more fundamental than the other two.

(C) They offer complementary perspectives on the single phenomenon of speech.
(D) Acoustic and auditory phonetics are essentially identical in their methods.

253. A phonetician analyzing a sound's frequency, amplitude, and duration is engaging in:
(A) an articulatory investigation of speech production.
(B) an auditory study of speech perception.
(C) a psychoacoustic experiment on listener subjectivity.
(D) an acoustic analysis of sound's physical properties.

254. The passage suggests that the objective, quantifiable description of speech is best provided by which branch?
(A) Articulatory phonetics, through describing articulator positions.
(B) Auditory phonetics, through mapping brain activity.
(C) Acoustic phonetics, through measuring physical wave characteristics.
(D) Psychoacoustics, through cataloging subjective listener responses.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The production of any speech sound is a complex physiological act that can be analyzed into four distinct but coordinated processes. The process begins with the airstream process, which provides the raw energy for speech, typically involving an egressive pulmonic airstream where air is pushed out from the lungs. Following this, the oro-nasal process determines the direction of this airflow. If the velum, or soft palate, is raised, it blocks the passage to the nasal cavity, resulting in an oral sound; if it is lowered, air can escape through the nose, producing a nasal or nasalized sound. Simultaneously, the phonation process occurs at the larynx, where the state of the vocal folds determines voicing. If the folds are held together and vibrate as air passes through, the sound is voiced; if they are held apart and do not vibrate, the sound is voiceless. Finally, the articulatory process involves the actions of the articulators in the oral cavity (such as the tongue, lips, and teeth) to shape the airflow and create the specific quality of the speech sound. The precise configuration and movement of these articulators are responsible for the vast array of consonants and vowels found in human languages.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

255. Which process is responsible for the distinction between sounds like [p] (voiceless) and [b] (voiced)?
(A) The airstream process.
(B) The phonation process.
(C) The oro-nasal process.
(D) The articulatory process.

256. According to the passage, what is the primary function of the airstream process in speech production?
(A) To determine the voicing of a sound.
(B) To shape the quality of vowels and consonants.
(C) To direct airflow into the oral or nasal cavity.
(D) To supply the fundamental energy for speech.

257. The production of a nasal sound like [n] requires a specific action in which process?
(A) The oro-nasal process, where the velum is lowered.
(B) The articulatory process, where the tongue touches the alveolar ridge.
(C) The phonation process, where the vocal folds vibrate.
(D) The airstream process, where air is pushed from the lungs.

258. Based on the description, what can be inferred about the sequence of the four processes?
(A) They occur in a strict, non-overlapping linear sequence.
(B) The articulatory process must be completed before the phonation process begins.
(C) They are coordinated and substantially overlapping physiological events.
(D) The oro-nasal process is independent of the airstream process.

259. The passage defines an egressive pulmonic airstream as one where air is:
(A) pushed out from the lungs.
(B) drawn into the lungs.
(C) trapped in the oral cavity.

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(D) vibrated by the vocal folds.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In articulatory phonetics, the classification of speech sounds is fundamental, beginning with the primary division between vowels and consonants. The distinction largely rests on the degree of obstruction in the vocal tract: consonants involve a significant constriction or closure, whereas vowels are produced with a relatively open vocal tract, allowing air to flow freely. Within the category of vowels, a more precise descriptive system is provided by the cardinal vowel model. The cardinal vowels serve as a set of fixed reference points for phoneticians, independent of any particular language. They are a series of auditory vowels produced with specific, extreme tongue positions. The system comprises eight primary cardinal vowels, which are articulated with the lips in a spread-to-rounded posture as the tongue moves from high-front to low-back, and a set of secondary cardinal vowels. The secondary cardinal vowels are produced at the same tongue positions as their primary counterparts but with the opposite lip posture. For instance, the tongue position for the primary cardinal vowel [i] (a high-front vowel with spread lips) is used to produce the secondary cardinal vowel [y], but with rounded lips. This systematic framework allows for the precise description and comparison of vowel systems across different languages.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

260. What is the principal articulatory difference between vowels and consonants as described in the passage?
(A) Vowels are always voiced, while consonants can be voiceless.
(B) Vowels are described using cardinal vowels, while consonants are not.
(C) Consonants are produced with an egressive airstream, while vowels are not.
(D) Consonants involve significant vocal tract obstruction, while vowels do not.

261. The cardinal vowel system is described as being independent of any particular language" because it functions as:
(A) a universal inventory of all possible vowel sounds.
(B) a set of fixed articulatory and auditory reference points.
(C) a system based only on the secondary vowel qualities.
(D) a classification based on the vowels of a single reference language.

262. According to the passage, what is the relationship between primary and secondary cardinal vowels?
(A) They share the same lip posture but have different tongue positions.
(B) Secondary cardinal vowels are phonologically less common than primary ones.
(C) They share the same tongue positions but have reversed lip postures.
(D) Primary cardinal vowels are always front vowels, while secondary are back vowels.

263. If a phonetician uses the term [y], they are referring to a vowel that has the tongue position of [i] but with:
(A) a lower tongue height.
(B) spread lips.
(C) a retracted tongue root.
(D) rounded lips.

264. What is the main purpose of the cardinal vowel model as presented in the text?
(A) To provide a standardized framework for describing and comparing vowels.
(B) To limit the number of vowels that can be used in a language.
(C) To explain the historical development of vowel systems.
(D) To determine which vowels are easier to produce.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the production of individual segments, articulatory phonetics also addresses more complex phenomena that span multiple sounds. These include complex articulations and suprasegmentals. Complex articulation involves the simultaneous or overlapping articulation of sounds. Secondary articulation, for example, is an additional, lesser constriction that accompanies a primary articulation; labialization (lip rounding)

or velarization (raising the back of the tongue) are common examples. Coarticulation is a related but broader concept referring to the influence of neighboring sounds on each other, causing an articulator to begin moving toward the position for a subsequent sound before the current one is complete. Suprasegmentals, in contrast, are phonetic properties that are realized over units larger than a single sound segment, such as a syllable, word, or phrase. These features include length, the perceived duration of a sound; stress, the relative emphasis or prominence given to a syllable; tone, the use of pitch at the word level to distinguish meaning; intonation, the variation of pitch over a phrase or sentence to convey pragmatic or grammatical information; and juncture, the phonetic cues that signal boundaries between words or phrases. These features are crucial for the naturalness and meaning of continuous speech.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

265. Which of the following is an example of a secondary articulation?
(A) The pitch falling at the end of a statement.
(B) The rounding of lips during the production of a consonant like [k^w].
(C) The difference in duration between the vowels in seat' and sit'.
(D) The pause between two distinct words in an utterance.

266. How does the passage differentiate between coarticulation and secondary articulation?
(A) Coarticulation is a suprasegmental feature, while secondary articulation is segmental.
(B) Secondary articulation is a specific type of coarticulation involving an additional, lesser constriction.
(C) Coarticulation affects only vowels, while secondary articulation affects only consonants.
(D) Secondary articulation is a deliberate modification, while coarticulation is an involuntary error.

267. In the sentence Did you go?", the rising pitch at the end is an example of:
(A) intonation.
(B) tone.
(C) stress.
(D) juncture.

268. Based on the passage, what do length, stress, tone, intonation, and juncture have in common?
(A) They are all properties inherent to a single vowel or consonant.
(B) They are all types of complex consonantal articulations.
(C) They are all phonetic features that operate over units larger than a segment.
(D) They all involve modifications of the primary airstream mechanism.

269. The phonetic cues that help a listener distinguish a name" from an aim" are related to the concept of:
(A) stress.
(B) tone.
(C) length.
(D) juncture.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Acoustic phonetics provides an objective description of speech sounds by analyzing their physical properties as sound waves. A fundamental distinction is made between simple and complex sound waves. A simple wave, or sine wave, is characterized by a single frequency and is perceived as a pure tone, which is rare in speech. Speech sounds are typically complex waves, composed of multiple sine waves of different frequencies. These complex waves can be further classified as periodic or aperiodic. Periodic waves have a repeating pattern and a regular, predictable waveform, characteristic of voiced sounds like vowels. The rate at which this pattern repeats is the fundamental frequency (F0), which corresponds to the rate of vocal fold vibration and is perceived as pitch. The additional frequencies in the complex wave are integer multiples of the F0 and are known as harmonics. Aperiodic waves, conversely, lack a repeating pattern and have a random, noisy quality, characteristic of voiceless fricatives like [s]. Other key physical measures include amplitude, which is the intensity or magnitude of the wave, perceived as loudness, and duration, the physical length of time a sound persists.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

270. According to the passage, the acoustic property that corresponds to the perceptual experience of pitch is:
(A) amplitude.
(B) duration.
(C) fundamental frequency.
(D) the number of harmonics.

271. Which type of sound wave is most characteristic of a voiced sound like a vowel?
(A) A simple, aperiodic wave.
(B) A complex, periodic wave.
(C) A simple, periodic wave.
(D) A complex, aperiodic wave.

272. The passage describes harmonics as:
(A) random noise components in a voiceless fricative.
(B) the primary determinant of a sound's perceived loudness.
(C) simple waves that are not found in human speech.
(D) frequencies that are integer multiples of the fundamental frequency.

273. A voiceless fricative such as [s] would be acoustically characterized by:
(A) an aperiodic wave with a random, noisy quality.
(B) a simple wave with a high amplitude.
(C) a periodic wave with a low fundamental frequency.
(D) a periodic wave with clearly defined harmonics.

274. What is the relationship between a complex wave and sine waves as described in the text?
(A) A complex wave is a sine wave with a very high amplitude.
(B) A sine wave is a complex wave that has become aperiodic.
(C) A complex wave is a composite of multiple sine waves.
(D) A sine wave and a complex wave are mutually exclusive phenomena.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The acoustic analysis of speech sounds heavily relies on tools that can visualize and quantify the components of a complex wave. The vocal tract acts as a resonator, amplifying certain frequencies and dampening others. These amplified frequencies are known as formants, and they are crucial acoustic cues, particularly for distinguishing vowels. A spectrum displays the amplitude of different frequencies present in a sound at a single point in time, while a spectrogram provides a more dynamic view, plotting frequency against time, with amplitude represented by the darkness of the image. On a spectrogram, formants appear as dark horizontal bands, and their specific frequency values (F1, F2, F3, etc.) uniquely characterize different vowels. For instance, the first formant (F1) is inversely correlated with vowel height, and the second formant (F2) is related to vowel backness. Other important acoustic cues visible on a spectrogram include formant transitions, which are rapid shifts in formant frequencies that signal the articulation of an adjacent consonant. For stop consonants, a key feature is the burst, a short, sharp spike of aperiodic energy upon the release of the closure. The voice onset time (VOT), the duration between the stop release and the onset of voicing, is another critical cue, distinguishing, for example, voiced from voiceless aspirated stops.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

275. On a spectrogram, the acoustic correlates of vowels primarily appear as:
(A) dark horizontal bands known as formants.
(B) vertical striations of random noise.
(C) short, sharp spikes of aperiodic energy.
(D) rapid shifts in fundamental frequency.

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276. What is the primary function of the vocal tract in shaping the acoustic signal, according to the passage?
(A) It generates the fundamental frequency of the sound.
(B) It determines whether a sound wave is simple or complex.
(C) It produces the initial burst for stop consonants.
(D) It acts as a filter or resonator, amplifying certain frequencies.

277. A phonetician examining the time lag between the release of a [p] and the start of the following vowel is measuring the:
(A) formant transition.
(B) voice onset time.
(C) fundamental frequency.
(D) duration of the burst.

278. The passage suggests that the acoustic difference between the vowels in see' and sue' would be most clearly represented by:
(A) different voice onset times.
(B) the presence or absence of a burst.
(C) different frequencies of their formants.
(D) different degrees of aperiodicity.

279. A rapid change in formant frequencies, typically at the boundary between a vowel and a consonant, is referred to as a:
(A) fundamental frequency shift.
(B) burst.
(C) spectrum slice.
(D) formant transition.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While phonetics focuses on the physical production and acoustic properties of all possible speech sounds (phones), phonology is concerned with how sounds are organized and patterned within the linguistic system of a particular language. The central concept in phonology is the phoneme, an abstract mental unit of sound that can distinguish meaning. For instance, /p/ and /b/ are phonemes in English because they differentiate words like pat' and bat'. The actual physical realization of a phoneme in speech is a phone. Variations in the pronunciation of a phoneme that do not change the meaning of a word are called allophones. For example, the aspirated [p^h] in pin' and the unaspirated [p] in spin' are both allophones of the English phoneme /p/. The relationship between phonemes and their allophones is a cornerstone of phonological analysis. Phonemes are identified by their ability to create contrasts in meaning, a situation known as contrastive distribution. Allophones of the same phoneme, on the other hand, typically occur in complementary distribution, where each variant appears in a specific, predictable phonetic environment where the others do not. This systematic organization demonstrates that phonology is not just a list of sounds but a structured system governing their function and interaction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

280. What is the key distinction between phonetics and phonology as described in the passage?
(A) Phonetics studies the physical nature of speech sounds, while phonology studies their systemic organization in a language.
(B) Phonetics studies vowels, whereas phonology studies consonants.
(C) Phonetics is descriptive, while phonology is prescriptive.
(D) Phonetics deals with modern languages, while phonology deals with historical language change.

281. The sounds [p^h] and [p] in English are considered allophones of the same phoneme because:
(A) they can be used interchangeably in any phonetic context without rule.
(B) their substitution does not result in a change of word meaning.
(C) they are physically identical in their acoustic properties.
(D) one is voiced and the other is voiceless.

282. Which concept is defined as the abstract mental unit of sound that can distinguish meaning?
(A) A phone.
(B) A phoneme.
(C) An allophone.
(D) A minimal pair.

283. Two sounds are said to be in complementary distribution when:
(A) they occur in mutually exclusive phonetic environments.
(B) they can substitute for each other without changing a word's meaning.
(C) they signal a difference in meaning between two words.
(D) they are variants of two different phonemes.

284. The fact that pat' and bat' are two different words in English demonstrates that /p/ and /b/ are in:
(A) complementary distribution.
(B) free variation.

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(C) contrastive distribution.
(D) allophonic variation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The primary task of descriptive phonology is to determine the phonemic inventory of a language, a process guided by several key principles of analysis. The principle of phonetic similarity dictates that sounds considered allophones of a single phoneme should share a degree of physical resemblance. The most crucial principles, however, are distributional. Contrastive distribution, identified through minimal pairs, establishes that two sounds belong to separate phonemes. Conversely, complementary distribution, where two phonetically similar sounds never occur in the same environment, is strong evidence that they are allophones of one phoneme. Free variation describes a situation where different sounds can occur in the same environment without changing meaning, representing another type of allophony. The principle of pattern congruity suggests that the analysis of a particular sound should align with the overall structural patterns of the language's sound system. Complicating these analyses are concepts like neutralization, where the distinction between two phonemes is lost in a specific environment, leading to the postulation of an archiphoneme, a theoretical unit representing only the features the two sounds share in that context. The principle of biuniqueness, a stricter tenet of early structuralism, held that a given phone in an utterance could belong to only one phoneme, a notion challenged by concepts like neutralization.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

285. If a linguist finds that sound [x] only appears at the beginning of words and the phonetically similar sound [y] only appears at the end, this is an example of:
(A) contrastive distribution.
(B) free variation.
(C) pattern congruity.
(D) complementary distribution.

286. The concept of an archiphoneme is invoked to handle situations of:
(A) free variation.
(B) phonetic similarity.
(C) neutralization.
(D) biuniqueness.

287. According to the passage, what is the role of pattern congruity in phonemic analysis?
(A) It requires that all phonemes have an equal number of allophones.
(B) It ensures the analysis of one sound is consistent with the language's overall phonological structure.
(C) It proves that two sounds are in contrastive distribution.
(D) It is a synonym for the principle of phonetic similarity.

288. The principle of biuniqueness, as described in the text, is a strict condition that:
(A) allows a phone to be assigned to multiple phonemes simultaneously.
(B) is central to the concept of the archiphoneme.
(C) permits free variation in all phonological environments.
(D) demands an unvarying one-to-one mapping from phone to phoneme.

289. When a speaker can pronounce either' with an initial [iː] or [aɪ] without changing the word's identity, this illustrates the principle of:
(A) free variation.
(B) complementary distribution.
(C) neutralization.
(D) contrastive distribution.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Generative phonology marked a significant shift from descriptive approaches by focusing on the cognitive system of rules that allows a native speaker to produce and understand the sound patterns of their language. This framework posits multiple levels of phonological representation. The underlying representation (UR) is the abstract, stored form of a morpheme in the mental lexicon, while the surface representation (SR) is the phonetic form as it is actually pronounced. Phonological rules are the core mechanism that maps the underlying representation onto the surface representation. These rules are formal statements that describe how sounds change in specific environments. A central innovation of

generative phonology was the use of distinctive features, which broke down phonemes into smaller components based on articulatory or acoustic properties (e.g., [major class], [manner], [place]). For example, a rule might change the feature [+voice] to [-voice] in a certain context. This feature-based approach allowed for more elegant and generalizable rules that could capture sound patterns affecting entire classes of sounds. However, this model also led to the abstractness controversy, a debate concerning how far the underlying representation can diverge from the surface phonetic form. Furthermore, the interaction between rules led to the study of rule ordering, with different types of ordering (e.g., feeding, bleeding) proposed to account for complex phonological alternations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

290. What is the primary function of phonological rules in generative phonology?
(A) To list all possible allophones of a phoneme.
(B) To determine the historical origin of sounds.
(C) To derive the surface representation from the underlying representation.
(D) To define the principle of biuniqueness.

291. The abstract, mentally stored form of a morpheme is referred to as the:
(A) underlying representation (UR).
(B) surface representation (SR).
(C) distinctive feature.
(D) phonetic form.

292. The use of distinctive features in generative phonology allowed for:
(A) the elimination of underlying representations.
(B) a focus solely on the surface level of pronunciation.
(C) the resolution of the abstractness controversy.
(D) rules that apply to natural classes of sounds sharing a common feature.

293. The abstractness controversy' in generative phonology refers to the debate over:
(A) the number of distinctive features needed to describe a language.
(B) how different the abstract mental form of a word can be from its actual pronunciation.
(C) whether phonological rules should be ordered.
(D) the distinction between linear and non-linear approaches.

294. A situation where the application of one rule creates the environment for another rule to apply is an example of which type of rule ordering?
(A) Bleeding order.
(B) Counter-feeding order.
(C) Feeding order.
(D) Neutralization order.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

As generative phonology evolved, limitations in the strictly linear, rule-based models led to the development of non-linear approaches. These newer frameworks represent phonological information on multiple, independent tiers, allowing for a more sophisticated analysis of phenomena like tone and stress that are not tied to individual segments. Within this broader evolution, Lexical Phonology emerged as a theory that tightly integrates phonological rule application with morphology. It proposes that phonological rules are organized into different strata or levels, some applying within the lexicon as words are built (lexical rules) and others applying after syntax has formed sentences (post-lexical rules). A more radical departure from rule-based systems is Optimality Theory (OT), which dispenses with ordered rules entirely. OT posits that surface forms are selected by evaluating a set of candidate outputs against a hierarchy of universal, but violable, constraints. The output that best satisfies the higher-ranked constraints of a particular language is the one that surfaces. The concept of markedness, referring to phonological structures that are cross-linguistically rare, less natural, or more complex, is central to OT. Markedness constraints militate against such structures, while faithfulness constraints demand that the output form be identical to the input. The language-specific ranking of these conflicting constraints determines the phonological grammar.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

295. What is the fundamental difference between rule-based phonology and Optimality Theory (OT)?
(A) OT uses distinctive features, whereas rule-based phonology does not.
(B) OT is a linear approach, while rule-based phonology is non-linear.
(C) Rule-based phonology applies only post-lexically, while OT is purely lexical.
(D) Rule-based phonology has ordered derivations, while OT uses parallel evaluation of constraints.

296. Lexical Phonology proposes that phonological rules are:
(A) integrated with morphological word-formation and organized into different levels.
(B) applied randomly without any specific order.
(C) replaced entirely by a system of violable constraints.
(D) relevant only for suprasegmental phenomena like tone and stress.

297. In Optimality Theory, the optimal" or correct surface form is the one that:
(A) violates the fewest constraints overall.
(B) best satisfies the language's specific ranking of constraints.
(C) satisfies all faithfulness constraints perfectly.
(D) is the least marked, regardless of the input form.

298. The concept of markedness in phonology, as mentioned in the passage, pertains to structures that are:
(A) universally preferred and common across languages.
(B) cross-linguistically rare or more complex.
(C) exclusively found in the underlying representation.
(D) required by all faithfulness constraints.

299. Non-linear approaches to phonology were developed primarily to better account for:
(A) phenomena like stress and tone that extend over multiple segments.
(B) the abstractness of underlying forms.
(C) the ordering of phonological rules.
(D) the interaction between phonology and syntax.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Acoustic phonetics
Acoustic phonetics is the specific subfield of phonetics that investigates the physical characteristics of speech sounds as they are transmitted through the air. This branch focuses on the sound waves generated during speech production, analyzing properties such as frequency, amplitude, and duration. By studying the acoustic signal, researchers can understand how various articulatory movements correspond to specific patterns in the resulting sound waves heard by a human listener.

2. (A) Respiration process
The four fundamental processes involved in the production of speech sounds are the airstream process, the phonation process, the oro-nasal process, and the articulatory process. While breathing is essential for speech, the respiration process itself is typically categorized as the underlying mechanism for the airstream process rather than being listed as one of the four distinct functional stages of phonation, nasalization, and physical articulation of sound.

3. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The phonation process occurs within the larynx and specifically refers to the vibration or movement of the vocal folds to produce sound. Statement one correctly identifies this laryngeal activity. However, statement two is inaccurate because the articulatory process involves the tongue, lips, and jaw rather than just the soft palate. The movement of the soft palate to direct airflow is actually defined as the oro-nasal process.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The production of speech involves four distinct stages with specific functions. The airstream process provides the moving air necessary for sound. Phonation involves the vibration of the vocal folds to create voice. The oro-nasal process directs air through either the oral or nasal cavities by moving the velum. Finally, the articulatory process modifies the laryngeal tone into specific sounds by changing the shape of the vocal tract.

5. (C) All consonants are produced with the vibration of the vocal folds.
Phonetic classification distinguishes vowels from consonants based on the degree of obstruction within the vocal tract. Vowels are produced with an open tract, allowing air to flow freely. Consonants involve some degree of constriction or closure. While vowels are typically voiced, consonants can be either voiced or voiceless. Therefore, the claim that all consonants are produced with vocal fold vibration is incorrect since many are voiceless.

6. (B) Oro-nasal process
The production of nasal sounds requires the lowering of the velum, or soft palate, to allow air to escape through the nasal cavity rather than the mouth. This specific mechanism is the primary function of the oro-nasal process. When the velum is raised, air is restricted to the oral cavity for oral sounds. Thus, the articulation of [n] is fundamentally a result of this specific physiological process.

7. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Cardinal vowels are a standardized set of reference points used to describe the vowel sounds of any language. Primary cardinal vowels are defined by specific tongue positions and typical lip postures. Secondary cardinal vowels use the exact same tongue positions but apply the opposite lip rounding or spreading. While both statements are true, the reason does not explain why the lip posture is reversed for the secondary set.

8. (A) The overlapping of adjacent articulatory gestures.
Coarticulation refers to the phenomenon where the articulation of one speech sound is influenced by the sounds preceding or following it. This happens because the movements of the articulators for different sounds overlap in time

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during natural, fluid speech. Rather than being discrete segments, speech sounds are produced in a continuous stream where the vocal organs prepare for the next sound while still finishing the current one.

9. (C) A segment of speech characterized by a peak of sonority, usually a vowel.
In the study of articulatory phonetics, a syllable is understood as a unit of speech that revolves around a peak of sonority. This peak is typically a vowel, which has a more open vocal tract and higher acoustic energy compared to surrounding consonants. While consonants may form the onset or coda of a syllable, the essential core or nucleus is defined by this relatively loud, sonorous segment.

10. (B) P, Q, and R only
Suprasegmental features are properties of speech that extend over segments larger than a single sound, such as syllables or phrases. Stress is a relative prominence given to a whole syllable. Tone uses pitch to distinguish the meaning of words. Intonation involves pitch patterns across longer utterances to convey pragmatic meaning. However, juncture refers to phonetic boundary markers between words rather than the acoustic properties of waves.

11. (D) To provide a standardized system for representing the sounds of spoken language.
The International Phonetic Alphabet was created to provide a universal and standardized system for the transcription of speech sounds across all human languages. Unlike standard orthography, which can be inconsistent or misleading, the alphabet assigns a unique symbol to each distinct sound. This allows linguists and students to accurately represent pronunciation without the ambiguity found in traditional spelling systems, ensuring clarity in phonetic and phonological research.

12. (B) Articulation
Acoustic phonetics focuses on the physical properties of sound waves as they travel through the air. Key parameters in this field include frequency, which relates to pitch, amplitude, which relates to loudness, and duration, which refers to the length of time a sound lasts. Articulation, however, is a physiological process involving the movement of speech organs in the vocal tract and is studied under articulatory phonetics.

13. (A) S, R, Q, P
Producing a syllable involves a specific chronological sequence of events. First, the pulmonic egressive airstream is initiated to provide power. Next, the articulators form a closure, such as the bilabial closure for the consonant. This is followed by the release of that closure to allow the air to escape. Finally, the vocal folds begin to vibrate for the following vowel sound, which is known as phonation.

14. (D) A complex periodic wave can be broken down into a fundamental frequency and its harmonics.
A complex periodic sound wave is a combination of multiple frequencies that repeat in a regular pattern over time. This type of wave can be mathematically decomposed into a fundamental frequency, which is the lowest frequency, and its harmonics, which are whole-number multiples of that base frequency. This structure is typical of voiced speech sounds like vowels, where the vocal folds provide a regular, repeating source.

15. (A) Formants
The vocal tract acts as a resonator that amplifies specific frequencies based on its current shape. In acoustic phonetics, these amplified or resonant frequencies are known as formants. They appear as dark horizontal bands on a spectrogram and are crucial for identifying different vowel qualities. By changing the position of the tongue and lips, a speaker alters the resonant cavities, thereby shifting the frequencies of these important formants.

16. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Acoustic features correspond to specific articulatory events. Formant transitions represent the rapid changes in resonance as the vocal tract moves from a consonant to a vowel. A burst is the sudden noise produced when a stop consonant is released. Voice Onset Time is the interval that distinguishes voiced from voiceless stops. Noise spectra provide the acoustic characteristics for fricatives. Matching these correctly identifies the relationship between sound waves and physical articulation.

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17. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Formants are the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract and are the primary acoustic cues used by listeners to distinguish between different vowels. While the first statement is correct, the second statement is false. Formants are determined by the shape and size of the vocal tract cavities, not by the fundamental frequency. The fundamental frequency is produced by the rate of vocal fold vibration in the larynx.

18. (A) A long Voice Onset Time (VOT).
Aspiration is a brief period of voicelessness and friction that occurs after the release of certain voiceless stop consonants. Acoustically, this phenomenon is characterized by a significant delay in the start of vocal fold vibration for the following vowel. This delay results in a long Voice Onset Time. In English, stops like the initial sound in the word pat show this distinct period of breathy noise.

19. (D) P, Q, R, T
Vowel identification relies primarily on the first two formants. Fricatives produce aperiodic noise due to air turbulence. Nasal consonants are marked by low-frequency nasal murmurs and anti-formants caused by the nasal cavity's resonance. Glides exhibit rapid formant transitions as the articulators move quickly between positions. However, a release burst is characteristic of stop consonants, not semivowels. Therefore, the statements regarding formants, fricatives, nasals, and glides are the accurate ones.

20. (D) Phonetics studies the physical properties of sounds, while phonology studies how sounds function in a language system.
Phonetics and phonology are two distinct branches of linguistics that study speech sounds from different perspectives. Phonetics is concerned with the physical and physiological aspects of sounds, including how they are produced, transmitted, and perceived. Phonology, on the other hand, investigates the abstract systems and patterns of sounds within a specific language. It focuses on how sounds function as units that distinguish meaning and interact structurally.

21. (C) Phoneme
In phonological theory, a phoneme is the smallest abstract unit of sound that can change the meaning of a word. When one phoneme is substituted for another in the same context, a different word is created. For example, the difference between the words cat and bat is based on the initial phonemes. While phones are actual speech sounds, phonemes are the mental categories used.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Phonemes are abstract mental units that represent a sound in a language's system. In actual speech, these phonemes are realized as phones, which are the physical sounds produced by a speaker. A single phoneme often has several phonetic variants depending on the surrounding sounds. These context-specific variants are known as allophones. The relationship between the abstract phoneme and its various physical realizations is fundamental.

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23. (D) Complementary distribution
Complementary distribution occurs when two or more sounds are found in different environments and never appear in the same phonetic context. Because they are mutually exclusive, they do not contrast with each other to change the meaning of words. In such cases, these sounds are analyzed as allophones of the same phoneme. Their appearance is entirely predictable based on the specific surroundings and phonetic context.

24. (A) In contrastive distribution and are separate phonemes.
When two sounds can occur in the same phonetic environment and their substitution results in a change in the meaning of a word, they are in contrastive distribution. This relationship proves that the two sounds are realizations of separate phonemes within that language's sound system. For instance, the difference between pat and bat demonstrates that the initial sounds are distinct phonemes because they distinguish words.

25. (C) Phonetic similarity
Phonetic similarity is a guiding principle in phonemic analysis which suggests that the different allophones of a single phoneme should share common articulatory or acoustic characteristics. Even if sounds are in

complementary distribution, they are generally not grouped into the same phoneme unless they are physically similar. This principle prevents linguists from grouping unrelated sounds together simply because they never appear in the same environment.

26. (D) All P, Q, R, and S are correct.
Phonemic analysis involves several key concepts to identify the sound units of a language. Complementary distribution indicates that sounds are allophones, while contrastive distribution identifies distinct phonemes. Free variation describes sounds that can be interchanged without changing meaning. Pattern congruity ensures that the analysis is consistent with the language's overall phonetic structure. All these principles are essential for linguists to accurately map sound systems.

27. (D) The elimination of a phonemic contrast in a specific phonetic environment.
Neutralization is a phonological process where a distinction between two or more phonemes is lost in a specific phonetic environment. In that particular context, the sounds no longer contrast to distinguish word meanings. For example, in some languages, the contrast between voiced and voiceless stops disappears at the end of a word. This results in a single sound where two phonemes would normally occur.

28. (B) An archiphoneme
When a phonemic contrast is neutralized in a specific context, linguists often use a special unit called an archiphoneme to represent the set of shared features. The archiphoneme captures the characteristics that the neutralized sounds have in common while ignoring the features that are no longer distinctive. It is usually symbolized by a capital letter. This concept helps describe the underlying sound structure.

29. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Phonological concepts describe how sounds interact and function within a language. Free variation occurs when sounds are interchangeable without changing meaning. Biuniqueness requires a one-to-one mapping between phones and phonemes. Neutralization involves the loss of a sound contrast in specific environments. Contrastive distribution happens when sounds appear in the same context to distinguish words. Understanding these relationships is vital for performing a phonemic analysis.

30. (D) Neutralization
The case in German where the contrast between voiced and voiceless stops is lost at the end of a word is a classic example of neutralization. While these sounds distinguish meaning at the beginning of words, they both surface as voiceless at the end. This means the phonemic opposition is eliminated in that specific environment. Such systematic loss of contrast is common in phonological systems.

31. (A) It rejects the notion of the phoneme as a central concept.
Generative phonology is a theoretical framework that emphasizes the relationship between underlying representations and surface phonetic forms through rules. Contrary to the incorrect statement, generative phonology did not reject the phoneme; instead, it redefined it in terms of bundles of distinctive features. It focused on the mental processes and formal rules that derive speech sounds, rather than just describing the linear arrangement of segments.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Distinctive features are the fundamental building blocks of speech sounds in generative phonology. Instead of treating phonemes as indivisible units, this theory analyzes them as sets of features like voicing or nasality. This approach allows linguists to group sounds into natural classes that behave similarly in phonological rules. By using features, the theory can capture generalizations about sound patterns that each phoneme.

33. (B) [sonorant]
In distinctive feature theory, major class features are used to define the primary categories of speech sounds. The feature sonorant is one of these major classes, distinguishing sounds like vowels, glides, and liquids from obstruents like stops and fricatives. These features represent broad acoustic and articulatory divisions in the sound system. Other features like nasal or continuant are categorized as manner features or place features.

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34. (A) The degree of difference permitted between underlying and surface representations.
The abstractness controversy was a major debate in generative phonology regarding the nature of underlying representations. It centered on how much the abstract, mental version of a word could differ from its actual physical pronunciation. Some linguists argued for highly abstract forms to capture historical patterns, while others insisted that underlying forms should stay closer to the surface phonetic reality to remain psychologically plausible.

35. (C) Conjunctive ordering
Rule ordering is a central concept in generative phonology where the sequence in which rules apply affects the final phonetic output. Conjunctive ordering occurs when one rule must be applied before another to achieve the correct result. This can happen in feeding relationships, where the first rule creates the environment for the second, or in bleeding relationships, where the first rule removes the environment for the second.

36. (A) R, P, S, Q
The development of phonological theory followed a specific chronological path. It began with American Structuralism, which focused on the distribution of phonemes and allophones. This was followed by the rise of Generative Phonology, characterized by rule-based derivations. Later, Lexical Phonology emerged to integrate morphology and phonology. Finally, Optimality Theory was developed, shifting the focus from derivational rules to a system of ranked, violable constraints.

37. (C) Some sounds, structures, or rules are more natural or common across languages than others.
Markedness is a principle in phonology suggesting that certain sounds, structures, or rules are more natural, frequent, and easier to produce or perceive than others. Unmarked features are considered the default or simpler options found across many languages, while marked features are more complex or rare. For example, voiceless stops are generally seen as less marked than voiced stops because they are more common.

38. (B) Phonological rules and morphological processes are intertwined and apply in ordered strata or levels.
Lexical Phonology is a framework that proposes that phonological rules are applied in a series of levels or strata that correspond to different stages of word formation. Instead of applying all rules after morphology is finished, this theory suggests that some rules apply as soon as a suffix is added. This allows the theory to explain why certain phonological processes are restricted to specific grammatical contexts.

39. (B) P, Q, R, T
Optimality Theory is a linguistic framework where the correct surface form is determined by evaluating potential candidates against a hierarchy of universal constraints. It uses a generator to create candidates and an evaluator to select the best one. These constraints are often in conflict and can be violated, but the optimal form minimizes violations of higher-ranked constraints. The specific ranking of these constraints is language-specific.

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40. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different phonological theories use various central concepts to explain sound patterns. Descriptive phonology focuses on the distribution of phonemes and allophones. Generative phonology uses rule-based derivations to map underlying forms to surface forms. Lexical phonology examines the interaction of morphology and phonology across different strata. Optimality Theory evaluates candidates using a system of ranked and violable constraints. Matching these theories correctly provides an overview.

41. (C) Auditory phonetics
Auditory phonetics is the branch of phonetics that focuses on the listener rather than the speaker. It investigates how speech sounds are processed by the ear and interpreted by the brain. This field explores the perception of various acoustic cues, such as pitch and loudness, and how humans categorize these signals into meaningful linguistic units. It is essential for understanding the complete communication chain.

42. (A) Phonation process
The phonation process is the stage of speech production where the vocal folds in the larynx

are either vibrated or held apart. When the vocal folds vibrate as air passes through them, voiced sounds are produced. When they are held open, voiceless sounds occur. This basic physiological mechanism is what allows us to distinguish between pairs of sounds like [b] and [p] in speech.

43. (D) [u]
Secondary cardinal vowels are defined as having the same tongue positions as the primary cardinal vowels but with the opposite lip posture. For instance, the primary cardinal vowel [i] is a high front unrounded vowel. Its secondary counterpart, [y], maintains the high front tongue position but adds the lip rounding characteristic of the high back vowel [u]. This system provides reference points for descriptions.

44. (A) P and Q only
Secondary articulation involves adding a secondary, less extreme constriction in the vocal tract while a primary articulation is being formed. Common types include palatalization, which adds a high front tongue position, and labialization, which adds lip rounding. Unlike coarticulation, which is an automatic overlapping of gestures, secondary articulation is a specific articulatory feature. It is a segmental property of the sound itself.

45. (C) Pitch
In the study of acoustics and speech perception, pitch is identified as the perceptual correlate of the frequency of a sound wave. As the frequency of vibration increases, the human brain perceives the sound as having a higher pitch. This relationship is fundamental to how we interpret melody in music and tone or intonation in speech. Pitch is the subjective experience of the listener.

46. (D) Resonance: The tendency of a system to oscillate with greater amplitude at some frequencies.
Resonance is a physical phenomenon where a system oscillates with greater amplitude at specific frequencies that match its natural vibration periods. In speech, the vocal tract acts as a resonator, and its shape determines which frequencies are amplified. This process creates formants, which are the primary acoustic features of vowels. Understanding resonance is vital for acoustic phonetics, as it explains how physiological structure shapes sound.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A burst is a brief, intense noise that appears on a spectrogram when the closure of a stop consonant is released. This acoustic event represents the sudden escape of pressurized air that was held back by the articulators. It is a defining characteristic of stops like [p], [t], and [k]. The frequency and intensity of the burst provide important cues about the place of articulation.

48. (B) Formant frequencies that transition smoothly from one vowel quality to another.
Diphthongs are complex vowel sounds that involve a smooth transition from one articulatory position to another within a single syllable. Acoustically, this movement is reflected in the formant frequencies, which shift continuously over time rather than remaining stable. A spectrogram of a diphthong shows the formants gliding from the values of the first vowel quality toward the second. This dynamic change distinguishes them from monophthongs.

49. (B) A monophthong is a pure vowel with a stable quality, while a diphthong involves a glide from one vowel quality to another.
The fundamental distinction between monophthongs and diphthongs lies in the stability of their quality during production. A monophthong is a pure vowel where the tongue and lips remain in a relatively fixed position, resulting in a stable acoustic signal. In contrast, a diphthong involves a deliberate glide from one vowel quality to another. This change in articulation creates a dynamic acoustic pattern for identification.

50. (B) Q, R, S, P
Analyzing speech involves levels of abstraction ranging from physical signals to mental units. The most concrete level is the acoustic signal, which is the sound wave itself. Next is the articulatory gesture, representing the physical movement of the vocal organs. The phone is the specific physical sound produced. Finally, the phoneme is the most abstract level, representing the mental category used to distinguish meaning.

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51. (C) The distributional evidence (contrastive vs. complementary) is ambiguous.
Pattern congruity is a principle used in phonemic analysis when the distributional evidence is not enough to make a clear decision. It suggests that a sound should be classified in a way that fits the overall symmetrical patterns of the language's sound system. For example, if a language has a series of voiced stops, an ambiguous sound might be classified as a voiced stop for balance.

52. (D) In complementary distribution.
In English, aspirated and unaspirated versions of voiceless stops are allophones because they never occur in the same phonetic context. Aspirated stops appear at the beginning of stressed syllables, while unaspirated stops appear after the sound [s]. Because their appearance is entirely predictable based on their environment and they do not contrast to change meanings, they are in complementary distribution, functioning as variants of one phoneme.

53. (C) A given phonetic transcription must correspond to one and only one phonemic transcription.
Biuniqueness was a strict principle in structuralist phonology stating that there must be a one-to-one relationship between a phonetic transcription and its phonemic representation. This means that a sequence of phones can only lead to one possible sequence of phonemes, and vice versa. It was intended to make phonological analysis objective. However, this principle was later challenged by cases where different phonemes result in identical sounds.

54. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Distinctive features classify sounds into specific groups. The feature sonorant includes vowels, glides, liquids, and nasals. Continuant applies to sounds where air flows continuously, such as fricatives, liquids, and vowels. Non-continuant features define stops and affricates where airflow is blocked. Nasal features identify sounds like [m] and [n]. Matching these correctly allows linguists to define the natural classes that are relevant for describing phonological rules.

55. (D) The representation of phonological structure as a simple sequence of segments versus a multi-tiered hierarchy.
The shift from linear to non-linear phonology represents a change in how the structure of speech is modeled. Linear models treat speech as a simple string of segments, where all features are bundled together. Non-linear models, such as autosegmental or metrical phonology, represent speech using multiple, independent tiers. This allows features like tone, stress, and syllable structure to be analyzed as hierarchical layers independently.

56. (A) Individual phonemic segments in a linear string
In non-linear phonological models, specific features like tone, stress, and syllable structure are placed on separate tiers to show their independence from individual sound segments. However, the linear string of phonemic segments itself forms the skeletal tier or base of the representation rather than being a separate, independent tier added on top. These models are designed to capture how suprasegmental features interact with multiple segments.

57. (C) A becomes B when it occurs between X and Y.
In the formal notation of generative phonology, a rule describes how a sound changes in a specific context. The letter on the left side of the arrow represents the underlying segment, while the letter on the right represents the sound it becomes. The slash introduces the environment, and the underscore indicates the position where the change occurs. Therefore, this rule means sound A changes into sound B.

58. (D) P, Q, R, T
Generative phonology uses distinctive features to group sounds into natural classes and states rules that derive phonetic outputs from underlying forms. Rule ordering is essential because the sequence of changes can alter the final pronunciation. The abstractness controversy examines the distance allowed between mental representations and actual speech. Markedness identifies patterns that are more natural. However, non-linear phonology rejects the idea that all features belong.

59. (D) Articulatory phonetics
Articulatory phonetics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on the physical production of speech sounds. It studies the anatomy and physiology of

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the vocal organs, including the tongue, lips, teeth, and larynx. Researchers in this field analyze how these organs move and coordinate to shape the vocal tract and produce the wide variety of sounds found in human languages. This provides the foundation.

60. (B) Palatalization
Secondary articulation occurs when a second, less restricted constriction is added to the primary articulation of a sound. Palatalization is a common example, where the tongue is raised toward the hard palate while another sound, like a stop, is being produced. Processes like voicing, nasalization, and aspiration are generally considered primary features or manner variations rather than the specific layering of two simultaneous physical articulations.

61. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Cardinal vowels are a system of reference points used by phoneticians to provide a consistent way of describing vowels across different languages. They are defined by extreme tongue positions and specific lip postures. While both the assertion and the reason are true, the reason does not directly explain why they are used as reference points. Instead, it explains the physiological basis for their definition.

62. (D) Coarticulation
Coarticulation is a phenomenon in speech where the production of one sound is affected by the articulation of an adjacent sound. This happens because the movements of the speech organs often overlap as the speaker prepares for the next sound while still producing the current one. This overlapping results in phonetic variations that are usually predictable and automatic, reflecting the continuous and fluid nature of speech.

63. (A) They are phonetic features such as stress, length, and tone that extend over more than one segment.
Suprasegmentals are phonetic features that extend over more than one sound segment, such as a syllable, word, or whole phrase. Key examples include stress, tone, length, and intonation. These features provide information about word meaning, grammatical structure, or speaker emotion. Unlike segments, which are individual vowels and consonants, suprasegmentals involve the rhythm, melody, and timing of speech. They are essential for communication.

64. (B) Frequency and amplitude as a function of time.
A spectrogram is a powerful visual tool used in acoustic phonetics to analyze speech. It provides a three-dimensional representation of a sound signal by plotting time along the horizontal axis and frequency along the vertical axis. The intensity or amplitude of the sound at any given moment is represented by the darkness of the image. This allows researchers to see formants, bursts, and noise patterns.

65. (B) Pure tone
A simple periodic sound wave consists of a single frequency that repeats in a perfectly regular pattern over time. Acoustically, this type of wave is perceived by the human ear as a pure tone, similar to the sound of a tuning fork. Most speech sounds are more complex, but the fundamental frequency of voiced speech is a periodic signal. Understanding simple waves is essential.

66. (A) The presence of a nasal murmur and anti-formants
Nasal consonants and oral stops differ primarily in the position of the velum. Acoustically, this difference is marked by the presence of a nasal murmur in sounds like [m] and [n]. This murmur is a low-frequency resonance produced when air flows through the nasal cavity. Additionally, nasals show anti-formants, which are frequency regions where energy is weakened. These cues allow listeners to distinguish classes.

67. (A) R only
Phones are the physical sounds produced in speech, while phonemes are the abstract mental categories used to distinguish meaning. Allophones are the different phonetic variants of a single phoneme that appear in specific environments. The third statement is the only correct one in the list. Statement one and two swap definitions, and statement four incorrectly states that minimal pairs identify allophones; they actually identify phonemes.

68. (D) Complementary distribution

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When two similar sounds appear in different, non-overlapping environments, they are in complementary distribution. In this example, the sound [k] only appears before front vowels, while [q] only appears before back vowels. Since their distribution is entirely predictable based on the following vowel and they never contrast in the same environment, they are considered allophones of the same phoneme rather than separate linguistic units.

69. (C) From a serial derivation with rules to a parallel evaluation with constraints.
The transition from generative phonology to Optimality Theory represents a fundamental shift in linguistic modeling. Traditional generative models used a series of ordered rules to derive surface forms from underlying representations. In contrast, Optimality Theory uses a parallel evaluation process. It considers a set of potential output candidates and selects the best one based on how well it satisfies a ranked hierarchy of constraints.

70. (B) Lexical Phonology
Lexical Phonology is the theoretical framework that introduced the idea of different levels or strata in the sound system. It posits that phonological rules are organized into those that apply during the word formation process and those that apply after words are combined into phrases. This organization helps explain why certain rules only affect specific types of suffixes, allowing for an integrated understanding.

71. (D) Pulmonic egressive
The pulmonic egressive airstream mechanism is the most common way humans produce speech. It involves air being pushed out from the lungs through the vocal tract. This mechanism provides the necessary power and airflow for nearly all vowels and consonants in the vast majority of the world's languages. Other mechanisms, like clicks or implosives, use air from different sources, but they are far less common.

72. (A) Place of articulation
The sounds [s] and [ʃ] are both voiceless fricatives, meaning they are produced without vocal fold vibration and by creating friction in the vocal tract. Their primary difference lies in where the tongue is placed. [s] is an alveolar fricative, produced with the tongue near the alveolar ridge. [ʃ] is a post-alveolar fricative, produced with the tongue further back. The distinction is place.

73. (C) Suprasegmentals
Suprasegmentals are linguistic features that operate above the level of individual segments like vowels and consonants. Features such as length, stress, tone, and intonation are all categorized as suprasegmentals because they apply to syllables, words, or whole sentences. They involve modifications to the pitch, duration, and loudness of speech to convey meaning or structure. These elements are essential for rhythm and vary significantly.

74. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Suprasegmental features are tied to specific physical properties of speech. Stress is a combination of increased loudness, higher pitch, and longer duration on a syllable. Tone refers to the specific pitch pattern on a word or syllable that distinguishes meaning. Length is the physical duration of a sound. Intonation is the pitch pattern that extends over a whole phrase. Matching these correctly defines their acoustic foundations.

75. (D) Formants
Formants are the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract that are amplified based on the position of the articulators. On a spectrogram, they appear as dark, horizontal bands of energy. The first two or three formants are especially important because their specific frequency values allow listeners to identify different vowel sounds. As a speaker moves their tongue and lips, the shape of the resonant cavities changes.

76. (B) Fricatives are characterized by periodic, harmonic energy.
Vowels are identified by their formant frequencies, and stop consonants are marked by silence followed by a release burst. Glides are characterized by rapid formant transitions. However, the statement about fricatives is incorrect. Fricatives are produced by air turbulence, which results in aperiodic noise rather than the periodic energy found in voiced sounds. This noise appears as a messy, high-frequency area on a spectrogram.

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77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Optimality Theory, the winning form is the one that best satisfies the language's hierarchy of constraints. Because these constraints often conflict, it is frequently impossible to satisfy all of them simultaneously. Therefore, the winning candidate is simply the one that performs better than other possible alternatives. It may violate several lower-ranked constraints as long as it satisfies higher-ranked ones. This relative nature is key.

78. (D) Fricative
The place of articulation refers to the specific location in the vocal tract where a sound is produced. Examples include bilabial, alveolar, and velar. These terms describe where the articulators, such as the lips or tongue, come together. Fricative, however, is a term used to describe the manner of articulation. It refers to how the sound is produced by creating air turbulence through a constriction.

79. (A) Oral and nasal sounds
The oro-nasal process is the mechanism that controls whether air flows through the mouth or the nose during speech production. This is accomplished by the movement of the velum, or soft palate. When the velum is raised, air is blocked from the nasal cavity, resulting in oral sounds. When the velum is lowered, air can escape through the nose, creating nasal sounds. This process distinguishes classes.

80. (B) P, Q, and R only
A phoneme is an abstract mental unit that functions as the smallest meaning-distinguishing sound in a language. It is not a physical sound itself but is realized in speech through its various allophones. While most languages use phonemes, they do not all have the same inventory. Therefore, the statements defining it as a meaning-distinguishing unit, an abstract representation, and its realization through allophones are all correct.

81. (B) Free variation
Free variation occurs when two or more sounds can appear in the same phonetic context without changing the meaning of the word. This often happens due to individual speaker preference or dialectal differences. Unlike contrastive distribution, where swapping sounds changes the word, or complementary distribution, where sounds appear in different environments, free variation shows that the sounds are interchangeable variants. They are analyzed as allophones.

82. (A) Neutralization
An archiphoneme is a theoretical unit used in phonology to describe a situation where a distinction between two phonemes is lost. This phenomenon is known as neutralization. In certain environments, the features that normally separate two sounds no longer matter, and a single sound or variant is used instead. The archiphoneme represents the set of features that remain constant in that position. It simplifies sound systems.

83. (A) R, Q, S, P
Phonemic analysis follows a logical procedure. It begins by collecting a corpus of phonetic data from the language. Next, the analyst looks for minimal pairs to see if sounds are in contrastive distribution. Then, they check if sounds never appear in the same environment, which indicates complementary distribution. Finally, they formulate a hypothesis about which sounds are separate phonemes and which are allophones.

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84. (D) An assimilation rule
Assimilation is a common phonological process where one sound changes to become more similar to a neighboring sound. This can involve changes in place of articulation, manner, or voicing. For example, a nasal sound might change its place of articulation to match a following stop. This process often makes speech easier and more fluid by reducing articulatory distance. It is frequently represented by rules in generative phonology.

85. (C) It creates an infinite set of potential output candidates for a given input.
In Optimality Theory, the Generator, or GEN, is the component responsible for creating potential output forms for any given input. It is hypothesized to produce an infinite number of candidates, which are then evaluated against the language's constraint hierarchy. GEN ensures that all possible pronunciations are considered,

regardless of likelihood. The Evaluator, or EVAL, then takes this set and selects the optimal one.

86. (B) Lexical Phonology
Lexical Phonology is the framework that distinguishes between rules that apply within the lexicon and those that apply after words are combined. Lexical rules are often sensitive to the internal morphological structure of words and may have exceptions. Post-lexical rules apply across word boundaries and are generally more automatic. This distinction allows linguists to explain why certain sound changes occur only in specific grammatical contexts.

87. (D) Aspiration ([t^h])
Secondary articulation involves adding a second constriction to a primary one, such as labialization, velarization, or pharyngealization. These processes modify the quality of a consonant sound. Aspiration, however, is not a secondary articulation; it is a manner feature related to the timing of vocal fold vibration. It consists of a burst of air and voicelessness. While it modifies the sound, it does not involve a constriction.

88. (A) The highest, lowest, frontest, and backest positions of the tongue, with equidistant points between them.
The eight primary cardinal vowels are a set of reference points established by Daniel Jones. They are defined by the most extreme tongue positions possible: high, low, front, and back. Four of these are placed at the corners of the vowel space, while the others are positioned at equidistant intervals. These vowels are not tied to any language but serve as a universal scale.

89. (C) Tone operates at the word level to distinguish meaning, while intonation operates at the phrase or sentence level for pragmatic functions.
Tone and intonation both involve the use of pitch, but they function at different levels of language. Tone is used at the word level to distinguish the meaning of individual words, as seen in many Asian languages. Intonation, however, operates at the level of the phrase or sentence. It is used to convey grammatical structure or to express the speaker's emotions and attitudes during communication.

90. (C) P, Q, R, T
Phonetics is divided into three main branches that cover the speech chain. Articulatory phonetics studies sound production by the vocal organs. Acoustic phonetics examines the physical properties of resulting sound waves. Auditory phonetics focuses on how sounds are perceived by the ear. While descriptive phonetics is a related field, it is not a direct synonym. Together, these branches provide a comprehensive understanding of how humans communicate.

91. (D) The rate of vibration of the vocal folds.
The fundamental frequency, often abbreviated as F0, is the base frequency of a speech signal. It is physically determined by the rate at which the vocal folds in the larynx vibrate as air passes through them. A faster vibration results in a higher fundamental frequency, which the human ear perceives as a higher pitch. The initial frequency is set by this specific laryngeal activity.

92. (B) The rapid changes in formant frequencies at the boundaries between consonants and vowels.
Formant transitions are rapid changes in the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract that occur as the articulators move between different positions. These transitions are most visible on a spectrogram at the boundary where a consonant meets a vowel. Because the shape of the mouth changes quickly, the formants shift accordingly. These shifts provide crucial acoustic cues that help the listener identify articulation places.

93. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Contrastive distribution is the primary method used by linguists to identify the phonemes of a language. When two sounds appear in the same phonetic environment and swapping them changes the meaning of the word, they are in contrastive distribution. This proves the difference is linguistically significant. Minimal pairs, such as pin and bin, are the most common evidence used to demonstrate this fundamental relationship.

94. (D) Archiphoneme: Any sound that appears in free variation.
A phone is a physical sound, a phoneme is an abstract mental unit, and an allophone is a variant of a phoneme. These are standard definitions. However, the matching for archiphoneme is

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incorrect. An archiphoneme is a unit used to represent sounds in positions where a phonemic contrast has been neutralized, not just any sound in free variation. It captures the shared features of phonemes.

95. (A) A set of sounds that can be uniquely identified by a small number of shared distinctive features.
In generative phonology, a natural class is a group of sounds that share one or more distinctive features and behave similarly in processes. This group can be uniquely identified using a smaller number of features than needed to describe any single member. Identifying natural classes allows linguists to write rules that apply to whole sets of sounds, which makes descriptions more efficient and systematic.

96. (B) Fricatives
The distinctive feature [+continuant] is used to identify sounds where the airflow through the oral cavity is not completely blocked. This includes fricatives, where air flows through a narrow constriction, as well as vowels and liquids. Stops and nasals are categorized as [-continuant] because they involve a complete closure of the oral tract. Using this feature allows linguists to distinguish broad manners of articulation.

97. (B) Rule ordering
Rule ordering is a central issue in generative phonology when the application of one rule affects the outcome or environment of another rule. If applying the rules in a different order results in a different final pronunciation, the linguist must determine the correct sequence to match actual speech. This process often involves feeding or bleeding relationships, where rules either create or destroy the conditions necessary.

98. (A) Simpler, more frequent across languages, and often acquired earlier by children.
Markedness is a concept that ranks linguistic structures based on how natural or common they are. Less marked features are those that are simpler to articulate, more frequent across the world's languages, and typically learned earlier by children. For example, a simple syllable structure like consonant-vowel is less marked than a complex one. Understanding markedness helps linguists identify universal patterns in language acquisition.

99. (C) Serial derivation
Optimality Theory is built on the components of GEN, which creates candidates, EVAL, which selects the winner, and a hierarchy of ranked constraints. It is a parallel evaluation system where all potential forms are considered at once. Serial derivation, on the other hand, is the hallmark of traditional generative phonology, where rules are applied one after another in a specific sequence to change underlying forms.

100. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Phonological terms describe various aspects of sound interaction. Coarticulation is the influence of one sound's articulation on another. Secondary articulation involves two simultaneous constrictions of different ranks. Juncture refers to the phonetic cues that signal a boundary between words or phrases. Intonation is the pitch contour that extends over an entire phrase. Correctly matching these terms to their descriptions is essential for analysis.

101. (C) Phonation process
The phonation process is the stage of speech production that occurs in the larynx. It specifically involves the action of the vocal folds. When air from the lungs passes through the nearly closed vocal folds, they vibrate, producing a sound known as voicing. This process is what distinguishes voiced sounds from voiceless ones. Without phonation, we would only be able to produce voiceless sounds.

102. (B) [a]
The primary cardinal vowels are a set of eight reference vowels used to map the vowel space. They are defined by extreme tongue positions and specific, expected lip postures. The vowel [a], which is the low front unrounded vowel, is the fourth primary cardinal vowel. Other vowels listed, like [y], [œ], and [ɒ], are part of the secondary cardinal vowel set, which uses reversed lip postures.

103. (D) Aperiodic
An aperiodic sound wave is one that does not have a repeating pattern over time. Instead, it consists of random frequencies and amplitudes. In the context of speech, these waves are perceived as noise. Examples include the frictional sounds produced during fricatives and the sudden

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release of air in stop consonants. Unlike periodic waves, which produce musical tones, aperiodic waves represent the turbulence of air.

104. (B) P, Q, and R only
A spectrogram is a visual tool that represents three dimensions of sound. It plots time on the horizontal axis and frequency on the vertical axis. The third dimension, amplitude, is shown by the darkness of the patterns. Formants, which are the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract, appear as dark horizontal bands. Contrary to one statement, spectrograms are excellent for providing information about the duration.

105. (C) Burst
A burst is a characteristic acoustic feature of stop consonants. It is a short, intense period of aperiodic energy that occurs exactly when the articulatory closure is released and the pressurized air escapes. On a spectrogram, it looks like a brief patch of noise. The burst provides the listener with important cues about the place of articulation, as its frequency content varies by location.

106. (A) Allophones in complementary distribution
In this example, the two sounds [l] and [ɫ] are found in different environments and never appear in the same position. This is the definition of complementary distribution. Because their occurrence is entirely predictable based on their location in the syllable and they do not contrast to change meaning, they are considered allophones of the same phoneme. This type of systematic variation is common.

107. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Biuniqueness was a core principle in American Structuralism that required a strict, two-way mapping between sounds and phonemes. While it was a foundational rule, it was often criticized for its inability to handle neutralization. In cases of neutralization, two different phonemes can result in the same physical sound on the surface. This creates a problem for biuniqueness because a phone could be assigned multiple phonemes.

108. (B) Optimality Theory
Optimality Theory is a phonological framework that operates with three main components. GEN creates a set of possible output forms for a given input. CON, the constraint set, contains universal principles that candidates should follow. EVAL uses a language-specific ranking of these constraints to select the optimal candidate as the final surface form. This structure replaces the rule-based derivations found in earlier theories.

109. (C) Generative phonology
Generative phonology uses a system of distinctive features to classify and analyze speech sounds. These features are grouped into different categories, such as major class features, manner features, and place features. This categorization allows linguists to define natural classes of sounds and write formal rules that describe how these sounds interact. By breaking phonemes down, the theory can capture patterns not visible at the segment level.

110. (A) R, Q, P
A typical derivation in linear generative phonology follows a specific sequence. It begins with the phonemic representation, also known as the underlying form, which is the abstract mental version of the word. Then, a set of phonological rules is applied in a specific order to account for sound changes and variations. Finally, this process results in the phonetic representation, representing the actual physical pronunciation.

111. (A) The shaping of the vocal tract by the tongue, lips, and other organs to produce specific sounds.
The articulatory process is the final stage of speech production where the sound is shaped into specific vowels and consonants. It involves the movement of various organs in the vocal tract, such as the tongue, lips, teeth, and jaw. By changing the position of these articulators, a speaker alters the shape of the tract, which creates different resonant cavities. This physical shaping produces sounds.

112. (B) The degree of obstruction in the vocal tract.
The primary distinction between vowels and consonants is based on the amount of airflow obstruction in the vocal tract. Vowels are produced with a relatively open tract, allowing air to flow freely from the lungs. Consonants, however, involve some degree of closure or narrowing that restricts the airflow. This fundamental difference

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in physical articulation is what phoneticians use as the main criterion.

113. (B) Secondary articulation
Secondary articulation is a type of complex sound production where two different points of constriction occur at the same time. One of these constrictions is considered the primary articulation because it involves a greater degree of obstruction. The other is the secondary articulation, which is less extreme and modifies the sound. Common examples include palatalization, where the tongue is raised toward the hard palate.

114. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Phonetic terms define various aspects of speech organization. A syllable is a unit of speech centered around a sonorous peak. Stress is the relative prominence given to a syllable within a word. Tone involves using pitch at the word level to distinguish different lexical meanings. Juncture refers to the phonetic cues that mark the boundaries between words. Correctly matching these terms is essential for understanding rhythm.

115. (C) Acoustic Phonetics
Acoustic phonetics is the branch of linguistics that investigates the physical properties of the sound waves generated during speech. It focuses on measurable parameters such as frequency, amplitude, and duration. By using tools like spectrograms, researchers in this field can analyze how the movements of the vocal organs are transformed into signals. This study is crucial for understanding how speech is transmitted from the speaker.

116. (D) Voiced from voiceless stops.
Voice Onset Time is a critical acoustic measurement used to distinguish between voiced and voiceless stop consonants. It refers to the interval between the release of the articulatory closure and the beginning of vocal fold vibration. In voiceless stops, there is usually a longer delay before voicing starts, resulting in a positive VOT. In voiced stops, voicing often begins much earlier, sometimes even before release.

117. (C) A phoneme is a family of phones (allophones) that are perceived as the same sound by speakers of a language.
The relationship between phone, phoneme, and allophone is central to phonology. A phone is any distinct speech sound. A phoneme is a more abstract unit that represents a group of sounds perceived as the same by speakers because they do not distinguish meaning. The individual members of this phoneme group are called allophones. Therefore, a phoneme is essentially a family of related phones.

118. (B) Q, S, T
Phonemic analysis relies on several key principles. Complementary distribution indicates that sounds are allophones, while pattern congruity helps classify ambiguous sounds based on the language's overall system. Minimal pairs are the primary evidence used to prove contrastive distribution and identify separate phonemes. However, phonetic similarity does not require sounds to be identical, only similar. Also, free variation involves sounds swapped without changing meaning.

119. (D) Tone languages and vowel harmony
Non-linear phonological models were developed to account for complex phenomena that are difficult to represent as simple strings of segments. Tone languages are a prime example, as tones can move or extend across multiple syllables independently of the segments. Vowel harmony is another process that involves features spreading across a whole word. While linear models handle basic sequencing, these multi-tiered phenomena require hierarchical structure.

120. (A) Syncope
Syncope is a phonological process that involves the deletion of a sound, usually a vowel, from the middle of a word. This often occurs in unstressed syllables during rapid or casual speech. For example, the word chocolate" is frequently pronounced with only two syllables because the middle vowel is dropped. This process simplifies the word structure and is a common type of sound change.

121. (C) A period of silence or near silence, corresponding to the closure phase.

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From an acoustic perspective, the defining characteristic of a stop consonant is the period of silence or near silence that corresponds to the closure phase. During this time, the articulators completely block the airflow, preventing sound from escaping. This is followed by a sudden release burst of noise. On a spectrogram, this appears as a blank space, known as a stop gap.

122. (A) Free variation
When a speaker can use two different sounds in the same word without any change in its meaning, those sounds are in free variation. In the example of the word either," some people use one vowel while others use another, but the word itself remains the same. Because the sounds are interchangeable in this specific context and do not contrast, they are variants that are not strictly determined.

123. (D) Underlying forms could differ from their phonetic realizations.
The abstractness controversy in generative phonology was a debate about the relationship between mental representations and physical speech. It focused on how much the underlying form of a word could differ from its actual surface realization. Some theories allowed for very abstract underlying forms to explain complex sound patterns. Others argued for more concrete representations that stay closer to the actual pronunciation for Psychological plausibility.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Markedness is a principle that ranks linguistic structures from simple to complex. A consonant-vowel syllable is considered the most basic and least marked type because it is found in almost every language and is the first type children learn. More complex structures are more marked because they are rarer and harder to produce. Cross-linguistic frequency and ease of acquisition define a structure as being unmarked.

125. (C) Articulatory Phonetics
Articulatory phonetics is the specific branch of linguistics that studies how speech sounds are physically produced. It focuses on the movement and configuration of the vocal organs, such as the tongue, lips, and larynx, as they work together to shape the vocal tract. By understanding physiology, researchers can describe the precise mechanisms used to create the diverse range of sounds found in human languages.

126. (D) The oro-nasal process, with the velum lowered to allow airflow through the nose.
Nasal sounds are produced through the oro-nasal process, which involves the movement of the soft palate or velum. When the velum is lowered, it opens the passage to the nasal cavity while the oral cavity is typically blocked. This allows air to escape through the nose, creating the characteristic resonance. If the velum were raised, the airflow would be restricted to the mouth, resulting in oral sounds.

127. (A) Voicing
Suprasegmental features are properties of speech that extend beyond a single sound segment. Tone, stress, and intonation are all suprasegmentals because they apply to syllables, words, or sentences to convey meaning. Voicing, however, is a segmental feature. It describes a specific characteristic of an individual vowel or consonant. While suprasegmentals involve rhythm and melody, voicing is fundamental to the identity of specific individual sound units.

128. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A complex periodic sound wave is made up of a fundamental frequency and harmonics that repeat in a regular pattern. This is typical of voiced sounds like vowels. A complex aperiodic sound wave consists of multiple frequencies that do not repeat regularly, which the human ear perceives as noise. This is characteristic of voiceless fricatives and bursts. Both statements are correct and highlight the basic acoustic distinction.

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129. (B) The spectrum of the release burst and the following formant transitions.
The place of articulation for a stop consonant is primarily signaled by two acoustic cues. First is the spectrum of the release burst, which has different frequency characteristics depending on where the closure was released. Second are the formant transitions, which are the shifts in resonance as the articulators move from the stop toward the vowel. Together, these cues provide the necessary information for sound identification.

130. (A) Phone' refers to any speech sound, while allophone' specifically refers to a sound as a variant of a particular phoneme.
The terms phone and allophone are used in phonetics and phonology to describe sounds at different levels. A phone is a general term for any distinct speech sound that can be physically produced. An allophone is a more specific term used to describe a phone when it is viewed as a predictable variant of a particular phoneme. While every allophone is a phone, not every phone is an allophone.

131. (C) Contrastive distribution
In English, the sounds /t/ and /d/ are in contrastive distribution because they can appear in the same phonetic environment and their substitution results in different word meanings. This is clearly shown by minimal pairs like tie" and die," where the only difference is the initial sound. Because these sounds contrast to distinguish lexical items, they are identified as separate phonemes within the English sound system.

132. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Different phonological frameworks are defined by their central concepts. American Structuralism emphasized biuniqueness in transcription. Generative Phonology introduced the importance of underlying representations and rule-based derivations. Lexical Phonology focused on how rules are organized into different strata. Optimality Theory replaced rules with a system of ranked and violable constraints to explain sound patterns. Matching these concepts correctly provides a historical overview of phonological thought.

133. (C) Lexical Phonology
Lexical Phonology is the framework that explains how phonological and morphological rules interact. It proposes that these rules apply in a series of levels or strata as a word is being built. This means that certain phonological changes can occur after a specific prefix is added but before the next stage. This cyclic application helps account for complex patterns in word structure that are otherwise difficult to explain.

134. (B) Secondary articulation
A labialized velar stop is an example of secondary articulation. In this sound, the primary articulation is a velar stop, where the back of the tongue makes contact with the soft palate. At the same time, a secondary articulation of lip rounding is added. This second constriction is less extreme than the primary one but still modifies the resulting sound. Diacritic symbols represent this in IPA.

135. (D) Oro-nasal process
The oro-nasal process is one of the four main stages of speech production. It is specifically concerned with the movement of the soft palate, also known as the velum. The velum acts as a valve that can either open or close the passage to the nasal cavity. When it is lowered, air flows through the nose, resulting in nasal sounds. When raised, the nasal passage is blocked.

136. (A) They represent the actual vowels of a specific language like English or French.
Cardinal vowels are not intended to represent the actual vowels of any specific language like English or French. Instead, they are a set of theoretical reference points defined by articulatory and auditory criteria. They provide a standardized scale that phoneticians use to describe the vowel sounds of all languages consistently. Primary cardinal vowels use typical lip postures, while secondary ones use reversed postures for reference.

137. (C) Acoustic phonetics
A spectrogram is a primary tool used in the field of acoustic phonetics. It allows researchers to visualize the physical properties of sound waves, such as frequency and intensity, over time. By looking at a spectrogram, phoneticians can identify important features like formants, bursts, and noise patterns that characterize different speech sounds. This visual representation is essential for analyzing the acoustic signal and understanding transmission.

138. (A) [voiced]
In standard distinctive feature theory, major class features define the broad categories of sounds. These include consonantal, sonorant, and syllabic. These features represent fundamental acoustic and articulatory divisions in the sound system. Voiced, however, is categorized as a laryngeal feature rather than a major class feature. It specifically refers to the vibration of the vocal

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folds. While important for distinguishing many sounds, it does not define primary classes.

139. (D) Feeding
In generative phonology, rules often interact with each other in a derivation. A feeding relationship occurs when the application of one rule creates the specific phonetic environment that is necessary for a second rule to apply. Without the first rule, the second rule would have no environment to act upon. This type of rule interaction is common and is one reason why rule ordering is so important.

140. (B) P, Q, and R only
Phonological theories have evolved over time with different focuses. Descriptive phonology identifies phonemes and their allophones. Generative phonology uses rules to map underlying forms to surface forms. Optimality Theory uses ranked constraints instead of rules. However, the statement about lexical phonology is incorrect; it actually posits that rules apply at different levels during word formation. Therefore, the first three statements are correct descriptions of their theories.

141. (C) Loudness
Loudness is the subjective perceptual correlate of the physical amplitude of a sound wave. As the amplitude, or the magnitude of the pressure changes in the air, increases, the human brain perceives the sound as being louder. This relationship is similar to how frequency relates to pitch. Amplitude is measured in decibels, while loudness is the experience of intensity. It is used to convey prominence.

142. (D) A simple wave has one frequency, while a complex wave has multiple frequencies.
The difference between a simple wave and a complex wave is based on the number of frequencies they contain. A simple wave, also known as a sine wave, consists of only one single frequency. It is perceived as a pure tone. A complex wave is made up of multiple different frequencies that combine together. Most speech sounds are complex waves because they involve many resonant frequencies.

143. (A) Specific formant structure with a relatively high F1 and low F2/F3.
A lateral sound like [l] has a unique acoustic signature. Because air flows around the sides of the tongue, it creates a specific resonant structure. On a spectrogram, this is seen as a clear formant pattern, typically with a relatively high first formant and lower second and third formants. This structure distinguishes laterals from other sonorant sounds like glides or vowels. These characteristics are essential.

144. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The concepts of phoneme and allophone are foundational to phonology because they allow linguists to understand how a language organizes its sounds. By distinguishing between phonemic differences, which change meaning, and allophonic differences, which are predictable variations, researchers can map out the sound system. This distinction explains why speakers might not notice physical differences in sound if they are not used to distinguish words.

145. (B) The under specified phonological unit in a position of neutralization.
An archiphoneme is a theoretical unit used to represent a sound in a position where a normal phonemic contrast has been neutralized. For example, if a language distinguishes /t/ and /d/ initially but only allows one of them finally, the sound in the final position is an archiphoneme. It represents the shared features of the two sounds without specifying the voicing feature that no longer contrasts.

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146. (A) Autosegmental or metrical phonology
Non-linear phonology is a general term for frameworks like autosegmental and metrical phonology. These approaches address the limitations of linear models, which represent speech as a simple sequence of segments. In non-linear phonology, features such as tone and stress are placed on separate tiers that can interact and extend over multiple segments. This representation allows for an accurate description of phenomena that do not follow strings.

147. (C) Place assimilation
Place assimilation is a phonological process where one sound changes its place of articulation to match a neighboring sound. In the example provided, the alveolar nasal /n/ in the prefix

changes into a bilabial nasal [m] because it is followed by the bilabial stop [p]. This makes the sequence easier to pronounce. This type of assimilation is common and is represented in formal rules using place features.

148. (D) [a]
In the study of phonological universals and markedness, the vowel [a] is considered the most unmarked vowel sound. It is a low front unrounded vowel that is found in nearly every language in the world. Its production is simple, and it provides a clear acoustic signal that is easy for listeners to distinguish. Because of its frequency and simplicity, it is often the first vowel children acquire.

149. (C) Articulatory phonetics
Articulatory phonetics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on how speech sounds are produced by the human body. It investigates the vocal organs and their various movements, such as how the tongue, lips, and larynx coordinate to create the sounds of language. By studying the mechanics of articulation, researchers describe physical actions required for speech. This field is one of the three core branches.

150. (A) R, S, Q, P
The prosodic hierarchy organizes speech into units of increasing size and complexity. At the smallest level is the syllable, which is a unit of sound centered around a sonorous peak. Syllables combine to form words. Words are grouped into phrases based on grammatical and rhythmic patterns. Finally, the utterance represents the entire spoken message. This hierarchy is used to describe how features are organized.

151. (D) Coarticulation refers to the overlapping of adjacent gestures, while secondary articulation is a specific type of complex articulation with a primary and a secondary constriction.
Coarticulation and secondary articulation are both processes that involve overlapping articulatory gestures, but they are defined differently. Coarticulation is the automatic and often allophonic overlapping of adjacent sounds. Secondary articulation is a specific, often phonemic, type of complex articulation where a second, less extreme constriction is added to a primary one. For example, labialization involves rounding the lips while producing another sound as a single unit.

152. (A) In English, /p/ and /b/ are distinct phonemes.
A phonological statement describes the abstract system and patterns of sounds in a language rather than physical properties. Identifying that /p/ and /b/ are distinct phonemes in English is phonological because it refers to the functional units that distinguish meanings. Other options describe physical articulation, acoustic measurements, or physiological processes, which are parts of phonetics. Phonology is concerned with how sounds are mentally organized.

153. (C) A system that selectively passes some frequencies and blocks others.
In acoustic phonetics, a filter is a system that selectively allows certain frequencies of a sound wave to pass through while blocking others. The vocal tract acts as a natural filter for sound produced at the glottis. By changing the shape of the mouth, a speaker alters the filter characteristics, which amplifies specific frequencies to create formants. This source-filter theory is fundamental for understanding speech.

154. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each type of consonant has a distinct acoustic signature. Stop consonants are defined by a period of silence followed by a sharp burst. Fricatives produce aperiodic noise due to air turbulence. Nasal consonants are marked by low-frequency nasal murmurs and anti-formants. Glides show rapid formant transitions as the articulators move between vowel-like positions. Correctly matching these categories to their acoustic features is essential for analyzing speech signals.

155. (D) Define natural classes of sounds and state rules more economically.
Using distinctive features allows linguists to define natural classes of sounds and state phonological rules more economically and elegantly. Instead of listing every individual sound that undergoes a change, a single rule can refer to a feature like voiced or nasal that applies to a whole group. This approach captures broad generalizations about sound systems and explains why certain groups of sounds tend to behave similarly.

156. (B) The existence of different languages.

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In Optimality Theory, the fundamental idea is that all languages share the same set of universal constraints. The differences between individual languages are explained by the specific way these constraints are ranked or prioritized. A constraint that is very important in one language might be frequently violated in another. This ranking determines which potential output form is selected as the optimal one for each individual language system.

157. (C) A tonal language where each syllable has an independent high or low tone.
A tonal language where pitch patterns are independent of individual segments is a phenomenon that is difficult to model using a purely linear approach. In a linear model, all features are tied to a single segment. However, tones can spread across multiple syllables. This requires a non-linear representation where tone is placed on its own independent tier. Other processes like basic assimilation are more easily handled.

158. (C) P, Q, S, T
Generative phonology is characterized by the use of underlying and surface representations, with rules that map the two. It relies on distinctive features to define sounds and natural classes, and the abstractness controversy is a key debate. However, generative phonology rejects the idea of treating phonemes as indivisible units, instead analyzing them as bundles of features. Therefore, the statements about representations, rules, features, and abstractness are correct.

159. (A) Articulatory Phonetics
Articulatory phonetics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on how human beings produce speech sounds using their vocal organs. It involves classifying sounds based on where and how they are made, such as by looking at the place and manner of articulation. By studying the movements of the tongue and other parts of the vocal tract, researchers describe the physical production of language for research.

160. (B) To produce voicing by action of the vocal folds.
The phonation process is a critical stage in speech production that occurs in the larynx. Its primary role is to produce voicing through the action of the vocal folds. When the folds vibrate as air passes through them, they create the periodic sound signal that we hear as voiced speech. If they are held apart, the resulting sound is voiceless. This process provides the basic sound.

161. (B) Noise
An aperiodic sound wave consists of a random collection of frequencies and does not have a repeating pattern over time. Acoustically, the human auditory system perceives this type of signal as noise. In the context of speech, aperiodic waves are produced during the articulation of voiceless fricatives, where air turbulence creates a chaotic sound. This is distinct from the periodic waves of vowels, which repeat.

162. (A) Frequency
In the visual analysis of speech using a spectrogram, the vertical axis, or y-axis, represents the frequency of the sound signal. Higher frequencies are located at the top of the plot, while lower frequencies are at the bottom. This allows researchers to see the resonant frequencies, or formants, as well as noise patterns. Time is plotted on the horizontal x-axis, and intensity is shown by darkness.

163. (C) Phonetic similarity
The principle of phonetic similarity is used in phonemic analysis to ensure that allophones of a single phoneme share some physical articulatory or acoustic characteristics. Even if two sounds are in complementary distribution, they are not grouped together unless they are similar. This prevents the grouping of completely unrelated sounds simply because they never appear in the same environment. This principle ensures sound units remain grounded.

164. (D) Neutralization
The rule in German where all obstruents become voiceless at the end of a word is an example of neutralization. In this specific environment, the phonemic contrast between voiced and voiceless sounds is lost. This means that two different phonemes both result in the same physical sound when they appear at the end of a word. Neutralization is a common process where the language system simplifies sound distinctions.

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organization explains why changes are context-restricted.

200. (A) Q, R, S, P
Phonological theory has developed through several distinct stages. It began with phonemic analysis, which focused on the distribution of phonemes and allophones. This was followed by the rise of generative phonology, which introduced rule-based derivations. Later, lexical phonology emerged, emphasizing the organization of rules into strata. Finally, Optimality Theory was developed, shifting the focus from rules to a system of ranked and violable constraints for analysis.

201. (C) Auditory phonetics
Auditory phonetics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on the perception of speech. It investigates how the listener's ear processes incoming sound waves and how the brain interprets these signals as meaningful units. This field explores how humans distinguish between different sounds and categorize them into vowels and consonants. By studying the perception side, auditory phonetics provides a complete understanding of how speech is successfully transmitted.

202. (A) Cognitive process
Speech production is typically described using four main physiological processes. These are the airstream process, providing airflow; the phonation process, creating voicing; the oro-nasal process, directing air; and the articulatory process, shaping the sound. While cognitive processes are essential for planning what to say, they are not categorized as one of the four specific physical or physiological stages of sound production in standard phonetic frameworks.

203. (D) it involves an additional, simultaneous constriction of a lesser degree than the primary one.
Secondary articulation is a complex sound production where two different points of constriction occur simultaneously. One constriction is primary because it involves a greater degree of obstruction. The secondary articulation is a simultaneous, but less extreme, constriction that modifies the overall sound quality. Examples include palatalization and labialization. It is distinct from coarticulation, which is often an automatic overlapping of adjacent segments during natural speech.

204. (B) The use of pitch on a word or syllable to distinguish lexical meaning.
Tone is a suprasegmental feature where the pitch of a word or syllable is used to distinguish its lexical meaning. In tone languages, two words identical in vowels and consonants can mean different things depending on pitch patterns. This is distinct from intonation, which uses pitch patterns across whole phrases to convey grammatical or emotional information rather than changing the meaning of individual words.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The International Phonetic Alphabet provides a standardized way to represent the sounds of spoken language. The assertion is true because it aims for a one-to-one relationship between symbols and sounds. The reason is also true and explains why this is necessary: standard spelling systems are often inconsistent and do not reflect pronunciation. Therefore, the IPA is an essential tool for record keeping.

206. (D) Periodic
A periodic sound wave is one that repeats its pattern at regular intervals over time. In speech, these waves are produced by the regular vibration of the vocal folds, which is characteristic of voiced sounds like vowels. Because they have a clear repeating structure, they are perceived as having a musical quality or a specific pitch. This is distinct from aperiodic waves, which produce noise.

207. (A) The time lag between the release of an articulatory closure and the beginning of vocal fold vibration.
Voice Onset Time is a measurement used in acoustic phonetics to distinguish between voiced and voiceless stop consonants. It specifically measures the time interval between the release of the articulatory closure and the moment the vocal folds begin to vibrate for the following vowel. Voiceless stops usually have a longer VOT because there is a delay before voicing starts. Voiced stops have a shorter VOT.

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for more concrete representations that were psychologically plausible.

174. (D) Constraint ranking
Descriptive phonology, often associated with structuralism, focused on identifying the phonemes and allophones of a language based on their distribution. Key concepts include phoneme, allophone, and complementary distribution. Constraint ranking, however, is the central idea of Optimality Theory, which was developed much later. It represents a move away from describing distributions and toward a system of evaluating potential outputs against a hierarchy of universal principles.

175. (A) In English, the plural morpheme has three allomorphs: /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/.
A phonological statement focuses on the abstract sound system and the functional units of a language, such as phonemes or morphemes. Identifying that the English plural morpheme has three different variants is a phonological observation because it describes how sounds are used systematically to convey grammatical information. Other statements provide phonetic details about physical articulation, acoustic frequencies, or visual representations on a spectrogram.

176. (B) Set of phonetic cues that signal a word or morpheme boundary.
Juncture is a term used in phonetics and phonology to describe the set of phonetic cues that signal the boundary between two linguistic units, such as words or morphemes. These cues can include subtle differences in timing, aspiration, or stress that help a listener distinguish between phrases that might otherwise sound identical. Understanding juncture is important for accurately describing how speech is segmented.

177. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The International Phonetic Alphabet uses unique symbols to represent specific speech sounds. [ʃ] is a voiceless post-alveolar fricative. [ŋ] is a voiced velar nasal. [j] is a palatal glide or semivowel. [β] is a voiced bilabial fricative. Correctly matching these symbols to their phonetic descriptions is a fundamental skill. It allows researchers to transcribe and compare the diverse sounds found in human languages globally.

178. (A) Nasal consonants
A nasal murmur is a distinctive acoustic feature of nasal consonants, such as [m] and [n]. It appears on a spectrogram as a strong, low-frequency band of energy that occurs during the period when the oral tract is closed and air is flowing through the nasal cavity. This murmur is created by the resonant space of the nose and is accompanied by anti-formants. These cues allow identification.

179. (C) Lexical Phonology
Lexical Phonology is the theoretical framework that introduced the concept of rules organized into ordered strata or levels. It argues that phonological rules are not all applied at once at the end of word formation. Instead, they interact with morphology, applying as different prefixes or suffixes are added. This organization helps to explain why some rules only affect certain parts of a word or morphological classes.

180. (D) Linear models represent speech as a string of segments, while non-linear models use multiple, independent tiers.
The fundamental difference between linear and non-linear phonology lies in how the structure of speech is represented. Linear models treat speech as a simple string of segments, where all features are bundled together in a single sequence. Non-linear models represent speech using multiple, independent tiers. This allows features like tone and syllable structure to be analyzed on their own levels, reflecting how they extend.

181. (C) They have the same tongue positions as primary cardinal vowels but with reversed lip postures.
Secondary cardinal vowels are a set of reference vowels that share the same tongue positions as the primary cardinal vowels but have the opposite lip posture. For example, the primary cardinal vowel [i] is unrounded, while its secondary counterpart [y] is rounded. This systematic set provides a comprehensive range of reference points that phoneticians use to precisely describe and compare various vowel sounds.

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182. (B) Anticipatory coarticulation
Anticipatory coarticulation occurs when the articulation of a sound is influenced by a following sound. In this example, a vowel becomes nasalized because the speaker is

these terms to their descriptions is essential for understanding systems.

217. (C) Secondary articulation
A palatalized consonant is a prime example of secondary articulation. In this case, the primary articulation is modified by a secondary constriction where the tongue is raised toward the hard palate. This adds a y-like quality to the sound. Secondary articulations are different from coarticulation because they are specific, phonemic features of the sound unit itself. They are represented in IPA using specific diacritic symbols.

218. (A) Acoustic phonetics
Acoustic phonetics is the branch of linguistics that investigates the physical properties of sound waves produced during speech. It focuses on measurable characteristics such as frequency, amplitude, and duration. By using tools like spectrograms, researchers in this field analyze how the movements of the vocal organs are transformed into signals that travel through the air. This study is essential for understanding speech transmission.

219. (D) The smallest abstract sound unit in a language that is capable of distinguishing meaning.
In phonology, a phoneme is defined as the smallest abstract unit of sound that can distinguish one word from another. While it is realized in speech through physical phones, its primary function is linguistic rather than physical. When a speaker switches one phoneme for another, the meaning of the word changes, which proves the sound is distinct. This makes the phoneme the building block.

220. (B) P, Q, and R only
Phonological analysis uses several concepts to identify sound units. Complementary distribution suggests sounds are allophones, while contrastive distribution identifies distinct phonemes through minimal pairs. Free variation occurs when sounds are swapped with no change in meaning. However, the statement claiming phonetic similarity is not a consideration is incorrect; it is a vital principle used to group allophones. Distribution and free variation are the correct ones.

221. (C) The use of formal rules and distinctive features to express generalizations.
Generative phonology introduced a major innovation by using formal rules and distinctive features to describe sound patterns. Unlike earlier descriptive phonology, the generative approach sought to model the underlying mental processes and generalizations of the speaker. By breaking phonemes down into features, linguists could write rules that apply to whole classes of sounds, capturing deep patterns and explaining why certain changes are common.

222. (D) All phonological processes are determined by a single universal constraint hierarchy.
Lexical Phonology is based on the idea that phonological rules are organized into strata and interact with word formation. It distinguishes between lexical rules and post-lexical rules. However, it does not claim that all phonological processes are determined by a single universal constraint hierarchy. That idea is the central tenet of Optimality Theory. While strata and morphology are key to Lexical Phonology, constraints are not.

223. (A) Whole-number multiples of the fundamental frequency in a complex periodic wave.
In acoustic phonetics, harmonics are the additional frequency components of a complex periodic sound wave. They are always whole-number multiples of the fundamental frequency. For example, if the fundamental is 100 Hertz, the harmonics will be 200, 300, 400 Hertz, and so on. These harmonics are produced by the vibration of the vocal folds and modified by the vocal tract to create quality.

224. (B) A wide band of aperiodic, high-frequency noise.
A fricative like [s] is produced by air turbulence as it flows through a narrow constriction. Acoustically, this results in aperiodic noise rather than a repeating wave. On a spectrogram, this appears as a wide band of chaotic, high-frequency noise that is spread across the upper range. This noise lacks the clear formant structure found in vowels. This visual pattern allows identification.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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a word. It is typically realized through a combination of increased loudness, higher pitch, and longer duration compared to the surrounding unstressed syllables. Stress can be used to distinguish word meanings in some languages. Because it is a property of the entire syllable rather than an individual segment, it is categorized suprasegmentally.

192. (B) The scientific study of speech sounds.
Phonetics is the branch of linguistics dedicated to the scientific study of speech sounds. It investigates how sounds are physically produced by the human vocal tract, how they are transmitted through the air as sound waves, and how they are perceived by the listener. Unlike phonology, which focuses on abstract sound systems, phonetics deals with the physical reality of all possible human sounds for analysis.

193. (B) Voiced sonorants (like vowels/nasals) and voiceless fricatives (like [s]).
The distinction between periodic and aperiodic sound waves is fundamental for understanding the difference between voiced sonorants and voiceless fricatives. Voiced sonorants have a regular repeating wave pattern, which is periodic, producing a clear harmonic sound. Voiceless fricatives involve air turbulence that creates a random, non-repeating wave pattern, which is aperiodic. This acoustic difference is how the human ear distinguishes musical sounds from noise.

194. (A) F1 is correlated with vowel height (high F1 = low vowel), and F2 is correlated with vowel backness (high F2 = front vowel).
In acoustic phonetics, the first two formants are the primary indicators of vowel quality. The frequency of the first formant is inversely related to vowel height; high vowels have a low F1, while low vowels have a high F1. The frequency of the second formant is related to the frontness or backness of the tongue. Front vowels have a high F2, while back vowels have a low F2.

195. (C) Two words that differ in meaning and are identical in pronunciation except for one sound in the same position.
A minimal pair is a crucial tool in phonological analysis. It consists of two words that have different meanings and are identical in pronunciation except for one sound in the same position. For example, cat and bat differ only in their initial sounds. Finding minimal pairs is the standard way to prove that two sounds are separate phonemes because the sound difference distinguishes the words.

196. (D) Biuniqueness
Biuniqueness was a strict principle in structuralist phonology which required a one-to-one mapping between phonetic and phonemic representations. This meant that any phone in a transcription must be assigned to exactly one phoneme, and each phoneme sequence must correspond to a unique phonetic form. While it aimed for objectivity, it was often criticized for its inability to handle neutralization, where physical sounds represent different phonemes.

197. (C) [continuant]
In distinctive feature theory, /t/ and /s/ are both voiceless alveolar sounds. They share features like voice, nasal, and anterior. Their primary difference is in their manner of articulation. /t/ is a stop, which involves a complete blockage of airflow, so it is categorized as [-continuant]. /s/ is a fricative, where air flows through a narrow constriction, so it is categorized as [+continuant]. Therefore, continuant distinguishes them.

198. (B) If a language has voiced fricatives, it will also have voiceless fricatives.
A markedness universal describes an implicational relationship between sounds in a language. If a language has a more complex sound, it will almost certainly have the simpler version. In the case of fricatives, voiced versions are considered more marked because they are less common and harder to produce than voiceless ones. Therefore, if a language possesses voiced fricatives, it will likely also have their voiceless counterparts.

199. (D) Lexical Phonology
Lexical Phonology is the theoretical framework that explores how the sound system of a language interacts with its word formation processes. It proposes that phonological rules are organized into different strata or levels. Some rules apply during the lexical stage, as words are being built, while others apply at the post-lexical stage, after words are combined into sentences. This

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A fundamental principle of Optimality Theory is that all languages share a common set of universal constraints. The diversity found among the world's languages is explained by different rankings of these constraints. Each language has its own hierarchy determining which constraints are most important and which can be violated. This ranking leads to different phonetic outcomes for the same underlying input across languages.

235. (D) Articulatory phonetics
Articulatory phonetics is the specific branch of linguistics focusing on the physical production of speech sounds. It investigates how the various organs of speech, such as the tongue, lips, teeth, and larynx, move to shape the vocal tract. By studying these physiological processes, researchers describe the mechanisms used to create sounds in language. This field provides the mechanical foundation for understanding phonetics.

236. (B) A set of fixed reference points defined by articulatory and auditory criteria, independent of any language.
Cardinal vowels are a set of reference points used by phoneticians to provide a consistent way of describing vowels across all languages. They are defined by extreme tongue positions and articulatory criteria independent of any single language. These vowels serve as a standardized scale, allowing researchers to accurately map and compare vowel sounds globally. Their primary function is to act as a universal yardstick.

237. (C) Anticipatory coarticulation
Anticipatory coarticulation is the phenomenon where the articulation of a sound is influenced by a following sound. This occurs because the speech organs are already moving toward the position needed for the upcoming sound while producing the current one. This looking ahead process results in phonetic changes, such as a vowel becoming nasalized. It is a natural part of speech reflecting overlapping articulation.

238. (D) Frequency
In the study of acoustics and sound waves, frequency is defined as the number of vibration cycles that occur in one second. It is typically measured in Hertz. In speech, frequency is the physical property that the human brain perceives as pitch. A higher frequency of vibration in the vocal folds results in a sound heard as having a higher pitch. Understanding frequency is essential.

239. (A) The frequencies of their first two or three formants.
Vowels are primarily distinguished from one another by the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract, which are known as formants. On a spectrogram, these appear as dark bands of energy. The specific frequency values of the first two or three formants provide the crucial acoustic cues that the listener's brain uses to identify different vowel qualities. These frequencies change as articulators shift.

240. (A) P, Q, R
Phones are the physical units of speech, while phonemes are the mental categories used to distinguish meaning. Allophones are the predictable phonetic variants of a phoneme that appear in specific environments. These three definitions correctly describe the relationship between physical sounds and abstract linguistic units. However, the statements regarding contrastive distribution and minimal pairs are incorrect here. Therefore, the points defining phone, phoneme, and allophone are accurate.

241. (B) Prague School and later Generative Phonology
The Prague School of linguistics was the first to systematically introduce the concept of distinctive features to analyze and classify sounds. This approach was later refined and expanded by generative phonologists. Instead of treating phonemes as indivisible units, they analyzed them as sets of features like voicing or nasality. This allowed linguists to define natural classes and explain phonological rules more efficiently.

242. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lexical Phonology is based on the idea that phonological rules and morphological word-building processes are closely intertwined. It argues that rules apply in a series of levels or strata. This explains why some sound changes only occur in specific grammatical contexts, such as within a word modified by a suffix, but not across the boundary between separate words. Both assertion and reason are true.

208. (B) the spectrum of the release burst and the subsequent formant transitions.
The specific place where a stop consonant is articulated is signaled to the listener by two main acoustic cues. One is the spectrum of the release burst, which contains different frequency patterns depending on location. The second cue is the formant transitions, which are the rapid changes in resonant frequencies as the articulators move from the stop toward the vowel. These provide identification information.

209. (B) Allophones of the same phoneme in complementary distribution.
When two similar sounds never appear in the same phonetic context and their distribution is predictable based on surrounding sounds, they are in complementary distribution. In this case, sound [x] only appears between vowels, while [k] appears everywhere else. Because they are mutually exclusive and do not contrast to change meaning, they are analyzed as allophones. The appearance of one variant is systematic.

210. (A) American Structuralist Phonology
Biuniqueness was a central requirement in the American Structuralist school of phonology. It held that there must be a unique, one-to-one mapping between phonetic transcriptions and phonemic representations. This principle was intended to make phonological analysis completely objective. However, it was later challenged by generative phonologists, who argued that it failed to account for complex phenomena like neutralization where different phonemes share physical realizations.

211. (C) [p, b, t, d]
A natural class is a group of sounds uniquely defined by shared distinctive features. The features consonantal, anterior, and non-continuant identify sounds produced with an obstruction in the front of the mouth and involve a blockage of airflow. This group consists of the bilabial stops and the alveolar stops. Other sounds, like fricatives or velar stops, would not fit this combination of features.

212. (D) Tier
In non-linear phonological models, the structure of speech is represented on several independent levels called tiers. Syllable structure is a prime example of a feature placed on its own tier to show how it can interact with segments independently. This hierarchical representation allows linguists to model how features like stress or tone are organized, providing a more powerful analysis than traditional linear models.

213. (D) Q, R, T
Optimality Theory is a constraint-based framework where the correct pronunciation is selected by evaluating potential output forms. It uses a generator to produce candidates and an evaluator to select the optimal one based on a ranked hierarchy. These constraints are universal and violable, meaning they can be broken to satisfy higher-ranked rules. Cross-linguistic variation is explained because different languages rank these constraints in various orders.

214. (B) Airstream process
The airstream process is the first stage of speech production and provides the moving air necessary for sound. For most speech sounds, air is pushed out of the lungs and flows up through the vocal tract. This pulmonic egressive airstream provides power for both voiced and voiceless sounds. Without this consistent flow of air, the phonation and articulatory processes would have no medium for speech.

215. (D) How far an underlying phonemic representation can be from its surface phonetic realization.
The abstractness controversy was a significant debate in generative phonology during the 1960s and 1970s. It centered on the nature of underlying representations and how much they were allowed to differ from the physical surface form. Some linguists argued for highly abstract mental forms to explain complex patterns. Others advocated for concrete representations that remain closer to actual speech, believing these are more realistic.

216. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Phonological phenomena describe various ways sounds interact and change. Assimilation occurs when a sound becomes more like its neighbor. Neutralization is the loss of a phonemic contrast in a specific context. Free variation describes sounds interchangeable without a change in meaning. Epenthesis is the process of inserting an extra sound into a word. Correctly matching

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already lowering the velum in preparation for the upcoming nasal consonant. This type of looking ahead is a common feature of natural speech, where the articulators are constantly moving toward the next target. It is different from perseverative coarticulation.

183. (D) Phonation
Acoustic phonetics focuses on the physical properties of sound waves. Key parameters include frequency, which determines pitch; amplitude, which relates to loudness; and duration, which is the length of time a sound lasts. Phonation, however, is a physiological process—the action of the vocal folds in the larynx to produce voicing. While phonation results in acoustic signals, it is a physiological event rather than a parameter.

184. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Vowels are characterized acoustically by their formant structures, which are the dark bands of energy seen on a spectrogram. These formants are the resonant frequencies of the vocal tract. As the speaker moves their tongue and lips, they change the shape and size of the oral and pharyngeal cavities. These different shapes act as resonators that amplify specific frequencies while dampening others. Both statements are true.

185. (C) The distributional evidence is ambiguous, and the analyst must decide how to group a sound based on the language's overall structure.
Pattern congruity is a principle used in phonemic analysis when the evidence from contrastive or complementary distribution is not clear. It suggests that a sound should be classified in a way that is consistent with the overall sound system of the language. For example, if a language has a series of aspirated stops, an ambiguous sound might be classified as part of that pattern for system symmetry.

186. (A) Major class features
In distinctive feature theory, major class features are used to define the primary categories of sounds. These include sonorant, consonantal, and syllabic. These features distinguish between broad groups like vowels, glides, and obstruents. Manner features provide more specific details about how sounds are made. Place features identify the location of articulation. Understanding these categories is essential for correctly using distinctive features to analyze and describe sound patterns.

187. (D) Metathesis
Metathesis is a phonological process that involves reordering the segments within a word. A common example is when the order of two adjacent sounds is swapped, such as pronouncing ask as aks. This can happen due to historical changes, dialectal variations, or speech errors. It is one of several types of phonological rules. Metathesis often makes certain sound sequences easier to pronounce or more consistent.

188. (B) It compares the candidate outputs against the constraint hierarchy to find the optimal one.
In the framework of Optimality Theory, the Evaluator, or EVAL, is the component that selects the final output form. It takes the set of potential candidates created by the generator and compares them against a language-specific ranking of universal constraints. The optimal candidate is the one that best satisfies the hierarchy by having the fewest violations of the highest-ranked constraints. This determines the pronunciation.

189. (C) Vocal folds
A glottal stop is a speech sound produced by making a complete closure of the vocal folds in the larynx. This blockage stops the airflow entirely for a brief moment. When the vocal folds are suddenly released, it creates a distinct stopping sound. It is a common sound in many languages and even appears in certain dialects of English. The vocal folds act as primary articulators.

190. (A) P, Q, R, S
Phonology is the study of how speech sounds are organized and function within a language. Central to this field is the concept of the phoneme and the use of rules that refer to natural classes. Modern theories like non-linear phonology use separate tiers to represent features like tone. However, the claim that phonology is not concerned with meaning is false; it specifically investigates sound differences used to distinguish meanings.

191. (A) Stress
Stress is a suprasegmental feature that refers to the relative prominence of a syllable within

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Non-linear phonology was developed to handle phenomena like tone and vowel harmony that are difficult to model with linear strings. In a linear model, features are tied to individual sounds, but tone often extends across segments independently. Non-linear representations use multiple tiers, allowing features to be analyzed as layers. Both assertion and reason are true and correctly explain why the shift was necessary.

226. (A) A relatively open vocal tract with no significant obstruction.
A vowel is defined by its articulatory characteristic of having a relatively open vocal tract. Unlike consonants, which involve some form of blockage or narrow constriction, vowels are produced with the tongue and lips positioned in a way that allows air to flow freely. The quality of vowels is determined by the shape of the oral cavity, which acts as a resonator to amplify frequencies.

227. (C) Oro-nasal process
The velum, also known as the soft palate, is the primary organ responsible for the oro-nasal process. It acts as a valve that can be raised or lowered to control the flow of air. When the velum is raised, it seals off the nasal cavity, forcing air through the mouth. When lowered, it allows air to escape through the nose, creating nasal sounds in speech.

228. (D) Stress
Suprasegmental features are properties of speech that extend beyond individual sound segments, such as stress, tone, and intonation. These features involve variations in pitch, loudness, and length that apply to syllables or whole phrases. Voicing, nasality, and place of articulation are all segmental features because they describe characteristics of a single sound unit. Therefore, stress is categorized as suprasegmental because it is syllable-based.

229. (C) Amplitude on the y-axis and frequency on the x-axis at a single point in time.
In acoustic analysis, an acoustic spectrum provides a snapshot of a sound at a single point in time. It displays the frequency along the horizontal x-axis and the amplitude along the vertical y-axis. This allows researchers to see the individual frequencies that make up a complex sound. Unlike a spectrogram, a spectrum is used to examine specific frequency components and their strengths.

230. (B) The specific phonemic status of individual sounds is language-specific.
The fact that [p] and [b] are phonemes in English but allophones in Korean illustrates that phonemic status is language-specific. Each language has its own way of organizing sounds into a system. While physical sounds might be identical across languages, how those sounds are used to distinguish meanings varies greatly. This highlights the goal of phonological analysis, which maps specific sound structures in languages.

231. (D) Neutralization
The concept of an archiphoneme is used in phonology to describe a situation where a distinction between phonemes is lost in a particular environment. This process is known as neutralization. In these specific contexts, the features that normally separate sounds no longer matter for distinguishing meaning. The archiphoneme represents the shared features that remain. It is a useful theoretical tool for analyzing sound system simplification.

232. (A) [coronal]
In distinctive feature theory, features are categorized into groups, including place, manner, and major class features. Coronal is a place feature because it identifies sounds produced with the front part of the tongue, such as dental or alveolar sounds. Continuant and nasal are manner features, while sonorant and voiced are major class or laryngeal features. Understanding these categories is essential for analysis.

233. (C) Complementary distribution
The distribution of aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops in German is an example of complementary distribution. The two variants appear in different environments: aspirated stops initially and unaspirated ones finally. Because they never occur in the same position and their appearance is entirely predictable based on their location, they are not in contrast. Instead, they are considered allophones of the same phoneme.

234. (A) Different rankings of the same set of universal constraints.

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165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In generative phonology, formal rules are used to capture broad generalizations about the sound patterns of a language. Instead of listing every individual sound change, a single rule can describe a process that affects a whole class of sounds, such as nasal place assimilation. This approach is more economical and theoretically powerful because it shows that sound changes are systematic. Both assertion and reason are true.

166. (B) [coronal]
Manner of articulation features describe how the airflow is modified in the vocal tract. Examples include continuant, nasal, and lateral. These features distinguish between types of sounds like stops, fricatives, and nasals. Coronal, however, is a place of articulation feature. It identifies sounds that are produced by raising the front part of the tongue. Understanding the distinction between manner and place features is essential.

167. (D) Best satisfy a ranked hierarchy of violable constraints.
The central tenet of Optimality Theory is that the correct surface form of a word is selected through a process of parallel evaluation. Instead of being derived by rules, potential candidates are compared against a ranked hierarchy of universal constraints. The optimal form is the one that best satisfies these constraints according to their specific importance. This form is selected even if it violates some lower-ranked constraints.

168. (A) Velaric ingressive
The velaric ingressive airstream mechanism is used to produce clicks, which are distinctive sounds found in several languages of Southern Africa. This mechanism involves creating a small pocket of air in the mouth and then expanding it by moving the tongue, which causes air to rush in when the closure is released. This is a rare and specialized way of producing speech sounds compared to the pulmonic mechanism.

169. (C) To serve as a domain for stress assignment and other phonological processes.
In phonology, the syllable is a fundamental unit of organization that serves several important functions. It is the primary domain for the assignment of stress and other prosodic features. It also provides the structural framework for phonotactic constraints, which determine the possible sequences of sounds. Many phonological rules are sensitive to the position of a sound within a syllable. Therefore, it is a crucial unit.

170. (B) P, Q, and R only
Acoustic phonetics involves several measurable parameters of sound waves. Frequency is the rate of vibration, which determines pitch. Amplitude is the magnitude of the wave, which relates to the perceived loudness. Duration is the length of time a sound lasts. However, resonance is not the damping of sound waves; it is the amplification of specific frequencies. Therefore, the statements defining frequency, amplitude, and duration are correct.

171. (D) Formant frequencies (specifically F2)
The primary acoustic difference between the vowels [i] and [u] is found in their formant frequencies, specifically the second formant. The vowel [i] is a front vowel, which results in a very high F2 frequency. The vowel [u] is a back vowel, which results in a much lower F2 frequency. While they both have a low first formant, the difference in their front-back tongue position shifts resonance.

172. (B) That two sounds are in contrastive distribution and are separate phonemes.
The use of minimal pairs is a classic method in phonological analysis to establish that two sounds are in contrastive distribution. A minimal pair consists of two words that differ in meaning and are identical except for one sound in the same position. For example, pin and bin show that /p/ and /b/ are separate phonemes in English. This contrast proves the difference is significant.

173. (C) Abstractness controversy
The abstractness controversy was a major debate in generative phonology during the 1960s and 1970s. It centered on the relationship between underlying phonemic representations and surface phonetic forms. Linguists disagreed on how much the abstract mental version of a word could differ from its actual physical pronunciation. Some argued for highly abstract forms to capture historical relationships, while others advocated

243. (C) Whether phonological representations are simple strings of segments or multi-tiered structures.
The distinction between linear and non-linear phonology centers on how the structure of speech is modeled. Linear models represent speech as a simple string of segments, where all features are bundled together. Non-linear models use multiple independent tiers to represent speech. This allows features like tone and stress to be analyzed as hierarchical layers independently of individual segments. This approach provides an accurate description.

244. (D) Elision or Deletion
Deletion, also known as elision, is a phonological process where a sound is removed from a word in a specific environment. In the example provided, a vowel is deleted when it occurs immediately after another vowel. This type of rule is common in many languages and helps simplify pronunciation or resolve sequences of sounds that are difficult to articulate. Deletion rules are basic sound changes.

245. (C) The shape of the vocal tract, which determines the formant frequencies.
The quality of a vowel sound is primarily determined by the specific shape of the vocal tract during its production. By moving the tongue and lips, a speaker changes the configuration of the resonant cavities in the mouth. These cavities act as filters that amplify certain frequencies, creating the resonant peaks known as formants. It is the specific frequency values of formants that distinguish quality.

246. (B) A single, distinct speech sound (a phone).
Each symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet is designed to represent a single, distinct speech sound, which is known as a phone. The system provides a standardized way to transcribe the sounds of any language without the ambiguity of traditional spelling. Unlike standard alphabets, the IPA aims for a strict one-to-one correspondence between symbols and physical sounds. This makes it an essential tool.

247. (D) Phonation (voicing)
The sounds [t] and [d] share the same place of articulation, as both are alveolar stops, and the same manner of articulation. Their primary difference lies in the phonation process. [t] is a voiceless sound, produced without vibration of the vocal folds. [d] is a voiced sound, produced with vocal fold vibration. This physiological difference in the larynx is what distinguishes the two sounds.

248. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different phonological and phonetic concepts are associated with specific proponents or frameworks. Cardinal vowels were developed by Daniel Jones. Distinctive features were first systematically used by Jakobson, Halle, and Chomsky. Optimality Theory was proposed by Prince and Smolensky. The concepts of phoneme and allophone were central to American Structuralism. Correctly matching these concepts to their historical origins provides an overview of development.

249. (C) [ʷ]
In articulatory phonetics, labialization is a type of secondary articulation that involves rounding the lips while a primary articulation is being formed. In the International Phonetic Alphabet, this is represented by a small superscript w diacritic placed after the main symbol. Other secondary articulations have their own diacritics. These marks allow linguists to accurately transcribe complex sounds that involve multiple simultaneous articulatory gestures.

250. (A) R, Q, P, S
Speech communication follows a specific sequence of stages. It begins with linguistic planning in the speaker's brain. Next is articulatory execution, where vocal organs produce sound. This is followed by acoustic transmission, as sound waves travel through the air. Finally, the listener experiences auditory perception, as their brain processes the incoming signal. This chain, from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind, is the foundation.

251. (B) Acoustic phonetics, focusing on the properties of sound waves.
Acoustic phonetics investigates the physical properties of sound waves as they travel through the air. This branch employs scientific tools to measure quantifiable characteristics like frequency and amplitude. It acts as a bridge between the speaker's articulation and the

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CHAPTER 03
Morphology

1. Which of the following best defines the scope of morphology?
(A) The study of the formal arrangement of sentence structures and syntactic rules.
(B) The study of the internal structure of words and the rules of word formation.
(C) The study of the organization of sound systems and phonological patterns in a language.
(D) The study of meaning in language, including words, phrases, and sentences.

2. What is the smallest meaningful unit in a language?
(A) Morpheme
(B) Phoneme
(C) Syllable
(D) Word

3. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of a morph'.
Statement I : A morph is the concrete realization of a morpheme.
Statement II : The words cats', dogs', and dishes' all contain a morph representing the plural morpheme.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. In the word unbelievably', what is the root?
(A) un
(B) ably
(C) believable
(D) believe

5. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The English plural marker has different phonological forms like /-s/, /-z/, and /-ɪz/.
Reason (R) : These different forms are allomorphs of the plural morpheme, and their appearance is phonologically conditioned.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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6. A morpheme that can stand alone as a word is known as a:
(A) Bound morpheme
(B) Free morpheme
(C) Allomorph
(D) Clitic

7. Which of the following statements about lexeme' is incorrect?
(A) It is an abstract unit representing a set of related word forms.
(B) Run', runs', and running' belong to the same lexeme.
(C) It is the basic unit of vocabulary listed in a dictionary.
(D) A lexeme is always a single, indivisible morpheme.

8. Identify the correct pair of concept and example.
(A) Suffix : -ly in quickly'
(B) Infix : un- in unhappy'
(C) Prefix : -ing in walking'
(D) Base : -er in teacher'

9. Which of the following is not a grammatical category typically marked on nouns?
(A) Number
(B) Case
(C) Aspect
(D) Gender

261. (D) Consonants involve significant vocal tract obstruction, while vowels do not.
The primary distinction between these two categories of sound lies in the degree of obstruction within the vocal tract. Consonants are characterized by a significant constriction or complete closure that hinders the airflow. Vowels, by contrast, are produced with a relatively open vocal tract, allowing air to pass through freely without the narrowings that define consonantal articulations.

262. (B) a set of fixed articulatory and auditory reference points.
The cardinal vowel system is considered independent of any specific language because it establishes a set of fixed articulatory and auditory reference points. These points are defined by extreme tongue positions and specific lip postures. Phoneticians use these universal landmarks to describe and compare the vowel qualities of any language, providing a standardized framework that transcends individual linguistic systems.

263. (C) They share the same tongue positions but have reversed lip postures.
Primary and secondary cardinal vowels are related through their articulatory configurations. Each secondary vowel is produced using the exact same tongue position as its corresponding primary cardinal vowel. The difference lies entirely in the lip posture, which is reversed; for instance, a primary vowel with spread lips has a secondary counterpart produced with rounded lips at the same height.

264. (D) rounded lips.
The vowel represented by the symbol [y] is a secondary cardinal vowel. It shares the same high-front tongue position as the primary cardinal vowel [i]. However, while the primary vowel is produced with spread lips, this secondary variant requires the lips to be rounded. This relationship illustrates how lip posture can distinguish vowels that share identical tongue heights and positions.

265. (A) To provide a standardized framework for describing and comparing vowels.
The main purpose of the cardinal vowel model is to provide a standardized framework for the precise description and comparison of vowels. By establishing fixed reference points based on extreme physiological positions, the system allows phoneticians to map the vowels of any language accurately. This scientific tool ensures consistency in transcription and facilitates the cross-linguistic study of systems.

266. (B) The rounding of lips during the production of a consonant like [k^w].
Secondary articulation involves an additional, lesser constriction that occurs simultaneously with a primary articulation. An example of this is labialization, where the lips are rounded during the production of a consonant. This process adds a specific phonetic quality to the sound without changing its primary place of articulation, as seen when rounding lips while producing certain velar stops.

267. (B) Secondary articulation is a specific type of coarticulation involving an additional, lesser constriction.
Secondary articulation is a specific phonetic phenomenon characterized by an additional, lesser constriction accompanying a primary articulation. While coarticulation is a broader concept referring to the general influence of neighboring sounds on one another, secondary articulation specifically involves overlapping gestures like lip rounding or tongue raising. It represents a structured modification of the primary sound segment during speech.

268. (A) intonation.
Intonation refers to the variation of pitch over an entire phrase or sentence to convey grammatical or pragmatic meaning. In the context of a question, a rising pitch pattern signals that the utterance is an inquiry rather than a statement. This suprasegmental feature operates over units larger than individual sounds, providing crucial information about the speaker's intent and structure.

269. (C) They are all phonetic features that operate over units larger than a segment.
These phonetic properties are classified as suprasegmentals because they are realized over units larger than a single sound segment. Features such as pitch, emphasis, and duration apply to syllables, words, or entire phrases rather than just individual vowels or consonants. They are essential for conveying meaning and naturalness

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listener's perception, focusing specifically on the transmission of the speech signal through the environment.

252. (A) auditory phonetics.
Auditory phonetics centers on the reception and perception of speech by the listener. It examines the physiological processes of the ear and the cognitive mechanisms the brain uses to decode acoustic signals into meaningful language. This branch is closely related to psychoacoustics, emphasizing how sound waves are ultimately interpreted and experienced by human beings.

253. (C) They offer complementary perspectives on the single phenomenon of speech.
The three primary branches of phonetics are deeply interconnected and offer complementary perspectives on human speech. Articulation produces the physical signal, which exists as an acoustic wave before being processed through auditory perception. Together, these fields provide a comprehensive understanding of how speech is generated, transmitted, and interpreted, rather than functioning as isolated disciplines.

254. (D) an acoustic analysis of sound's physical properties.
Analyzing physical wave characteristics such as frequency, amplitude, and duration constitutes an acoustic investigation. This approach provides an objective and quantifiable description of speech sounds. By utilizing methodologies from physics and engineering, researchers can measure the specific properties of the sound signal as it moves through space, independent of the physiological movements or mental perceptions.

255. (C) Acoustic phonetics, through measuring physical wave characteristics.
Acoustic phonetics is identified as the branch that provides an objective, quantifiable description of speech. Unlike articulatory or auditory studies, which involve physiological movements or subjective perceptions, acoustic analysis uses precise measurements of the sound wave. By focusing on the physical properties of the signal, this field offers a rigorous, scientific account of the acoustic output.

256. (B) The phonation process.
The phonation process occurs at the larynx and is responsible for determining the voicing of speech sounds. The distinction between voiced and voiceless sounds depends on whether the vocal folds vibrate as air passes through them. In the case of specific consonants, this vibration defines the contrast between voiced segments and their voiceless counterparts during articulation.

257. (D) To supply the fundamental energy for speech.
The airstream process provides the essential raw energy required for the production of speech sounds. In most human languages, this involves pushing air outward from the lungs, a mechanism known as an egressive pulmonic airstream. This fundamental flow of air serves as the power source for all subsequent physiological modifications that occur within the vocal tract.

258. (A) The oro-nasal process, where the velum is lowered.
Creating a nasal sound requires the oro-nasal process to direct airflow through the nasal cavity. This occurs when the velum, or soft palate, is lowered, allowing air to escape through the nose rather than being blocked. This specific physiological configuration distinguishes nasal sounds from oral ones, where the raised velum seals the passage to the nose.

259. (C) They are coordinated and substantially overlapping physiological events.
Speech production is a complex physiological act involving four coordinated processes that often overlap in time. The airstream, phonation, oro-nasal, and articulatory processes function together simultaneously rather than in a strict linear sequence. This high degree of coordination ensures that air is provided, voiced, directed, and shaped into recognizable linguistic units during natural speech.

260. (A) pushed out from the lungs.
An egressive pulmonic airstream is a mechanism where air is pushed out from the lungs to create sound. This process serves as the primary energy source for speech in the vast majority of human languages. By expelling air through the vocal tract, the speaker provides the necessary medium for phonation and articulation to occur within the oral cavity.

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and aspiration of consonants during acoustic analysis.

279. (C) different frequencies of their formants.
The acoustic difference between distinct vowels is most clearly represented by the specific frequencies of their formants. Because the vocal tract changes shape for different vowels, it amplifies different sets of frequencies. These unique formant values allow listeners to differentiate between sounds with varying heights and backness, providing a quantifiable basis for identifying vowel quality in the acoustic signal.

280. (D) formant transition.
A formant transition refers to the rapid shift in formant frequencies that occurs at the boundary between a vowel and an adjacent consonant. This change reflects the movement of the articulators as they transition from one position to another. These transitions serve as important acoustic cues that help listeners identify the place of articulation for consonants by observing spectral changes.

281. (A) Phonetics studies the physical nature of speech sounds, while phonology studies their systemic organization in a language.
Phonetics is the scientific study of the physical properties and production of all possible speech sounds. In contrast, phonology investigates how those sounds are organized and patterned within the specific linguistic system of a particular language. While phonetics deals with the raw data of speech (phones), phonology focuses on the abstract mental units (phonemes) and the rules governing their use.

282. (B) their substitution does not result in a change of word meaning.
These sounds are allophones of the same phoneme because substituting one for the other does not change word meaning. While physically different in their production, they function as variants of a single abstract sound unit within the phonological system. This lack of semantic contrast indicates that they are predictable realizations rather than distinct meaningful units within the particular spoken language.

283. (B) A phoneme.
A phoneme is defined as an abstract mental unit of sound that serves to distinguish meaning between words. It is the central concept in phonology, representing a category of sounds that speakers perceive as the same despite phonetic variations. By creating contrasts in meaning, phonemes allow languages to build a vast vocabulary from a limited set of functional sound units.

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284. (A) they occur in mutually exclusive phonetic environments.
Two sounds are in complementary distribution when they occur in mutually exclusive phonetic environments. This means that where one sound appears, the other never does, making their occurrence predictable based on the surrounding context. This distributional pattern is strong evidence that the sounds are allophones of a single phoneme rather than separate meaningful units, as they do not overlap.

285. (C) contrastive distribution.
The existence of word pairs like pat' and bat' demonstrates that the sounds involved are in contrastive distribution. Because changing the initial sound results in a completely different word, those sounds must belong to separate phonemes. This use of minimal pairs is a primary method in phonology to identify which sound differences are functional and meaningful within a language.

286. (D) complementary distribution.
This scenario illustrates complementary distribution, where two phonetically similar sounds appear in mutually exclusive environments. Since the first sound is restricted to the beginning of words and the second sound to the end, they never occur in the same position. This lack of overlap indicates that the variants are predictable realizations of a single phoneme based on their context.

287. (C) neutralization.
The concept of an archiphoneme is used to describe situations of neutralization, where the distinction between two phonemes is lost in a specific environment. In these contexts, only the features shared by both phonemes are relevant. The archiphoneme represents this theoretical unit, capturing the commonalities of the sounds

in continuous speech, extending beyond the boundaries of isolated segments.

270. (D) juncture.
Juncture involves the phonetic cues that signal the boundaries between words or phrases in continuous speech. These cues allow a listener to distinguish between sequences of sounds that are otherwise identical. By providing information about linguistic transitions and word boundaries, juncture plays a vital role in the clarity and interpretation of spoken language within natural human communication and interaction.

271. (C) fundamental frequency.
The fundamental frequency is the acoustic property that corresponds to the human perception of pitch. It represents the rate at which the periodic pattern of a sound wave repeats, which is determined by the speed of vocal fold vibration. In complex waves, this frequency acts as the base upon which additional harmonics are built, directly influencing how high a sound seems.

272. (B) A complex, periodic wave.
Voiced sounds like vowels are acoustically characterized by complex periodic waves. These waves possess a repeating, regular pattern and are composed of multiple sine waves of different frequencies. The presence of a fundamental frequency and its integer multiples, known as harmonics, creates the structured waveform that is typical of sounds produced with regular vocal fold vibration during speech.

273. (D) frequencies that are integer multiples of the fundamental frequency.
Harmonics are the additional frequencies present in a complex periodic wave that are integer multiples of the fundamental frequency. They contribute to the overall quality and timber of speech sounds. These frequencies are structured, distinguishing periodic sounds from aperiodic ones. Their presence is a direct result of the complex nature of waves generated by the human vocal apparatus during speech.

274. (A) an aperiodic wave with a random, noisy quality.
A voiceless fricative is acoustically defined by an aperiodic sound wave, which lacks a repeating pattern. This type of wave has a random and noisy quality because the airflow is turbulent rather than periodic. Unlike voiced sounds, these segments do not have a fundamental frequency or harmonics, resulting in a chaotic waveform that is perceived as friction or hiss.

275. (C) A complex wave is a composite of multiple sine waves.
A complex sound wave is a composite structure formed by the combination of multiple sine waves. While a simple sine wave consists of only a single frequency, speech sounds are typically more intricate and involve many different frequencies occurring simultaneously. This relationship explains how the varied and rich sounds of human language are physically constructed from simpler oscillations within the signal.

276. (A) dark horizontal bands known as formants.
On a spectrogram, vowels are primarily identified by dark horizontal bands known as formants. These bands represent specific frequencies that have been amplified by the vocal tract acting as a resonator. The positions and values of these formants, such as the first and second formants, provide the necessary acoustic information to distinguish one vowel quality from another during speech analysis.

277. (D) It acts as a filter or resonator, amplifying certain frequencies.
The vocal tract functions as a resonator or filter that shapes the raw acoustic energy produced by the vocal folds. By changing its shape through articulation, it amplifies certain frequencies while dampening others. These amplified frequencies become the formants visible on a spectrogram. This filtering process is essential for creating the distinct acoustic profiles that characterize different speech sounds.

278. (B) voice onset time.
Voice onset time is the specific measurement of the duration between the release of a stop consonant and the start of vocal fold vibration for the following sound. This acoustic cue is vital for distinguishing between voiced and voiceless stops. By analyzing this time lag, phoneticians can objectively determine the voicing characteristics

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In contrast, Optimality Theory uses a parallel evaluation system where multiple candidate outputs are compared simultaneously against a ranked hierarchy of universal constraints to select the optimal realization.

297. (A) integrated with morphological word-formation and organized into different levels.
Lexical Phonology proposes that phonological rules are tightly integrated with the morphological process of word formation. It organizes these rules into distinct levels or strata, distinguishing between those that apply within the lexicon as words are built and those that apply after syntax forms sentences. This framework highlights the systematic interaction between the internal structure of words and speech sounds.

298. (B) best satisfies the language's specific ranking of constraints.
In Optimality Theory, the optimal surface form is the candidate that best satisfies the language specific ranking of universal constraints. Because constraints are violable and often conflict, the winning form is not necessarily one that satisfies every requirement perfectly. Instead, it is the one that incurs the least serious violations according to the hierarchy of importance established within that phonology.

299. (B) cross-linguistically rare or more complex.
Markedness in phonology refers to structures that are considered cross-linguistically rare, physically more complex, or less natural than their unmarked counterparts. These structures are often avoided in language systems or are the first to be lost or modified. In various phonological theories, markedness constraints serve to discourage these complex patterns in favor of more common and easily produced sounds.

300. (A) phenomena like stress and tone that extend over multiple segments.
Non-linear approaches were developed to provide a more effective account of phonetic phenomena that extend over multiple sound segments. Features such as tone and stress are difficult to describe using strictly linear, segment-by-segment rules. By representing phonological information on independent tiers, these frameworks allow for a sophisticated analysis of how suprasegmental properties interact with the skeletal structure of words.

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or potentiality.
(D) The total number of participants or arguments involved in a specific verbal event or action.

19. Case' as a grammatical category indicates:
(A) The gender classification of a noun according to grammatical or biological categories.
(B) The grammatical number (singular/plural) associated with a noun or noun phrase.
(C) The grammatical function of a noun or noun phrase in a clause.
(D) The tense of a verb that locates an event within a specific temporal framework.

20. Consider the following statements about morphological models.
1. The Item and Arrangement' model treats words as being constructed by arranging morphemes in a sequence.
2. The Item and Process' model describes word formation through processes like affixation or vowel change applied to a base.
3. The Word and Paradigm' model focuses on the relationships between words within a paradigm, without segmenting them into morphemes.
4. The Item and Arrangement' model is best suited for describing suppletion.
5. All three models are mutually exclusive and cannot be combined.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
(C) 1, 4, and 5 are correct.
(D) 1, 2, and 5 are correct.

21. Which model of morphological description would best describe the relationship between sing', sang', sung' by positing a process of vowel change rather than adding a separate morpheme?
(A) Item and Arrangement
(B) Word and Paradigm
(C) Item and Process
(D) Lexicalist Hypothesis

22. The term portmanteau morpheme' refers to a single morph that:
(A) Has no physical or phonetic form and is inferred from the grammatical context.
(B) Simultaneously represents multiple morphemes.
(C) Can stand alone as a word without requiring any additional bound morphemes.
(D) Is phonologically and historically unrelated to its root or any other word form.

23. In the sentence Give the book to him," to' is an example of a:
(A) Post-position
(B) Case marker
(C) Clitic
(D) Preposition

24. A replacive morpheme is one that:
(A) Replaces a segment or segments within a root.
(B) Is added to the beginning of a word.
(C) Fuses two words into one.
(D) Is a phonologically unrelated form.

25. Arrange the following affixes in the word decentralization' in the correct order they are attached to the root center'.
1. -ize
2. de-
3. -al
4. -ation

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

26. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a clitic'?
(A) A word that is phonologically dependent on an adjacent word.
(B) A morpheme that can be either free or bound.
(C) A synonym for a suffix.
(D) Any morpheme that does not carry lexical meaning.

27. The category of mood' in a verb system typically expresses:
(A) The specific number of arguments or participants the verb takes within a clause structure.

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10. Match the term in List-I with its description in List-II.

List I:(Term)

P. Morph

Q. Morpheme

R. Allomorph

S. Lexeme

List II:(Description)

1. A variant form of a morpheme.
2. The physical form representing a morpheme.
3. An abstract vocabulary item with a common meaning.
4. The smallest abstract unit of meaning.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

11. What is the term for a morpheme that has no physical realization but is understood to be present, such as the plural of sheep'?

(A) Portmanteau morpheme

(B) Replacive morpheme

(C) Suppletive morpheme

(D) Zero allomorph

12. A base' in morphology refers to:

(A) Only the core root of a word.

(B) Any form to which an affix is added.

(C) Only a morpheme that can stand alone.

(D) A morpheme that indicates tense.

13. Given below are two statements regarding clitics and affixes.

Statement I : Clitics are morphologically independent but phonologically dependent on a host.

Statement II : Affixes are morphologically dependent and cannot stand alone.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

14. The form went' is considered a suppletive form for the past tense of the lexeme GO. Why?

(A) It is formed by adding a regular past tense suffix to a standard base form.

(B) It involves a systematic change in the vowel of the root through a morphological rule.

(C) It is a phonologically unrelated form that replaces the expected form.

(D) It is an archaic form that is no longer productive within the modern grammatical system.

15. Consider the following statements about different types of morphemes.

1. A root is the irreducible core of a word.
2. A stem is any base to which an inflectional affix is attached.
3. un-' in unhappy' is a bound root.
4. happy' in unhappy' is a free root.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

(B) 1, 3, and 4 are correct.

(C) 2 and 3 are correct.

(D) 1 and 4 are correct.

16. What kind of morpheme is the -en' in oxen'?

(A) Prefix

(B) Suffix

(C) Infix

(D) Circumfix

17. Which of the following statements about allomorphs is true?

(A) The choice between allomorphs can be determined by phonological, morphological, or lexical factors.

(B) Allomorphs of a morpheme always maintain the same phonological shape regardless of the phonetic environment.

(C) Allomorphs are completely unpredictable variants and have no specific conditioning factors within the system.

(D) A single morpheme can only have exactly two allomorphs regardless of the complexity of the morphological system.

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18. The grammatical category of aspect' primarily deals with:

(A) The time of an event relative to the moment of speaking or a specific temporal reference point.

(B) The internal temporal constituency of an event, such as its duration or completion.

(C) The speaker's attitude or subjective judgment about an event's reality, necessity,

when the normal contrast that exists elsewhere is no longer functional.

288. (B) It ensures the analysis of one sound is consistent with the language's overall phonological structure.
Pattern congruity is a principle used in phonemic analysis to ensure that the description of a specific sound aligns with the overall structural patterns of a language. This means that a linguist's interpretation should be consistent with how other sounds behave and how the system is organized. It helps maintain a coherent and logical account of the phonological rules found.

289. (D) demands an unvarying one-to-one mapping from phone to phoneme.
The principle of biuniqueness is a strict condition from early structuralism requiring a direct, one-to-one mapping between a phone and its phoneme. It demands that any given sound in an utterance must be assignable to exactly one phoneme, and that phoneme must always be represented by a specific phone. This notion precludes complex relationships where mappings can become more ambiguous.

290. (A) free variation.
When different sounds can be used interchangeably in the same environment without altering the word's meaning, it is known as free variation. This phenomenon shows that the choice between the two pronunciations is not dictated by the phonetic context or linguistic rules. Instead, both forms are recognized as valid realizations of the same word, representing another way allophones are distributed.

291. (C) To derive the surface representation from the underlying representation.
In generative phonology, phonological rules function as the primary mechanism for deriving the surface representation from the underlying representation. These rules are formal statements that describe how abstract mental forms are modified into their actual phonetic pronunciations within specific environments. By mapping the deep structure to the observable output, these rules account for the systematic sound patterns observed.

292. (A) underlying representation (UR).
The underlying representation is the abstract and mentally stored form of a morpheme found in the lexicon. It represents the base version of a word before any phonological rules are applied. In this framework, this representation captures the essential features of a sound sequence, which is later transformed into the surface form during the process of natural speech.

293. (D) rules that apply to natural classes of sounds sharing a common feature.
Distinctive features allow phonologists to decompose phonemes into smaller, universal components based on their articulatory or acoustic properties. This approach enables the creation of rules that apply to entire natural classes of sounds sharing a common feature, such as all voiced stops or all front vowels. By focusing on these components, generative models achieve greater elegance in describing sound patterns.

294. (B) how different the abstract mental form of a word can be from its actual pronunciation.
The abstractness controversy is a central debate in generative phonology regarding the permissible degree of divergence between the underlying representation and the surface phonetic form. Scholars question how far the abstract mental form of a word can realistically differ from its actual pronunciation. This debate addresses the limits of cognitive reality and the complexity allowed within a formal system.

295. (C) Feeding order.
Feeding order occurs when the application of one phonological rule creates the specific phonetic environment required for a second rule to apply. This interaction between rules is a key aspect of rule ordering in generative phonology. By analyzing how rules follow one another, linguists can explain complex sound alternations that occur when multiple changes happen in a sequence.

296. (D) Rule-based phonology has ordered derivations, while OT uses parallel evaluation of constraints.
The fundamental difference between these two approaches lies in their methodology for determining the surface form. Rule-based phonology relies on a series of ordered derivations where rules apply sequentially to change an input.

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(B) The completion, duration, or internal temporal structure of the verbal action or event.
(C) The specific time of the verbal action relative to the moment of speaking or reference.
(D) The speaker's attitude toward the proposition's factuality or likelihood.

28. The first step in a morphological analysis of an unfamiliar language is typically:
(A) To identify all the individual phonemes and phonological rules of the language.
(B) To identify recurring partials with constant meaning.
(C) To translate the complete texts into a known language to understand the syntax.
(D) To write a complete grammar including syntax, phonology, and semantic structures.

29. The relationship between man' and men' (plural) involves what type of morphological process?
(A) Suppletion of word forms.
(B) Affixation of bound morphemes.
(C) Internal modification of the root.
(D) Zero derivation of the noun.

30. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Word and Paradigm' model is particularly useful for describing highly inflectional languages.
Reason (R) : In such languages, it is often difficult to segment words into discrete morphemes, and relationships are better captured by showing how whole words relate to each other in a paradigm.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. What is the process of phonological change that occurs at morpheme boundaries called?
(A) Morphophonemics
(B) Allophony
(C) Assimilation
(D) Syllabification

32. The change of /n/ to /m/ in in- + possible' -> impossible' is an example of:
(A) A purely phonological process unrelated to morphology.
(B) A morphophonemic process.
(C) A syntactic process.
(D) A suppletive change.

33. The change of /n/ to /m/ in in- + possible' -> impossible' is an example of:
(A) A purely phonological process unrelated to morphology.
(B) A morphophonemic process.
(C) A syntactic process.
(D) A suppletive change.

34. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between inflection and derivation?
(A) Derivation often changes the word class, while inflection typically does not.
(B) Inflection creates new lexemes, while derivation creates different forms of the same lexeme.
(C) Inflectional affixes are generally less productivity than derivational affixes.
(D) Derivational affixes must attach closer to the root than inflectional affixes.

35. Identify the incorrect pair regarding word-formation.
(A) Inflection : legal -> legalize
(B) Inflection : walk -> walks
(C) Derivation : happy -> happiness
(D) Compounding : black + board -> blackboard

36. Match the morphological process in List-I with its example in List-II.
List I:(Process)
P. Inflection
Q. Derivation
R. Compounding
S. Suppletion
List II:(Example)
1. good, better
2. nation, national
3. book, books
4. green, house
Choose the correct answer from the options

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(B) Blending
(C) Back-formation
(D) Conversion

79. The fact that we can say glorify' but not goodify' illustrates the concept of:
(A) Allomorphy
(B) Suppletion
(C) Morphological conditioning
(D) Blocking

80. The word un-happi-ness' is best analysed under which model of description?
(A) Item and Arrangement
(B) Word and Paradigm
(C) Suppletion
(D) Item and Process

81. Consider the following statements regarding nominalization.
1. Nominalization always involves adding a suffix.
2. It is a process that creates a noun from some other word class, typically a verb or adjective.
3. The sentence Their destruction of the city was terrible' contains a nominalization.
4. The Lexicalist Hypothesis argues that all nominalizations are formed in the syntax.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 2 and 3 are correct.
(B) 1 and 4 are correct.
(C) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(D) 3 and 4 are correct.

82. Case markers are morphemes that typically indicate:
(A) The relationship of a noun phrase to the verb or other elements in the clause.
(B) The specific temporal location of an event in relation to others.
(C) The speaker's level of certainty or doubt regarding a statement.
(D) The completion or non-completion of an action within a time frame.

83. In the word misunderstandings', which part is the inflectional morpheme?
(A) mis-
(B) -s
(C) understand
(D) -ing

84. The study of the form of words, primarily through the use of the morpheme as the central unit of analysis, is known as:
(A) Phonology
(B) Syntax
(C) Morphology
(D) Semantics

85. Identify the incorrect statement about morphemes.
(A) A morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries meaning.
(B) Morphemes can be classified as either free or bound.
(C) Every word consists of at least one morpheme.
(D) A morpheme and a syllable are the same concept.

86. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The English word children' contains two morphemes.
Reason (R) : Child' is the root morpheme, and -ren' is a bound morpheme indicating plural, historically related to an older inflectional system.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following is a bound root?
(A) happy' in unhappy
(B) bio' in biology
(C) act' in action
(D) book' in books

88. A stem' is defined as:
(A) The core lexical morpheme of a word.
(B) A word that cannot be analyzed into smaller parts.
(C) Any affix that is added to a root.
(D) A root plus any derivational affixes.

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nouns.
5. External sandhi refers to sound changes that occur within a word.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 1, 3, and 5 are correct.
(C) 2, 4, and 5 are correct.
(D) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

47. What is the process of forming a verb from a noun or adjective called (e.g., hospital' -> hospitalize')?
(A) Nominalization
(B) Compounding
(C) Back-formation
(D) Verbalization

48. The term for forming a noun from a verb or adjective (e.g., destroy' -> destruction') is:
(A) Nominalization
(B) Verbalization
(C) Inflection
(D) Compounding

49. A compound word like blackboard' where the meaning is a type of board' (i.e., the head is inside the compound) is called:
(A) Exocentric
(B) Endocentric
(C) Copulative
(D) Appositional

50. A compound like pickpocket', which refers to a person who picks pockets but is not a type of pocket', is an example of:
(A) An endocentric compound
(B) An exocentric compound
(C) A copulative compound
(D) A reduplicative compound

51. Arrange the following events in a plausible sequence for the historical back-formation of the word pea'.
1. The original word pease' was misinterpreted as a plural.
2. A new singular pea' was created by removing the final /z/ sound.
3. The word pease' existed as a singular noun.
4. The process is identified as back-formation.

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

52. The process of reduplication' involves:
(A) Combining two separate words into a single lexical item with a new meaning.
(B) Shortening a word by removing one or more syllables from the original form.
(C) Repeating all or part of a base to create a new word or inflected form.
(D) Changing a word's class without adding an affix through the process of conversion.

53. The creation of the verb to edit' from the noun editor' is a classic example of:
(A) Derivation
(B) Compounding
(C) Conversion
(D) Back-formation

54. Which of the following is NOT a common word-formation process?
(A) Derivation
(B) Compounding
(C) Syntactic inversion
(D) Blending

55. The term folk etymology' describes:
(A) The scientific and historical study of word origins based on established principles.
(B) A process where the form of a word is altered to make it seem more related to a familiar word.
(C) A list of words derived from a single ancient language through common historical roots.
(D) The creation of new words by children as they learn a language for the first time.

56. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Derivational affixes are generally located closer to the root than inflectional affixes.
Reason (R) : Derivation creates a new stem, to which inflectional affixes can then be added to fit the word into a syntactic context.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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given below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

37. Sandhi' refers to:
(A) The study of word order and the arrangement of phrases within sentences.
(B) The process of creating new words through compounding or derivation rules.
(C) A model of morphological description focusing on the relationship between items.
(D) Phonological adjustments that occur at word or morpheme boundaries.

38. What is the primary difference between internal and external sandhi?
(A) External sandhi is always obligatory in all contexts, while internal sandhi is usually optional.
(B) Internal sandhi only involves vowel changes, while external sandhi only involves consonant adjustments.
(C) Internal sandhi occurs within a word (at morpheme boundaries), while external sandhi occurs between words.
(D) External sandhi occurs primarily in spoken language, while internal sandhi occurs strictly in written language.

39. The paradigm of a verb, including all its inflected forms for tense, aspect, mood, etc., is known as its:
(A) Declension
(B) Conjugation
(C) Derivation
(D) Nominalization

40. The process of forming editor' from edit' is an example of:
(A) Inflection
(B) Conversion
(C) Back-formation
(D) Derivation

41. Consider the following statements regarding word-formation processes.
1. Back-formation creates a new word by removing a supposed affix.
2. Conversion changes the function of a word without adding an affix.
3. Clipping involves shortening a longer word.
4. Folk etymology is a scientifically accurate method of tracing word origins.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
(B) 1, 3, and 4 are correct.
(C) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(D) 2 and 4 are correct.

42. Declension' is the term for the inflection of:
(A) Verbs and their associated auxiliary systems.
(B) Adverbs and other adverbial modifiers in sentences.
(C) Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.
(D) Prepositions and various types of adpositions.

43. Which of the following is an example of conversion' (or zero derivation)?
(A) The noun run' from the verb to run'.
(B) The word unhappy' from happy'.
(C) The word laser' from an acronym.
(D) The word brunch' from breakfast' and lunch'.

44. The creation of the word smog' from smoke' and fog' is an instance of:
(A) Clipping
(B) Acronymy
(C) Compounding
(D) Blending

45. The word NASA' (from National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is an example of:
(A) A blend
(B) An acronym
(C) A clipped form
(D) Back-formation

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46. Consider the following statements about morphological analysis and description.
1. Morphological alternation refers to the variation in the form of morphemes.
2. Item and Arrangement' is a model that segments words into morphemes like beads on a string.
3. Morphophonemic processes describe the interaction between morphology and phonology.
4. Conjugation refers to the inflection of

(A) To change the tense of the verb.
(B) To alter the argument structure of a verb.
(C) To create new lexemes.
(D) To mark agreement on the verb.

66. Which statement correctly identifies a property of passivization'?
(A) It promotes the object to the subject position and demotes the original subject.
(B) It always adds a causative meaning to the original verbal action.
(C) It can only apply to intransitive verbs that have no direct object.
(D) It changes a verb into a noun through a specific derivational process.

67. Causative' morphology typically adds the meaning:
(A) to be able to X'
(B) to cause someone to X'
(C) to be in the process of X'
(D) to X again'

68. Which of the following terms is the most general term for any part of a word that is not the root?
(A) Stem
(B) Suffix
(C) Affix
(D) Prefix

69. The difference between person', gender', and number' is that they are all:
(A) Phonological features.
(B) Types of derivational morphemes.
(C) Word formation processes.
(D) Inflectional grammatical categories.

70. In many languages, post-positions function similarly to which category in English?
(A) Adjectives
(B) Verbs
(C) Prepositions
(D) Conjunctions

71. The model of morphology that views sang' as the result of applying a past tense' process to the form sing' is:
(A) Item and Arrangement
(B) Item and Process
(C) Word and Paradigm
(D) Lexicalist Hypothesis

72. Which of the following does NOT represent a condition on the choice of allomorphs?
(A) Phonological conditioning
(B) Morphological conditioning
(C) Lexical conditioning
(D) Syntactic conditioning

73. A morpheme that is inserted into the middle of another morpheme is an:
(A) Infix
(B) Suffix
(C) Prefix
(D) Circumfix

74. The relationship between go' and went' is one of:
(A) Regular inflection
(B) Derivation
(C) Suppletion
(D) Allomorphy

75. The study of the interaction between morphological and phonological processes is called:
(A) Morphophonemics
(B) Morpho-syntax
(C) Etymology
(D) Phonotactics

76. Arrange the following morpheme types in the typical order they appear in a word, starting from the center.
1. Inflectional Suffix
2. Root
3. Derivational Suffix

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

77. Which of the following is the best example of a copulative compound?
(A) Bookshelf
(B) Singer-songwriter
(C) Red-hot
(D) Greenhouse

78. The process that created burgle' from burglar' is:
(A) Clipping

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and meaning of words.
(B) To provide an account of the knowledge speakers have about the words of their language.
(C) To explain the productivity of word-formation processes.
(D) To document the rules governing how words are combined into sentences.

98. Identify the word with an infix.
(A) Abso-freaking-lutely (in some analyses)
(B) The word unbearable' containing a prefix and a suffix.
(C) The word singer' formed by adding a suffix to a verb.
(D) The word blackboard' formed by joining two free roots.

99. The morphological process involved in the relationship between foot' and feet' is best described as:
(A) Suffixation of an inflectional plural marker.
(B) A replacive morpheme (umlaut).
(C) Suppletion involving a completely different root.
(D) Zero morpheme indicating a plural distinction.

100. In the context of morphological models, Item and Arrangement' is associated with which school of linguistics?
(A) Generative Semantics
(B) Prague School
(C) American Structuralism
(D) Cognitive Linguistics

101. Arrange the following steps in a typical morphological analysis of data from an unknown language.
1. Group words with recurring semantic and phonetic similarities.
2. Isolate the minimal units (morphs).
3. Determine if different morphs are allomorphs of the same morpheme.
4. Formulate statements about the conditions for the appearance of allomorphs.

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

102. What kind of morphological process is exemplified by the formation of brunch' from breakfast' and lunch'?
(A) Compounding
(B) Blending
(C) Clipping
(D) Acronymy

103. The creation of the word radar' (from radio detection and ranging) is an example of:
(A) A blend
(B) An acronym
(C) Clipping
(D) An initialism

104. Primary derivation' often involves:
(A) Highly productivity and transparent affixes.
(B) The addition of inflectional suffixes.
(C) The simple compounding of two free morphemes.
(D) Bound roots and phonological changes to the root.

105. Which of the following statements about secondary derivation is correct?
(A) It applies to words that could otherwise be used independently, and is generally more regular.
(B) It applies to bound roots only and creates highly irregular and opaque word forms.
(C) It is typically less productive and regular than primary derivation in most languages.
(D) It is another term for inflection that refers to the modification of word classes.

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106. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Lexicalist Hypothesis posits a separation between the lexicon (including word-formation rules) and the syntax.
Reason (R) : This separation helps explain why syntactic rules, like question formation, cannot move elements out of a morphologically complex word (e.g., from destruction', one cannot ask What did they destruction of?').
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

89. The category tense' is a deictic category because:
(A) It relates the time of an event to the time of speaking.
(B) It expresses the speaker's mood or attitude toward an event's reality.
(C) It agrees with the person and number of the subject in the sentence.
(D) It changes the grammatical word class of the verb from one to another.

90. A case system where the subject of an intransitive verb is marked the same way as the object of a transitive verb is called:
(A) Nominative-Accusative
(B) Split-Ergative
(C) Ergative-Absolutive
(D) Active-Stative

91. Match the term in List-I with its best example in List-II.
List I:(Term)
P. Zero Allomorph
Q. Portmanteau Morpheme
R. Replacive Morpheme
S. Suppletive Morpheme
List II:(Example)
1. French au' (from à + le)
2. English sheep' (singular) vs. sheep' (plural)
3. English go' vs. went'
4. English sing' vs. sang'
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

92. Which of the following best characterizes morphological alternation'?
(A) The free variation between two different and unrelated words in a context.
(B) The process of changing a word's syntactic category without adding an affix.
(C) The phenomenon where a morpheme exhibits variation in its phonological form.
(D) The historical change in a word's meaning over a long period of time.

93. The difference between the pronunciation of the plural suffix in cats' [-s] and dogs' [-z] is an example of:
(A) Lexical conditioning
(B) Phonological conditioning
(C) Morphological conditioning
(D) Free variation

94. Given below are two statements regarding derivation and inflection.
Statement I : Derivation is typically more productive and systematic than inflection.
Statement II : Inflectional affixes close off a word to further derivation.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

95. What is the process of identifying morphemes and their boundaries within a word?
(A) Morphological synthesis
(B) Syntactic parsing
(C) Morphological analysis or segmentation
(D) Phonemic transcription

96. Consider the following descriptions of word-formation processes.
1. Creating a word by shortening a longer word (e.g., ad' from advertisement').
2. Creating a word by merging the beginning of one word and the end of another (e.g., motel').
3. Creating a word by changing its word class without adding an affix (e.g., google' as a verb).
4. Creating a word by removing a suffix that is mistakenly thought to be there (e.g., emote' from emotion').
Which of the following correctly identifies the processes in order?
(A) 1. Clipping, 2. Blending, 3. Conversion, 4. Back-formation
(B) 1. Blending, 2. Clipping, 3. Back-formation, 4. Conversion
(C) 1. Conversion, 2. Back-formation, 3. Clipping, 4. Blending
(D) 1. Clipping, 2. Blending, 3. Back-formation, 4. Folk Etymology

97. Which of the following is not a primary goal of morphological description?
(A) To model the relationship between the form

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(B) 1. Blending, 2. Compounding, 3. Acronym, 4. Derivation, 5. Inflection
(C) 1. Clipping, 2. Compounding, 3. Initialism, 4. Back-formation, 5. Derivation
(D) 1. Abbreviation, 2. Conversion, 3. Acronym, 4. Derivation, 5. Analogy

117. The study of the relationship between morphology and syntax" is the best definition for:
(A) Morpho phonemics
(B) Semantics
(C) Etymology
(D) Morpho-syntax

118. An affix that changes the grammatical function of a verb's arguments, like a passive morpheme, is an example of:
(A) An inflectional affix
(B) A derivational affix that changes word class
(C) A grammatical function changing rule
(D) A purely phonological process

119. Which concept explains why we have arrival' but not arrivement', and judgment' but not judgation'?
(A) Phonological conditioning
(B) Blocking
(C) Back-formation
(D) Suppletion

120. A bracketing paradox' is exemplified by a word like unhappier' because:
(A) It contains both a prefix and a suffix.
(B) The comparative -er' cannot attach to a three-syllable word.
(C) un-' is not a productive prefix.
(D) un-' seems to attach to happier', but semantically it negates happy'.

121. Consider the following statements about compounding.
1. The head of a compound determines its word class.
2. Endocentric compounds have an external referent.
3. Exocentric compounds have an internal head.
4. Greenhouse' is an endocentric compound because it is a type of house.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 are correct.
(B) 3 and 4 are correct.
(C) 1 and 4 are correct.
(D) 2 and 3 are correct.

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122. What distinguishes an affix from a clitic?
(A) Affixes can stand alone as independent words, while clitics must always be attached.
(B) Clitics are phonologically independent units, while affixes are phonologically dependent.
(C) Affixes are phonologically dependent and selective about their host, while clitics are less selective.
(D) There is no functional difference between the two; the terms are completely interchangeable.

123. The plural forms of cactus' (cacti) and octopus' (octopi) are often cited as examples of:
(A) Folk etymology based on Latin patterns
(B) Suppletion
(C) Morphologically conditioned allomorphy
(D) Regular inflection

124. Given below are two statements regarding morphology and syntax.
Statement I : Inflectional morphology is relevant to syntax because it marks properties like agreement and case.
Statement II : Derivational morphology is irrelevant to syntax as it only creates new dictionary entries.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

125. The difference between conjugation' and declension' is based on:
(A) The language family being described by the linguist in a particular study.
(B) Whether the inflection applies to verbs or nouns/adjectives.
(C) Whether the morphological process is strictly regular or largely irregular.
(D) The historical period of the language being analyzed by the researchers.

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

107. A causative morpheme attached to a verb like run' would create a new verb meaning:
(A) to make someone run'
(B) able to run'
(C) one who runs'
(D) the act of running'

108. The passive construction in English typically involves:
(A) A special prefix on the main verb.
(B) A change in the word order with no change in verb form.
(C) The addition of a causative morpheme.
(D) The auxiliary be' and a past participle form of the verb.

109. The term creativity' in word-formation refers to:
(A) The poetic or non-literal use of language to express complex ideas and emotions.
(B) The ability of speakers to understand and create new words based on existing rules.
(C) The fixed and unchanging nature of the lexicon within a specific speech community.
(D) The process of borrowing words from other languages to fill lexical gaps.

110. Which of the following is an example of an endocentric compound?
(A) Redskin (referring to a person).
(B) Walkman (referring to a device).
(C) White House (in the sense of the building).
(D) Pickpocket (referring to a person).

111. Match the concept in List-I with its definition in List-II.
List I:(Concept)
P. Productivity
Q. Blocking
R. Bracketing Paradox
S. Folk Etymology
List II:(Definition)
1. A conflict between semantic and morphological structure.
2. The reanalysis of a word based on a false analogy.
3. The degree to which a rule is used to create new words.
4. Prevention of a new word's formation by an existing word.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

112. Which of the following is NOT an example of a grammatical category?
(A) Root
(B) Tense
(C) Number
(D) Case

113. A post-position is a functional word that:
(A) Comes before the noun phrase it modifies.
(B) Comes after the noun phrase it modifies.
(C) Is inserted inside a noun phrase.
(D) Replaces a noun phrase entirely.

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114. The Word and Paradigm' model of morphology is most useful for describing:
(A) Non-concatenative and highly inflectional systems.
(B) Word formation by compounding.
(C) The ordering of derivational affixes.
(D) The process of clipping and blending.

115. The internal modification in sing-sang-sung' is an example of a:
(A) Morphophonemic process known as ablaut.
(B) Derivational process.
(C) Syntactic transformation.
(D) Form of suppletion.

116. Identify the word-formation processes involved in the following examples.
1. flu' from influenza'
2. sit-in' from the verb phrase sit in'
3. NATO' from North Atlantic Treaty Organization
4. editor' to edit'
5. hamburger' to cheeseburger' (by analogy)
Which of the following identifies the correct processes in order?
(A) 1. Clipping, 2. Conversion, 3. Acronym, 4. Back-formation, 5. Analogy

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. Productivity' in morphology refers to:
(A) The degree to which a morphological rule is used to form new words.
(B) The total number of individual morphemes found within a complex word.
(C) The historical origin and development of a specific word-formation process.
(D) The phonological complexity and phonetic realization of a specific affix.

58. The principle of blocking' occurs when:
(A) A phonological rule prevents a specific affix from being attached to a root.
(B) A syntactic rule prevents a specific word from being used in a clause.
(C) The existence of an existing word prevents the creation of a new word by a productive rule.
(D) An inflectional affix is blocked by the presence of a derivational affix.

59. The word un-open-able' versus open-un-able' demonstrates:
(A) A constraint on affix ordering
(B) A bracketing paradox
(C) The process of blocking
(D) The principle of folk etymology

60. A bracketing paradox' occurs when:
(A) A word cannot be placed in a standard syntactic bracket or tree.
(B) A case where an affix can be attached at either the beginning or the end.
(C) Two different and distinct word formation processes resulting in the same item.
(D) A word's morphological structure seems to conflict with its semantic composition.

61. Match the word formation process in List-I with its example in List-II.
List I:(Process)
P. Clipping
Q. Blending
R. Back-formation
S. Conversion
List II:(Example)
1. to text (from the noun text')
2. to sculpt (from sculptor')
3. brunch (from breakfast' and lunch')
4. phone (from telephone')
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

62. Which of the following is an example of primary derivation?
(A) Derivation that creates a new word from a single free morpheme in the language.
(B) Derivation that adds an affix to a stem that has already undergone derivation.
(C) Derivation involving a non-productive or irregular process, often with a bound root.
(D) Derivation that specifically changes a verb into a noun through the use of an affix.

63. The Lexicalist Hypothesis' proposes that:
(A) All word formation occurs exclusively within the syntactic component.
(B) No distinction exists between morphology and syntax in grammar.
(C) Only inflectional morphology is held to be separate from syntax.
(D) Word formation processes are part of a lexical component separate from syntax.

64. Given below are two statements regarding the Lexicalist Hypothesis.
Statement I : According to a strong version of the Lexicalist Hypothesis, syntactic rules cannot refer to the internal morphological structure of words.
Statement II : The existence of passives formed from morphologically complex verbs challenges this strong version.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

65. What is a key function of grammatical function changing rules like causatives and passives?

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126. Arrange the affixes in dis-establish-ment-arian-ism' according to the correct sequence of their attachment.
1. dis-
2. -ment
3. -arian
4. -ism

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

127. A case marker' is a morpheme that signals a noun's:
(A) Gender or class.
(B) Animacy.
(C) Definiteness.
(D) Grammatical relation in a sentence.

128. Which of the following word pairs does NOT show an inflectional relationship?
(A) sing, singer
(B) dog, dogs
(C) walk, walked
(D) big, bigger

129. What type of morpheme is cran-' in cranberry'?
(A) A free morpheme that can stand alone as a word.
(B) A bound root or cranberry morpheme.
(C) A derivational prefix that changes the word's category.
(D) An inflectional suffix that marks a grammatical category.

130. The English possessive s' (as in the king's crown') is often analyzed as:
(A) An inflectional suffix on the noun.
(B) A clitic that attaches to the end of a noun phrase.
(C) A derivational suffix creating a new adjective.
(D) A free morpheme functioning as a preposition.

131. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Productivity is not an all-or-nothing concept; word-formation rules can have different degrees of productivity.
Reason (R) : The suffix -ness' can be added to almost any adjective to form a noun, making it highly productive, whereas the suffix -th' (as in warmth') is no longer productive.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

132. Which of the following is an example of an exocentric compound?
(A) Armchair
(B) Firefighter
(C) Highbrow
(D) Classroom

133. The process of modifying a word by repeating part or all of it is called:
(A) Blending
(B) Compounding
(C) Alliteration
(D) Reduplication

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134. Which of the following is a key characteristic of inflectional morphemes?
(A) They often change the word class of the base.
(B) They are typically less productive than derivational morphemes.
(C) They are required by syntactic rules.
(D) They typically occur closer to the root than derivational morphemes.

135. Which of the following word pairs shows a derivational relationship?
(A) tree, trees
(B) kind, kindness
(C) happy, happier
(D) go, went

136. Match the concept from List-I with the pair of words that exemplifies it from List-II.
List I:(Concept)
P. Inflection
Q. Derivation

2. Item and Process uses rules like vowel change' or affixation' applied to a base.
3. Word and Paradigm focuses on the relationships between fully formed words in a set (e.g., sing, sang, sung).
4. Item and Arrangement is best for handling_ suppletion like go/went'.
5. Word and Paradigm is often preferred for languages with complex, non-linear_ inflection.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 are correct.
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5 are correct.
(C) All are correct.
(D) 2, 3, and 4 are correct.

197. An affix having two parts, one at the beginning and one at the end of the base, is a:
(A) Infix
(B) Circumfix
(C) Suffix
(D) Prefix

198. The choice between the indefinite articles a' and an' in English is determined by:
(A) The initial sound of the following word.
(B) The meaning of the following noun.
(C) The spelling of the following noun.
(D) The syntactic category of the following word.

199. The morphological process of changing the function of a word, for instance, from a noun to a verb, without changing its form is called:
(A) Derivation
(B) Conversion
(C) Inflection
(D) Suppletion

200. What does the term declension' refer to in morphology?
(A) The complete paradigm of a specific verb's inflected forms.
(B) The systematic process of deriving a noun from a verb.
(C) The paradigm of a noun's or adjective's inflected forms for categories like case, number, and gender.
(D) The entire set of rules governing compound formation.

201. Arrange the following steps in the development of the word unconstitutionally' from its root.
1. Attach un-'
2. Attach -al'
3. Attach -ly'
4. Start with root constitute'

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

202. Which of the following is a bound morpheme?
(A) tree
(B) -ing
(C) run
(D) on

203. The relationship between good', better', and best' is an example of:
(A) Regular inflection
(B) Suppletion
(C) Derivation
(D) Allomorphy

204. Given below are two statements regarding clitics and suffixes.
Statement I : A clitic is a morpheme that is phonologically bound to another word.
Statement II : A suffix is a morpheme that is morphologically bound to another morpheme.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

205. Which of the following is an example of a word formed by reduplication?
(A) blackboard
(B) unhappy
(C) editor
(D) night-night

206. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In English, inflectional suffixes are added after derivational suffixes.
Reason (R) : Derivation creates a new lexeme

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146. Consider the following statements about affix ordering.
1. Inflectional affixes are always prefixes.
2. Derivational affixes are always suffixes.
3. Derivational affixes are generally attached to a base before inflectional affixes.
4. Affix ordering is completely free and unconstrained in all languages.
5. In modern-iz-ation-s', the inflectional affix -s' is the last one attached.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 are correct.
(B) 3 and 5 are correct.
(C) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
(D) 4 and 5 are correct.

147. A passive' rule is a type of grammatical function changing rule because it:
(A) Changes how semantic roles are mapped onto grammatical functions.
(B) Changes the specific tense and aspectual markers of the verb.
(C) Changes a verb into a noun through a derivational process.
(D) Adds a modal meaning of possibility to the entire sentence.

148. The Lexicalist Hypothesis in its stronger forms would argue against:
(A) The existence of word formation rules in the grammar.
(B) Syntactic rules operating on the internal structure of derived words.
(C) The distinction between inflection and derivation.
(D) The existence of a lexicon.

149. A word like motel' (motor + hotel) is formed by:
(A) Clipping
(B) Acronymy
(C) Blending
(D) Back-formation

150. The reason we say stealer' is blocked by thief' is an example of:
(A) Phonological blocking
(B) Syntactic blocking
(C) Morphological blocking
(D) Lexical blocking (synonymy blocking)

151. Arrange the following morphemes in the word antidisestablishmentarianisms' in their correct order of attachment to the root establish'.
1. -ment
2. anti-
3. -arian
4. -ism-s
5. dis-

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 2, 5, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 5, 3, 2, 4
(D) 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

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152. Which statement accurately describes a root'?
(A) It is always a free morpheme that can function as an independent word.
(B) It is synonymous with stem' and refers to the base for inflectional markers.
(C) It is the part of a word that is left after all affixes have been removed.
(D) It is the final suffix added to a word during a derivation or inflection process.

153. The term aspect' in verb morphology refers to:
(A) The location of the action in time relative to the speaking moment.
(B) How the action of the verb is distributed over time (e.g., completed, ongoing).
(C) The attitude of the speaker towards the action's reality or possibility.
(D) The person and number of the subject performing the verbal action.

154. A language that uses case endings on nouns to show their function in a sentence is described as being:
(A) An isolating language
(B) An agglutinating language
(C) An inflectional/fusional language
(D) A polysynthetic language

155. What is the key difference between a prefix, a suffix, and an infix?
(A) Their position relative to the root or base
(B) Their phonological shape
(C) Their meaning
(D) Their productivity

R. Suppletion
S. Compounding
List II:(Example)
1. bad, worse
2. nation, nationalize
3. book, books
4. over, take
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

137. The morphophonemic rule that changes the final consonant of a prefix to match the first consonant of the root (e.g., in- before regular becomes ir-regular) is a type of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Deletion
(C) Epenthesis
(D) Metathesis

138. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of morph'?
(A) The abstract unit of meaning.
(B) A variant of a morpheme.
(C) The concrete phonetic realization of a morpheme.
(D) A word that cannot be divided.

139. The fact that the plural of mouse' is mice' and not mouses' is an example of:
(A) An irregular plural formation (umlaut/ replacive)
(B) A productivity rule
(C) A derivational process
(D) A regular allomorphic variation

140. In morphological analysis, sandhi' refers to the phonological modifications at morpheme or word boundaries. What is external sandhi?
(A) Phonological modifications that occur within a single and indivisible morpheme.
(B) Phonological modifications that occur between a root and an attached affix.
(C) Phonological modifications that are purely optional and stylistic in nature.
(D) Modifications that occur between words in a phrase or sentence.

141. Consider the following statements about basic morphological concepts.
1. A lexeme is an abstract dictionary unit.
2. A word is a concrete form used in speech or writing.
3. run', runs', ran', running' are different words but belong to the same lexeme.
4. The concept of a lexeme is irrelevant to morphology.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
(C) 1 and 4 are correct.
(D) All are correct.

142. The morpheme -s' in He walks' indicates which set of grammatical categories?
(A) Plural, past tense
(B) Possessive, singular
(C) Third person, singular, present tense
(D) Third person, plural, present tense

143. A zero allomorph' is postulated to account for cases where:
(A) A morpheme is realized by a systematic vowel change within the word root.
(B) A morpheme is realized by a completely phonologically unrelated root.
(C) A morpheme has multiple distinct phonetic realizations depending on context.
(D) A grammatical distinction is made without any overt phonetic change.

144. Which of the following best exemplifies the Item and Process' model?
(A) Analyzing books' as {book} + {PLURAL}.
(B) Analyzing mice' as the result of applying a pluralization process' to mouse'.
(C) Listing mouse' and mice' in a paradigm without segmentation.
(D) Stating that mice' is an exception and cannot be analyzed.

145. Nominalization' is a process that falls under the broader category of:
(A) Inflection
(B) Derivation
(C) Compounding
(D) Suppletion

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166. Consider the following statements about inflection and derivation.
1. Inflection creates a new word with a new meaning.
2. Derivation creates different grammatical forms of the same word.
3. Derivational affixes can change the part of speech of a word.
4. Inflectional affixes are relevant to syntax (e.g., for agreement).

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 are true.
(B) 3 and 4 are true.
(C) 1 and 3 are true.
(D) 2 and 4 are true.

167. Which one of the following is an example of conversion (zero derivation)?
(A) email' (noun) -> to email' (verb)
(B) read' (verb) -> reader' (noun)
(C) happy' (adj) -> unhappy' (adj)
(D) good' (adj) -> better' (adj)

168. Folk etymology' is a process where:
(A) The true historical origin of a word is scientifically traced back to its roots.
(B) New words are created based on popular culture and common societal trends.
(C) Words are borrowed from one language into another through cultural exchange.
(D) Words are changed to make them look more like other, more familiar words.

169. The non-existence of the word gloriosity' despite the existence of glorious' and curiosity' is an example of:
(A) Suppletion
(B) Blocking by the existing word glory'.
(C) A bracketing paradox
(D) A morphophonemic constraint.

170. What is the head of the compound white-collar'?
(A) white
(B) collar
(C) It has no head (it is exocentric).
(D) The entire compound is the head.

171. Consider the following statements about morphology.
1. The nature of morphology involves the study of word structure.
2. A free morpheme cannot stand alone as a word.
3. An allomorph is a variant pronunciation of a morpheme.
4. A root is always at the beginning of a word.
5. Inflection and derivation are the two main types of morphological operations.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 5 are correct.
(B) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
(C) 2, 3, and 5 are correct.
(D) 1, 4, and 5 are correct.

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172. The scope' of morphology includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The rules for combining words into phrases and sentences.
(B) The rules for forming complex words.
(C) The internal structure of words.
(D) The study of inflectional and derivational processes.

173. A replacive' morpheme is one that:
(A) Involves replacing one stem with another entirely different word form.
(B) Involves replacing one sound segment with another within a morpheme, e.g., man/men.
(C) Is inserted into a root to change the meaning or category of a word.
(D) Has no phonetic form and is inferred from the grammatical context.

174. The difference between tense' and aspect' is that:
(A) Tense locates an event in time, while aspect describes the internal contour of the event.
(B) Tense is about speaker attitude, while aspect is strictly about time frames.
(C) Tense applies to nouns and noun phrases, while aspect applies to verbs.
(D) They are synonymous terms used for the same specific grammatical category.

175. Which morphological model would be least effective at describing the formation of went' from go'?
(A) Item and Arrangement
(B) Item and Process
(C) Word and Paradigm
(D) Suppletion-based analysis

4. English has no conjugation or declension whatsoever.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 1 and 2 are correct.
(C) 3 and 4 are correct.
(D) All are correct.

217. The process of forming a word by shortening a longer word, such as gym' from gymnasium', is called:
(A) Blending
(B) Acronymy
(C) Back-formation
(D) Clipping

218. Which of the following statements is true about blocking'?
(A) It describes how speakers create new words using rules.
(B) It is a specific constraint on the ordering of affixes.
(C) It is when an existing word prevents the creation of a synonym via a productive process.
(D) It is a type of phonologically conditioned allomorphic rule.

219. The word pickpocket' is an exocentric compound because:
(A) It is a type of pocket found on clothing.
(B) It refers to a person, which is neither a pick nor a pocket.
(C) It is a type of specific picking action done by hand.
(D) It contains both a verb and a noun in its construction.

220. The passive morpheme is a grammatical function changing' morpheme because it:
(A) Changes the verb's tense.
(B) Changes the verb's class from transitive to intransitive.
(C) Changes the word's part of speech.
(D) Changes the grammatical function of arguments (e.g., object becomes subject).

221. Consider the following statements regarding morphology.
1. A zero allomorph is a type of suppletion.
2. The choice between allomorphs can be phonologically conditioned.
3. Affixes are a subclass of bound morphemes.
4. Clitics are phonologically dependent on a host word.
5. Item and Process' is a model of syntactic description.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
(C) 3, 4, and 5 are correct.
(D) 1, 4, and 5 are correct.

222. Which concept is most central to the nature of morphology"?
(A) The relationship between sound and meaning is arbitrary.
(B) Sentence structure is hierarchically organized.
(C) Words have internal structure that is rule-governed.
(D) All languages have the same set of grammatical categories.

223. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Derivational morpheme: -ness' in kindness'
(B) Free morpheme: pre-' in prefix'
(C) Bound morpheme: nation' in national'
(D) Inflectional morpheme: -ize' in modernize'

224. Given below are two statements regarding the plural of sheep'.
Statement I : The plural of sheep' is sheep', which can be analyzed as involving a zero allomorph of the plural morpheme.
Statement II : A zero allomorph is a morph that is phonetically null but has a grammatical function.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

225. The difference between a base', a stem', and a root' is that:
(A) They are completely synonymous terms used by different schools of thought.
(B) A root is the core, a stem is a base for inflection, and a base is anything an affix attaches to.
(C) A stem is the core, a root is for inflection,

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(C) Compounding error
(D) Bracketing paradox

186. Match the word in List-I with the primary word-formation process it exemplifies from List-II.
List I:(Word)
P. UFO
Q. Prof
R. Sitcom
S. To google
List II:(Process)
1. Clipping
2. Conversion
3. Acronymy/Initialism
4. Blending
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

187. Which of the following pairs correctly identifies the root and the base for the word untouchables'?
(A) Root: untouch, Base for -s': able
(B) Root: touch, Base for -s': untouch
(C) Root: touch, Base for -s': untouchable
(D) Root: able, Base for -s': untouchable

188. A portmanteau morpheme is a morph that realizes:
(A) No meaning at all.
(B) A single morpheme.
(C) A meaning through its absence.
(D) Two or more morphemes simultaneously.

189. Identify the incorrect pair of grammatical category and its function.
(A) Mood: Indicates the time of an event.
(B) Person: Distinguishes speaker, addressee, and others.
(C) Gender: Classifies nouns (e.g., masculine, feminine, neuter).
(D) Number: Indicates quantity (e.g., singular, plural).

190. The first task in morphological analysis is to:
(A) Propose a theory
(B) Translate the text
(C) Identify recurring forms and meanings
(D) Check the dictionary

191. Consider the following statements about morpho-syntax.
1. It studies the boundary between word formation and sentence formation.
2. The Lexicalist Hypothesis is a major theory within morpho-syntax.
3. Grammatical function changing rules like passive are a key topic.
4. It is solely concerned with the historical development of affixes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(B) 1, 3, and 4 are correct.
(C) 2 and 4 are correct.
(D) All are correct.

192. The verb to enthuse', derived from the noun enthusiasm', is an example of:
(A) Conversion
(B) Clipping
(C) Back-formation
(D) Blending

193. Which of these is an example of secondary derivation?
(A) receive (re- + -ceive)
(B) nationalize (nation + -al + -ize)
(C) happiness (happy + -ness)
(D) sing (base form)

194. The constraints that prevent un-sad' or dis-happy' are related to:
(A) Phonological rules and constraints of the language.
(B) Semantics and lexical properties of the affixes.
(C) Syntactic categories of the base word forms.
(D) Tense and aspect markers of the associated verbs.

195. Which concept best explains why thief' prevents the regular formation of stealer'?
(A) Productivity
(B) Creativity
(C) Blocking
(D) Allomorphy

196. Consider the following statements regarding different models of morphological description.
1. Item and Arrangement treats morphemes as discrete items arranged sequentially.

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176. Arrange the following steps of morphological analysis in the typical chronological order a linguist would take.
1. Propose underlying morphemes.
2. Collect data containing different word forms.
3. Segment words into morphs.
4. State the rules of allomorphy.

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

177. The rule in English that a plural s' is pronounced /ɪz/ after sibilants, /s/ after voiceless non-sibilants, and /z/ elsewhere is a clear example of:
(A) Lexically conditioned allomorphy
(B) Phonologically conditioned allomorphy
(C) Morphologically conditioned allomorphy
(D) Free variation

178. Which statement about sandhi is incorrect?
(A) Sandhi only affects vowels, never consonants.
(B) It refers to sound changes at boundaries.
(C) Internal sandhi occurs within words.
(D) External sandhi occurs between words.

179. What is the process of forming verbalization' from verbalize'?
(A) Inflection
(B) Derivation (Nominalization)
(C) Compounding
(D) Back-formation

180. Reduplication' is a morphological process commonly used to express concepts like:
(A) Negation
(B) Past tense
(C) Plurality, intensity, or repetition
(D) Nominalization

181. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The compound blackboard' is endocentric.
Reason (R) : A blackboard is a type of board, meaning the head of the compound (board') is contained within the word itself and determines its primary meaning and category.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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182. Creativity' and productivity' are related concepts in morphology. Productivity' specifically refers to:
(A) The extent to which a particular morphological process can be used to create new words.
(B) The ability to create poetic and novel metaphors using existing words.
(C) The historical origin and development of a particular affix over time.
(D) The total number of individual words found in a language's dictionary.

183. Which of the following is NOT a grammatical function changing rule?
(A) Causative
(B) Adjectivalization
(C) Passive
(D) Applicative

184. Given below are two statements regarding case markers.
Statement I : Case markers are affixes or adpositions that indicate the grammatical role of a noun phrase.
Statement II : English relies heavily on case markers on nouns to show their function.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

185. The phenomenon where a word's phonological structure and semantic structure suggest different morphological bracketings is known as a:
(A) Blocking effect
(B) Suppletive form

or stem, which can then be inflected for its grammatical role in a sentence. For example, in modern-iz-ation-s', the inflectional plural -s' is last.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

207. Internal sandhi' refers to sound changes that occur:
(A) Within a word, typically at morpheme boundaries.
(B) Only at the beginning of words.
(C) Between two words in a sentence.
(D) As a result of historical language change.

208. A compound like singer-songwriter', where both parts are equally heads, is known as a:
(A) Endocentric compound
(B) Exocentric compound
(C) Reduplicative compound
(D) Copulative compound

209. The creation of the word laser' is an example of:
(A) A blend
(B) An acronym
(C) A clipping
(D) A back-formation

210. The lexicalist hypothesis' is primarily a claim about the autonomy of:
(A) Phonology from morphology.
(B) Semantics from pragmatics.
(C) The lexicon from the syntax.
(D) Morphology from phonology.

211. Match the morphological concept in List-I with its description in List-II.

List I:(Concept)
P. Causative
Q. Passive
R. Nominalization
S. Verbalization

List II:(Description)
1. Process that creates a verb.
2. Process that creates a noun.
3. Rule that promotes an object to subject.
4. Rule that adds an agent to an event.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

212. What is the fundamental difference between a morph and a morpheme?
(A) A morph is the concrete realization, while a morpheme is the abstract unit.
(B) A morph is a specific type of affix, while a morpheme is the root.
(C) A morph is always a free form, while a morpheme is always a bound form.
(D) There is no functional difference; the terms are completely interchangeable.

213. In the word unfriendliness', the root is:
(A) un-
(B) friend
(C) friendly
(D) -ness

214. The grammatical category of person' refers to:
(A) The distinction between speaker, addressee, and third party.
(B) The distinction between singular and plural.
(C) The classification of nouns into gendered classes.
(D) The tense of the verb.

215. Which model of morphology would analyze the Latin word amo' (I love) as a single unit participating in a paradigm with amas' (you love), amat' (he loves), etc.?
(A) Word and Paradigm
(B) Item and Arrangement
(C) Item and Process
(D) Morpho-syntactic

216. Consider the following statements on morphological typology.
1. Conjugation' refers to the inflection of verbs.
2. Declension' refers to the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.
3. Languages like Latin are known for their extensive declension and conjugation systems.

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156. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In the word un-lock-able', the morpheme un-' can be interpreted in two ways.
Reason (R) : This ambiguity, which creates a bracketing paradox, arises because un-' can attach to the verb lock' (unable to be locked) or to the adjective lockable' (not lockable).
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

157. The formation of guesstimate' from guess' and estimate' is an example of:
(A) Blending
(B) Compounding
(C) Clipping
(D) Conversion

158. The process that creates advert' from advertisement' is:
(A) Back-formation
(B) Conversion
(C) Clipping
(D) Acronymy

159. Which of the following is NOT a type of compound?
(A) Suppletive
(B) Endocentric
(C) Exocentric
(D) Copulative

160. The study of the architecture of words and the rules that construct them falls under:
(A) Historical Linguistics
(B) Phonetics
(C) Pragmatics
(D) Morphology

161. Match the term in List-I with the linguistic unit in List-II.
List I:(Term)
P. Smallest unit of sound
Q. Smallest unit of meaning
R. Physical realization of a morpheme
S. Abstract dictionary entry
List II:(Linguistic Unit)
1. Morpheme
2. Lexeme
3. Phoneme
4. Morph
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

162. A morpheme which is represented by a phonologically unrelated form is called:
(A) An allomorph
(B) A suppletive morpheme
(C) A zero morpheme
(D) A portmanteau morpheme

163. The grammatical function changing rule that adds an agent and makes an intransitive verb transitive is a:
(A) Passive
(B) Causative
(C) Reflexive
(D) Applicative

164. Given below are two statements regarding morphological models.
Statement I : The Item and Arrangement' model describes morphology by listing morphemes and the order in which they occur.
Statement II : The Item and Process' model describes morphology by positing rules that modify a base.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

165. In the phrase the king of England's hat', the possessive marker 's' attaches to England' rather than king'. This suggests that the possessive 's' in English is best analyzed as a:
(A) Suffix
(B) Prefix
(C) Free morpheme
(D) Clitic

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and a base is for derivation.
(D) A base is the core, a stem is for prefixes, and a root is for suffixes.

226. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The English word feet' is not formed by adding a suffix to foot'.
Reason (R) : The plural of foot' is formed through a process of internal vowel change (a replacive morpheme), a relic of an older phonological process called umlaut.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

227. What is the most significant difference between prepositions and postpositions?
(A) Their position with respect to the noun phrase they govern.
(B) Their primary meaning and semantic contribution to the noun phrase.
(C) Their specific phonological properties and sound-based constraints.
(D) Their ability to take arguments and participate in case marking systems.

228. In the sentence, I'll do it," the ll part is best described as a:
(A) Suffix
(B) Free morpheme
(C) Infix
(D) Clitic

229. The process of identifying the morphemes in a word like reconstructions' as re-construct-ion-s' is known as:
(A) Morphological segmentation
(B) Morphological synthesis
(C) Etymology
(D) Phonetic transcription

230. The alternation between the forms knife' and knives' involves:
(A) Suffixation only.
(B) Voicing of the final consonant and suffixation.
(C) A morphophonemic process changing both the final consonant and the vowel.
(D) Suppletion.

231. Match the example in List-I with the morphological process in List-II.
List I:(Example)
P. smog
Q. fridge
R. to house (a verb)
S. to televise
List II:(Process)
1. Conversion
2. Back-formation
3. Blending
4. Clipping
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

232. The primary characteristic of a derivational affix is that it:
(A) Always indicates a grammatical feature like tense or number.
(B) Can create a new lexeme, often of a different word class.
(C) Is always a prefix.
(D) Is required by the syntax of the sentence.

233. Which of the following word-pairs illustrates an inflectional process?
(A) legal, legalize
(B) write, written
(C) happy, happiness
(D) teach, teacher

234. In the compound bookshelf', shelf' is considered the head because:
(A) It comes second in the compound.
(B) It is a longer word than book'.
(C) It is a noun.
(D) A bookshelf is a type of shelf.

235. The fact that the adjective-forming suffix -ive' attaches to Latinate bases (e.g., destructive') but

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(B) Tense locates an event in time, while aspect describes the event's internal temporal contour.
(C) Tense is marked on nouns, while aspect is marked on verbs.
(D) Tense is universal, while aspect is specific to a few language families.

268. A verb form in a sentence like I wish I were a millionaire" would be classified under which mood?
(A) Indicative
(B) Subjunctive
(C) Imperative
(D) Interrogative

269. The grammatical category of person' is primarily concerned with:
(A) the roles of speaker, addressee, and others in a speech situation.
(B) the gender of the participants in an event.
(C) the number of participants in an event.
(D) the social status of the speaker and listener.

270. In the sentence She was reading a book," the was reading' portion primarily exemplifies the use of:
(A) present tense and perfective aspect.
(B) future tense and indicative mood.
(C) past tense and progressive aspect.
(D) past tense and imperative mood.

271. What can be inferred from the passage about the morphological realization of these grammatical categories?
(A) Each category is always marked by a separate, distinct affix.
(B) They are primarily expressed through word order rather than morphology.
(C) They apply only to irregular verbs.
(D) They can be combined and expressed simultaneously within a single morpheme.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In addition to verbal categories, morphology also governs categories typically associated with nominals, such as gender, number, and case. Grammatical gender is a system for classifying nouns into classes, like masculine, feminine, or neuter, which often requires agreement from associated words such as adjectives and articles. This grammatical classification may or may not align with the natural gender of the noun's referent. Number is a more universally realized category that reflects the quantity of entities, with the most common distinction being between singular and plural. Case is a crucial grammatical category that marks the syntactic function of a noun or pronoun within a clause. For instance, case markers can identify a noun phrase as the subject (nominative case), direct object (accusative case), or possessor (genitive case). These functions are known as case relations. The morphological affixes used to signal these relations are called case markers. An alternative strategy for expressing these same grammatical functions is the use of adpositions. Adpositions are a class of words that includes prepositions, which are placed before a noun phrase (e.g., in the box'), and postpositions, which are placed after it (e.g., Japanese hako no naka' literally box inside'). The preference for inflectional case marking versus the use of adpositions is a significant typological feature distinguishing different languages.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

272. The passage suggests that grammatical gender is primarily:
(A) a biological classification of nouns.
(B) a way of distinguishing singular from plural nouns.
(C) a system of noun classification that dictates agreement patterns.
(D) a category that is only marked on pronouns.

273. What is the principal function of case marking on a noun?
(A) To indicate its quantity.
(B) To signal its grammatical role in a sentence.
(C) To specify its natural gender.
(D) To show its location in time.

274. A language that places a function word after a noun to indicate location, as in the house behind', would be said to use:
(A) a preposition.
(B) a case marker.
(C) a gender affix.
(D) a postposition.

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248. The compound greenhouse' is endocentric because:
(A) It is a type of house.
(B) It has a green color.
(C) It has an external referent.
(D) It is made of glass.

249. The existence of feet' blocks the formation of foots'. This is an instance of:
(A) Productivity
(B) Blocking
(C) Suppletion
(D) Allomorphy

250. A bracketing paradox' arises when:
(A) Morphological structure and semantic composition are in conflict.
(B) A word contains too many affixes for a single bracket.
(C) An affix can function as either a prefix or a suffix.
(D) A word has no clear root or base for the affixes.

251. The process of forming destruction' from destroy' is called:
(A) Verbalization
(B) Nominalization
(C) Passivization
(D) Causativization

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Morphology, as the study of the internal structure of words, is founded on a set of basic concepts. The most fundamental of these is the morpheme, defined as the smallest abstract unit of meaning or grammatical function in a language. The concrete phonological or orthographic realization of a morpheme is known as a morph. A single morpheme may be realized by different morphs in different phonological contexts; these variants are called allomorphs. For example, the English plural morpheme has the allomorphs /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/. The distribution of these allomorphs is typically subject to phonological conditions. A special case is the zero allomorph, where a grammatical meaning, such as plural in the word sheep', is present but has no overt phonological realization. The concept of a lexeme is crucial for distinguishing an abstract vocabulary item (e.g., the verb GO) from a word, which is a concrete form of a lexeme inflected for specific grammatical categories (e.g., goes', going', went'). Morphology, therefore, investigates how these abstract lexemes are realized as concrete words through the combination of morphemes and their various allomorphic manifestations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

252. Which of the following statements best distinguishes between a morpheme and a morph?
(A) A morpheme is a concrete unit of meaning, whereas a morph is an abstract unit.
(B) A morpheme is an abstract unit of meaning, whereas a morph is its physical realization.
(C) A morpheme is always a free form, whereas a morph is always a bound form.
(D) A morpheme represents lexical meaning, whereas a morph represents grammatical function.

253. According to the passage, the existence of allomorphs like /s/, /z/, and /ɪz/ for the English plural morpheme is primarily governed by:
(A) phonological conditions.
(B) syntactic conditions.
(C) semantic conditions.
(D) lexical conditions.

254. The concept of a zero allomorph' as described in the passage implies that:
(A) a word lacks any grammatical meaning.
(B) a morpheme has been deleted through a phonological process.
(C) a grammatical meaning is present without an overt morph.
(D) a word has no corresponding lexeme.

255. Based on the text, which of the following pairs correctly illustrates the relationship between a lexeme and a word?
(A) Lexeme: quick; Word: quickly
(B) Lexeme: happy; Word: unhappy
(C) Lexeme: plural; Word: -s
(D) Lexeme: RUN; Word: ran'

256. What can be inferred about the scope of morphology from the passage?
(A) It is exclusively concerned with the sounds

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not native Germanic ones (e.g., breakive') is an example of:
(A) A constraint on affix ordering related to the etymology of the base.
(B) A phonological constraint based on the sound pattern of the base.
(C) A bracketing paradox arising from the structure of the word form.
(D) A purely semantic constraint related to the meaning of the affix.

236. Which of the following is correctly pairs a concept with an example?
(A) Blocking: gooder vs. better
(B) Productivity: The non-use of the suffix -th' for new words
(C) Back-formation: smog' from smoke' + fog'
(D) Clipping: went' from go'

237. A causative morpheme on a verb like die' would result in a verb meaning:
(A) to die again
(B) to almost die
(C) to cause to die (i.e., to kill)
(D) one who is dying

238. The lexicalist hypothesis primarily concerns the interface between:
(A) Morphology and phonology
(B) Syntax and semantics
(C) Phonology and phonetics
(D) Morphology and syntax

239. What is the case relation of the boy' in the sentence The boy kicked the ball'?
(A) Agent
(B) Patient/Theme
(C) Instrument
(D) Locative

240. Gender' as a grammatical category is:
(A) A universal property found in every single language across the world.
(B) Solely concerned with the biological sex of the referents being mentioned.
(C) A system for classifying nouns that may or may not correspond to natural sex.
(D) A specific type of verb inflection used to indicate the subject's role.

241. The morpheme -ly' in quickly' is a:
(A) Prefix
(B) Root
(C) Suffix
(D) Infix

242. The core, irreducible, meaning-bearing unit of a word is the:
(A) Stem
(B) Base
(C) Root
(D) Affix

243. In the word pre-registrations', how many morphemes are there?
(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 4
(D) 6

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244. Given below are two statements regarding affixes and clitics.
Statement I : An affix is morphologically dependent.
Statement II : A clitic is phonologically dependent.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

245. The change from break' to broke' is an example of:
(A) Affixation of a past tense morpheme.
(B) Suppletion of a completely new root.
(C) Internal change (a replacive).
(D) Compounding of two separate word forms.

246. Which of the following is NOT a word-formation process?
(A) Derivation
(B) Compounding
(C) Allomorphy
(D) Conversion

247. The word motel' is an example of:
(A) A compound
(B) A blend
(C) A clipping
(D) An acronym

change, as seen in the vowel change from man' to men' for pluralization. A critical distinction in morphological analysis is between affixes and clitics. Both are bound forms, but affixes attach to a stem of a particular word class and are integral to the word's phonology. Clitics, on the other hand, are phonologically dependent but behave syntactically more like independent words. They attach to a host, which can be a word or an entire phrase, and are less selective about the class of their host, such as the English possessive s in the king of England's hat'.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

262. Which of the following best defines a portmanteau morpheme'?
(A) A morpheme with multiple phonological realizations.
(B) A morpheme that is replaced by a completely different form.
(C) An affix that changes the word class of its base.
(D) A single morph that represents a fusion of multiple morphemes.

263. The relationship between the words good' and better' is an example of:
(A) a replacive morpheme.
(B) suppletion.
(C) a portmanteau morpheme.
(D) cliticization.

264. What is the key difference between a replacive morpheme and suppletion?
(A) Replacive morphemes are regular, while suppletion is irregular.
(B) Replacive morphemes affect verbs, while suppletion affects nouns.
(C) Replacive morphemes change a sound within a stem, while suppletion replaces the entire stem.
(D) Replacive morphemes are prefixes, while suppletion involves suffixes.

265. According to the passage, the primary characteristic that distinguishes a clitic from an affix is that a clitic:
(A) is phonologically independent.
(B) always carries lexical meaning.
(C) attaches only to verb stems.
(D) is syntactically independent but phonologically dependent.

266. The possessive s in the phrase the man I saw yesterday's coat' functions as a clitic because:
(A) it attaches to the end of a phrase, not a single word (noun).
(B) it changes the meaning of the word yesterday'.
(C) it is an inflectional marker for case.
(D) it represents a portmanteau of is' and possession.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Grammatical categories are properties of linguistic units that are morphologically marked. Among the most significant categories associated with verbs are tense, aspect, and mood. Tense is a deictic category that grammatically encodes the time of a situation relative to another point in time, usually the moment of speech. Languages commonly mark distinctions such as past, present, and future via verbal inflection. Aspect, while also related to time, is distinct from tense. It refers to the internal temporal structure of an event, specifying how the event unfolds or is viewed in time. For example, aspectual distinctions include whether an action is ongoing (progressive aspect, e.g., is walking'), completed (perfective aspect, e.g., has walked'), or occurs regularly (habitual aspect). Mood (or modality) reflects the speaker's attitude towards the proposition's factuality or reality. The indicative mood is used for statements of fact, the subjunctive mood for hypothetical or non-factual situations (e.g., If I were you...'), and the imperative mood for commands (Walk!'). Another fundamental category, crucial for agreement systems, is person, which distinguishes between the speaker (first person), the addressee (second person), and any other entity (third person). These categories are often fused into single morphemes on the verb, forming the basis of complex conjugation systems.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

267. Which statement accurately differentiates tense from aspect?
(A) Tense refers to event duration, while aspect locates the event on a timeline.

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of a language.
(B) It focuses solely on the arrangement of words in a sentence.
(C) It bridges abstract lexical items and their concrete, inflected forms.
(D) It is limited to the study of irregular word forms.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Morphemes are broadly classified based on their dependency. A free morpheme is one that can stand alone as a word, such as cat' or run'. A bound morpheme, conversely, cannot stand alone and must be attached to another morpheme; examples include prefixes like un-' and suffixes like -ness'. Within the structure of a word, several other distinctions are vital. The root is the irreducible core of a word, carrying its primary lexical content, and it is the element to which all other morphemes are attached (e.g., struct' in construction'). A base is a more general term for any form to which an affix is added. A base can be a simple root (like kind' in kindness') or it can be a more complex form that already contains other affixes (like kindness' in kindness-es'). A stem is a specific type of base, namely the part of a word to which inflectional affixes are attached. For instance, in workers', worker' is the stem to which the inflectional plural suffix -s' is added. Affixes themselves are categorized by their position relative to the base: a prefix attaches to the beginning (re-play'), a suffix attaches to the end (play-er'), and an infix is inserted within the base itself, a process less common in English but found in other languages.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

257. What is the primary distinction between a free morpheme and a bound morpheme?
(A) Free morphemes carry lexical meaning, while bound morphemes carry grammatical meaning.
(B) Free morphemes can function as independent words, while bound morphemes cannot.
(C) Free morphemes are always roots, while bound morphemes are always affixes.
(D) Free morphemes are more common in a language than bound morphemes.

258. In the word decentralization', which part is best identified as the root?
(A) de-
(B) -ize
(C) -ation
(D) central

259. According to the passage, how is a stem' different from a base'?
(A) A stem is a specific type of base to which an inflectional affix is attached.
(B) A stem is any form to which an affix is added, while a base is only for inflectional affixes.
(C) A stem must be a single root, while a base can be complex.
(D) A stem is a free morpheme, while a base can be a bound morpheme.

260. An infix is an affix that is:
(A) placed before the root of a word.
(B) placed after the root of a word.
(C) inserted inside the base of a word.
(D) used to change the word class.

261. Considering the word unfriendliness', what is the base for the suffix -ness'?
(A) unfriendly
(B) friend
(C) un-
(D) friend-ly

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond common affixation, morphology encompasses several specialized and irregular phenomena. A portmanteau morpheme is a single, unsegmentable morph that simultaneously realizes multiple morphemes. A classic example is the French form au' (/o/), which fuses the meanings of the preposition à' (to) and the definite article le' (the). Suppletion describes a situation where one morpheme is entirely replaced by a phonologically unrelated form to express a grammatical contrast, representing the highest degree of irregularity. The relationship between go' and its past tense form went' is a prime example of suppletion, as went' is historically from a different verb. A distinct, though related, phenomenon is the replacive morpheme, which involves the replacement of a phoneme within a stem to signal a grammatical

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275. Based on the text, what is the relationship between case relations' and case markers'?
(A) Case relations are the grammatical functions, and case markers are the morphological forms that express them.
(B) Case relations are the affixes, and case markers are the grammatical functions.
(C) Case relations apply to verbs, while case markers apply to nouns.
(D) They are interchangeable terms for the same concept.

276. What can be inferred about the relationship between inflectional case marking and adpositions?
(A) All languages use both systems equally.
(B) Adpositions are a modern development, while case marking is an older system.
(C) They are functionally alternative strategies for expressing similar grammatical relations.
(D) Case marking is more precise than the use of adpositions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The description of morphological structures is guided by different theoretical models. The Item and Arrangement (IA) model, associated with American structuralism, conceives of words as being constructed by arranging morphemes in a linear sequence. Under this view, morphemes are treated as discrete, static items, and the focus is on their combinatorial possibilities and order. For example, un-happi-ness' is an arrangement of three morphemes. The Item and Process (IP) model offers a different perspective. It describes word structures not as static arrangements but as the result of applying phonological rules or processes to a base form. For instance, the past tense of walk' is formed through a process of adding /-d/', and the plural of man' is formed by a process of vowel replacement'. This model is particularly adept at handling non-concatenative morphology where morphemes are not neatly separable. A third major framework is the Word and Paradigm (WP) model. This model takes the whole word as the basic unit of analysis, rather than the morpheme. It emphasizes the relationships that exist among the inflected forms of a lexeme, which constitute a paradigm (e.g., the set of forms sing, sings, sang, sung, singing'). Morphological rules in this model are seen as functions that map one word in a paradigm to another, rather than as operations that combine morphemes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

277. Which model of morphological description views words primarily as a linear sequence of morphemes?
(A) Item and Arrangement
(B) Item and Process
(C) Word and Paradigm
(D) Lexicalist and Syntax

278. The formation of the plural men' from man' through a vowel change is best described by which model?
(A) Item and Arrangement, because it arranges a new vowel.
(B) Word and Paradigm, because man' and men' are two separate words.
(C) Item and Arrangement, because the morphemes are discrete.
(D) Item and Process, because it involves a rule-based change to the base form.

279. What is the fundamental unit of morphological analysis in the Word and Paradigm model?
(A) The morpheme
(B) The entire word
(C) The affix
(D) The phoneme

280. A key advantage of the Item and Process model over the Item and Arrangement model is its ability to better account for:
(A) simple prefixation and suffixation.
(B) the order of inflectional and derivational affixes.
(C) non-concatenative morphological phenomena like vowel replacement.
(D) compound words made of free morphemes.

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281. The statement morphological rules are functions that relate different words within a lexeme's inflectional set" is most characteristic of which model?
(A) Item and Process
(B) Item and Arrangement
(C) Structuralist Morphology

292. A compound word like scarecrow', which refers to an object and is not a type of crow, is an example of:
(A) an endocentric compound.
(B) a back-formation.
(C) an exocentric compound.
(D) a blend.

293. The creation of the verb to burgle' from the existing noun burglar' is a classic example of:
(A) back-formation.
(B) conversion.
(C) compounding.
(D) clipping.

294. Which process accounts for the use of the word friend' as a verb in the sentence She decided to friend him on social media"?
(A) Blending
(B) Reduplication
(C) Folk etymology
(D) Conversion

295. The word motel' (from motor' + hotel') is a product of which word-formation process?
(A) Acronymy
(B) Blending
(C) Clipping
(D) Compounding

296. The reanalysis of the Old English brydguma' (bride-man') into the modern bridegroom' by associating guma' with groom' is an instance of:
(A) back-formation.
(B) an exocentric compound.
(C) folk etymology.
(D) conversion.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Advanced morphological theory addresses several constraints and interfaces with syntax. Productivity refers to how freely a word-formation rule can be used to generate new words. For example, the suffix -able' is highly productive. Creativity is a related but distinct capacity of speakers to coin novel words. The productivity of a rule is often limited by blocking, a principle where the existence of an established, often irregular, word for a concept prevents the creation of a new, regular form with the same meaning (e.g., went' blocks goed'). Bracketing paradoxes occur when there is a mismatch between a word's morphological structure and its phonological or semantic structure. Furthermore, clear constraints on affix ordering exist; a widely observed tendency is for derivational affixes to appear closer to the root than inflectional affixes. The interface with syntax, or morpho-syntax, is evident in phenomena like nominalization, the creation of nouns from other word classes. The lexicalist hypothesis posits that word-formation processes like nominalization are confined to the lexicon and their internal structure is not accessible to syntactic rules. This contrasts with views where syntax can manipulate parts of words. Finally, some morphological rules are overtly grammatical function changing, directly altering a verb's argument structure. These include causative rules, which add an agent of cause, and passive rules, which promote an object to subject status, demonstrating the deep connection between word structure and sentence structure.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

297. The fact that English speakers use the word children' rather than the regularly formed childs' is an example of:
(A) a bracketing paradox.
(B) a constraint on affix ordering.
(C) low productivity of the plural morpheme.
(D) blocking.

298. A bracketing paradox" is best described as a conflict between:
(A) a word's morphological structure and its semantic or phonological interpretation.
(B) inflectional and derivational affixation.
(C) productivity and creativity in word formation.
(D) the lexicon and the syntactic component of grammar.

299. The lexicalist hypothesis primarily argues that:
(A) syntax has full access to the internal structure of words.
(B) word formation occurs within the lexicon, independent of syntactic rules.
(C) all morphological rules are grammatical function changing.
(D) blocking is the most important constraint

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from an existing one. Derivational processes often change the word's grammatical class (e.g., forming the noun teacher' from the verb teach') and/or significantly modify its meaning (e.g., happy' vs. unhappy'). Derivation is generally less productive and exhibits more irregularities than inflection. Within derivation itself, one can distinguish between primary and secondary derivation. Primary derivation often involves affixes that are not easily segmentable (sometimes bound roots) and may cause substantial phonological changes to the base (e.g., long' to length'). Secondary derivation, on the other hand, typically involves clearly defined prefixes or suffixes that attach transparently to a base with minimal phonological effect and tend to be more productive (e.g., adding -ness' to an adjective).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

287. Which of the following is the primary function of inflectional morphology?
(A) To create new words with new meanings.
(B) To change the grammatical class of a word.
(C) To combine two independent words into a compound.
(D) To produce different forms of the same word to fit a syntactic context.

288. The process of adding -s' to the noun dog' to form dogs' is an example of:
(A) conjugation.
(B) derivation.
(C) declension.
(D) suppletion.

289. Which characteristic is more typical of derivation than inflection?
(A) High productivity and regularity.
(B) The potential to change a word's grammatical class.
(C) Being required by syntactic agreement rules.
(D) Creating different forms of the same lexeme.

290. The relationship between the verb derive' and the noun derivation' more closely illustrates:
(A) inflection because the core meaning is preserved.
(B) secondary derivation because the affix is transparent.
(C) conjugation because a verb is involved.
(D) primary derivation due to the change in the base and non-transparent affix.

291. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the relationship between a word's class and morphological processes?
(A) Derivation often changes a word's class, while inflection never does.
(B) Only inflection can change a word's class.
(C) Both inflection and derivation frequently change a word's class.
(D) A word's class is irrelevant to morphological processes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Languages build their vocabularies through numerous word-formation processes. Compounding is a major process that joins two or more independent words to form a single new word. A key distinction among compounds is between endocentric and exocentric types. An endocentric compound has a semantic head inside it; for instance, a blackboard' is a type of board. An exocentric compound lacks an internal semantic head, with the meaning referring to something external; for example, a redhead' is a person with red hair, not a type of head. Reduplication involves the systematic repetition of all or part of a base, often to express notions like plurality, intensification, or distribution. Another process is back-formation, where a word is created by removing what is perceived to be an affix from an older word (e.g., the verb televise' was formed from television'). Conversion, also known as zero derivation, is the process of assigning an existing word to a new word class without any change in form, such as when the noun google' is used as a verb to google'. More minor processes include clipping, which shortens a longer word (lab' from laboratory'); blending, which merges two words (brunch' from breakfast' and lunch'); and the formation of acronyms from initial letters (NASA'). Folk etymology is a historically motivated process where an unfamiliar form is reanalyzed as one containing more familiar elements, as in the change of cucaracha' to cockroach'.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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(D) Word and Paradigm

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The practice of morphological analysis involves systematic procedures for breaking down words into their constituent parts. The primary step is the identification of morphemes, which is achieved by comparing and contrasting sets of words that are partially similar in sound and meaning. This comparison helps isolate recurring sound-meaning pairings. This process frequently uncovers morphological alternation, a phenomenon where a single morpheme appears in different phonological shapes, known as allomorphs. The principles governing these alternations are described by morphophonemic processes or rules, which specify how the pronunciation of a morpheme changes depending on its phonological or morphological environment. These processes form the interface between morphology and phonology. A widespread type of morphophonemic process is sandhi, a term for phonological adjustments that occur at the boundaries of morphemes or words. Sandhi phenomena are categorized into two main types. Internal sandhi refers to the changes that take place at the boundary between two morphemes within a single word, such as the assimilation of the nasal sound in in-legal' to illegal'. External sandhi, in contrast, applies across word boundaries in connected speech, like the insertion of a /t/ sound between tua' and amiga' in some varieties of Spanish to form tua_t_amiga'.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

282. According to the passage, what is the initial step in conducting a morphological analysis?
(A) Identifying morphemes by comparing partially similar words.
(B) Defining the morphophonemic rules of the language.
(C) Categorizing morphemes into free and bound types.
(D) Distinguishing between internal and external sandhi.

283. Morphophonemic processes are described as rules that:
(A) determine the syntactic function of a morpheme.
(B) govern the phonological variations of a morpheme in different contexts.
(C) create new words from existing ones.
(D) assign meaning to previously meaningless sounds.

284. The change of the prefix in-' to im-' in the word impossible' is an example of:
(A) external sandhi.
(B) internal sandhi.
(C) a zero allomorph.
(D) suppletion.

285. What is the key distinction between internal and external sandhi?
(A) Internal sandhi occurs within words, while external sandhi occurs between words.
(B) Internal sandhi is phonologically conditioned, while external sandhi is morphologically conditioned.
(C) Internal sandhi is optional, while external sandhi is obligatory.
(D) Internal sandhi affects consonants, while external sandhi affects vowels.

286. The study of morphological alternation' is essentially the study of:
(A) how words change their meaning over time.
(B) how different morphemes can be used for the same grammatical function.
(C) how the phonological form of a morpheme varies across environments.
(D) how words are arranged in a sentence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Morphological processes are traditionally divided into two main types: inflection and derivation. Inflection creates different grammatical forms of the same word, or lexeme. These forms express grammatical categories required by syntax, such as tense, aspect, number, or case, but do not change the core lexical meaning or the word class. For example, walk', walks', and walked' are all forms of the same lexeme WALK. The systematic inflection of verbs is called conjugation, while the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is called declension. In stark contrast, derivation is a word-formation process that creates a new lexeme

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on productivity.

300. According to the text, a morphological rule that changes a verb like die' into a form meaning to cause to die' (i.e., to kill') would be classified as a:
(A) passive rule.
(B) causative rule.
(C) nominalization rule.
(D) lexicalist rule.

301. What general principle regarding the sequence of affixes is mentioned in the passage?
(A) Derivational affixes are typically attached to the base before inflectional ones.
(B) Inflectional affixes must always be prefixes.
(C) Only one derivational affix is permitted per word.
(D) Affix ordering is random and varies by speaker.

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52. (C) Repeating all or part of a base to create a new word or inflected form.
Reduplication is a morphological process where all or a portion of a word is repeated to signal a grammatical or semantic change. This method is used in many languages to express concepts such as plurality, intensity, duration, or repetition. While English uses it occasionally for informal or emphatic purposes, many other languages rely on reduplication as a regular and systematic way to mark tense or other essential categories.

53. (D) Back-formation
Back-formation is a word-formation process where a new word is created by removing a perceived affix from an existing word. In the case of edit, the noun editor existed first. Because many English nouns ending in -or or -er have a corresponding verb, speakers subtracted the ending to create the verb edit. This demonstrates how speakers use analogies based on existing morphological patterns to expand the lexicon in unexpected directions.

54. (C) Syntactic inversion
Word formation involves processes that create new lexical items or change their grammatical properties, such as derivation, compounding, and blending. These operations occur at the level of the word. Syntactic inversion, however, is a rule of sentence structure that involves changing the order of words within a phrase or clause, such as moving a verb before a subject. Therefore, it is a syntactic process rather than a morphological word-formation method.

55. (B) A process where the form of a word is altered to make it seem more related to a familiar word.
Folk etymology occurs when speakers reanalyze an unfamiliar or foreign word by changing its form to resemble a more common or familiar word. This process is driven by the human desire to find meaning and logic in language. For example, the word cockroach was adapted from the Spanish cucaracha to match the English words cock and roach. This results in a new form that appears more intuitive to the native speakers.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In complex words containing both types of affixes, derivational markers typically attach to the root before inflectional ones. This happens because derivation creates the specific stem or lexeme required for the sentence. Once the stem is formed, inflectional affixes are added to provide grammatical information like tense or number. This hierarchy explains the consistent ordering of morphemes and ensures that words are properly structured for their syntactic roles in a clause.

57. (A) The degree to which a morphological rule is used to form new words.
Productivity is a measure of how readily a specific morphological rule or affix can be applied to create novel words. A highly productive rule, such as the English plural -s, can be used with almost any new noun. In contrast, non-productive or unproductive rules are limited to a fixed set of existing words and are no longer used by speakers to expand the vocabulary, reflecting the dynamic nature of language systems.

58. (C) The existence of an existing word prevents the creation of a new word by a productive rule.
Blocking is a morphological phenomenon where a potential word is not created because a word with the same meaning already exists in the lexicon. For example, the productive suffix -er is usually used to form agent nouns, but speakers do not say stealer because the word thief already performs that function. This principle prevents unnecessary synonymy and helps maintain the efficiency and clarity of the language's vocabulary structure.

59. (A) A constraint on affix ordering
The contrast between unopenable and its impossible counterpart demonstrates that affixes must be attached in a specific sequence governed by morphological rules. In English, certain prefixes can only attach to bases of a specific category or after certain derivations have occurred. These constraints on affix ordering ensure that the internal structure of the word remains grammatically valid and semantically coherent, preventing the formation of unacceptable or nonsensical linguistic strings.

60. (D) A word's morphological structure seems to conflict with its semantic composition.
A bracketing paradox occurs when the logical semantic interpretation of a word does not

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Grammatical categories like number, case, and gender are typically associated with nouns and indicate quantities, grammatical relationships, or noun classes. Aspect, however, is a category primarily related to verbs. It describes the internal temporal constituency of an action, such as whether it is completed, ongoing, or habitual. Therefore, aspect is not a standard feature used to mark nouns in the grammatical systems of most languages.

10. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Morphological analysis involves distinguishing between different levels of abstraction. A morpheme is the abstract unit of meaning, while a morph is its physical realization. Allomorphs are predictable variant forms of a single morpheme. Finally, a lexeme represents an abstract vocabulary item found in a dictionary. Mapping these concepts correctly allows linguists to describe how meaningful units are organized and expressed within a specific linguistic system.

11. (D) Zero allomorph
A zero allomorph occurs when a grammatical distinction is made without any corresponding change in the phonetic form of the word. In English, the plural of certain nouns like sheep remains identical to the singular form. Although the plural meaning is clearly understood through context or syntax, there is no overt suffix or internal change. This lack of physical realization is theoretically represented as a null marker.

12. (B) Any form to which an affix is added.
In morphology, a base is any linguistic form to which an affix can be attached. This term is broader than a root, as a base can already be morphologically complex. For example, in the word nationalize, the form nation is the root, but national serves as the base for the suffix -ize. Understanding this distinction is crucial for analyzing the sequential layers of word formation.

13. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Clitics and affixes are both bound forms, but they differ in their level of dependency. Clitics are often described as words that lack independent prosodic status, meaning they must lean on a host word for pronunciation. Affixes, conversely, are morphologically dependent and can only attach to specific roots or stems. Both statements accurately reflect the standard linguistic definitions of these bound units and their respective behaviors.

14. (C) It is a phonologically unrelated form that replaces the expected form.
Suppletion is a morphological relationship where one form in a paradigm is replaced by a completely different root that bears no phonological resemblance to the rest of the set. The English verb go uses the form went for its past tense, which originates from a historically different verb. This lack of phonetic similarity distinguishes suppletive forms from regular inflections or irregular internal modifications like ablaut.

15. (A) 1, 2, and 4 are correct.
A root serves as the irreducible core of a word, while a stem is the base specifically used for inflectional additions. In the word unhappy, happy functions as a free root because it can stand alone as an independent word. However, the prefix un- is a bound morpheme, not a root. Understanding these distinctions helps in accurately segmenting words and identifying the functional roles of each component.

16. (B) Suffix
The marker -en found in the word oxen functions as a suffix because it is attached to the end of the root to indicate plurality. This is an irregular pluralization method in English, surviving from an older Germanic inflectional system. Despite its rarity compared to the standard -s suffix, it performs the same grammatical role by marking the noun for the category of number.

17. (A) The choice between allomorphs can be determined by phonological, morphological, or lexical factors.
Allomorphs are variants of a morpheme that appear in specific environments. This variation is often phonologically conditioned, meaning it depends on surrounding sounds. However, it can also be morphologically conditioned, where the choice depends on the specific morpheme attached, or lexically conditioned, where it depends on the specific word itself. These factors provide a systematic explanation for the

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The study of the internal structure of words and the rules of word formation.
Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words. It examines how individual components of meaning, known as morphemes, are combined to create complex linguistic forms. This discipline explores the various rules and processes that govern the creation of new words and the modification of existing ones within a language's grammatical system, distinguishing it from syntax or phonological patterns.

2. (A) Morpheme
A morpheme represents the most fundamental unit in language that carries distinct meaning or grammatical function. It cannot be further subdivided into smaller meaningful parts without losing its essential semantic or functional value. Morphemes serve as the building blocks for word construction, allowing speakers to combine these units into complex structures that convey specific information regarding concepts, relations, tense, number, and other grammatical categories.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A morph is the actual physical or phonetic manifestation of an abstract morpheme in speech or writing. In English, the plural morpheme is realized through various morphs depending on the phonetic environment. Words like cats, dogs, and dishes contain the morphs /s/, /z/, and /iz/ respectively. These variations demonstrate how a single abstract grammatical concept is expressed through concrete, audible forms in different words.

4. (D) believe
The root of a word is the core element that remains after all derivational and inflectional affixes have been removed. In the complex word unbelievably, the prefixes and suffixes like un-, -able, and -ly are added to the central component. The base form believe carries the primary lexical meaning and serves as the foundation for the entire word structure, regardless of subsequent morphological additions or changes.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
English plural markers exhibit different phonological forms based on the final sound of the noun. These variants, known as allomorphs, are determined by the phonetic context through a process called phonological conditioning. Specifically, the choices between the sounds /s/, /z/, and /iz/ are predictable based on whether the preceding consonant is voiced, voiceless, or a sibilant, ensuring the plural morpheme is pronounced smoothly.

6. (B) Free morpheme
A free morpheme is a linguistic unit that carries meaning and can function independently as a complete word within a sentence. Unlike bound morphemes, which must be attached to another form to express meaning, free morphemes do not require additional segments. Common examples include nouns like cat, verbs like run, and adjectives like blue, which provide the essential lexical or functional content of human language.

7. (D) A lexeme is always a single, indivisible morpheme.
A lexeme is an abstract unit of the lexicon that represents a set of related word forms sharing the same basic meaning. While it serves as the dictionary entry for a word, it is not necessarily restricted to a single morpheme. Many lexemes are complex and consist of multiple morphemes combined through derivation or compounding. Thus, the idea that a lexeme must be indivisible is inaccurate.

8. (A) Suffix : -ly in quickly'
An affix is categorized based on its position relative to the root or base of a word. A suffix is specifically an affix that is attached to the end of a base. In the word quickly, the element -ly is added to the adjective quick to form an adverb. This contrasts with prefixes, which appear at the beginning, or infixes, which are inserted within the root.

9. (C) Aspect

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be pronounced in isolation, it must attach to a neighboring host word for phonetic support. Common examples include the contracted forms of auxiliary verbs in English, such as ve for have. Clitics are distinguished from affixes by their lower level of selectivity regarding the host.

27. (D) The speaker's attitude toward the proposition's factuality or likelihood.
Mood is a grammatical category that expresses the speaker's perspective or subjective attitude regarding the reality, necessity, or possibility of an event. It distinguishes between statements of fact, commands, hypothetical situations, or expressions of desire. Examples include the indicative mood for facts, the imperative for orders, and the subjunctive for hypothetical or non-factual conditions, reflecting the communicative intent and certainty of the speaker.

28. (B) To identify recurring partials with constant meaning.
In morphological analysis of an unfamiliar language, the initial step involves comparing different word forms to find repeating segments that correlate with specific meanings or grammatical functions. By identifying these recurring partials, linguists can isolate individual morphs and begin to understand how the language constructs meaning at the word level. This data-driven approach allows for the systematic discovery of the morphemes and rules governing word structure.

29. (C) Internal modification of the root.
The relationship between man and its plural form men is characterized by an internal change in the root vowel rather than the addition of an external suffix. This process, often historically linked to umlaut, represents a non-concatenative way of marking grammatical categories. By altering the phonological shape of the core morpheme itself, the language signals a shift from singular to plural without requiring additional segments.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Word and Paradigm model is highly effective for describing languages with complex inflectional systems where segmenting words into discrete morphemes is difficult or arbitrary. In such languages, grammatical features are often fused into a single form. By organizing whole words into a paradigm, linguists can capture the relationships and patterns between different forms of a lexeme more accurately than by attempting to isolate individual affixes.

31. (A) Morphophonemics
Morphophonemics is the study of the phonological variations that occur when morphemes are combined. It examines how the sounds of a morpheme may change based on the phonetic environment provided by adjacent morphemes. These processes include assimilation, deletion, and insertion, which ensure that words are pronounced according to the phonotactic rules of a language while maintaining the underlying identity of the meaningful units involved in word formation.

32. (B) A morphophonemic process.
When the prefix in- is added to a root beginning with a bilabial consonant like /p/, the nasal sound /n/ often changes to /m/ to match the place of articulation. This change from in-possible to impossible is a classic morphophonemic process. It demonstrates how phonological rules apply at morpheme boundaries to facilitate easier pronunciation, specifically through a type of nasal assimilation across the internal structure of the word.

33. (B) A morphophonemic process.
The transformation of the prefix in- to im- when placed before words starting with bilabial sounds like possible is an example of morphophonemic change. This specific phonetic adjustment, known as assimilation, occurs at the boundary between two morphemes. It highlights the interaction between a language's morphological structure and its phonological rules, where the shape of a morpheme is modified to fit the phonetic requirements of its neighbors.

34. (A) Derivation often changes the word class, while inflection typically does not.
Derivation and inflection are the two primary types of morphological processes. Derivation is used to create new lexemes, often resulting in a change of the word's grammatical category, such as turning a verb into a noun. Inflection, however, produces different grammatical

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forms of the same lexeme to satisfy syntactic requirements, such as marking tense or number, usually without altering the fundamental part of speech of the base.

35. (A) Inflection : legal -> legalize
The conversion of the adjective legal into the verb legalize is an example of derivation, not inflection. Derivation involves the creation of a new lexeme and typically changes the word class of the base form. In contrast, inflection involves adding grammatical markers like plural -s or past tense -ed, which do not create new dictionary entries or change the essential category of the word being modified.

36. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Morphological processes can be classified into several distinct types. Inflection modifies a word for grammatical purposes, such as forming plurals. Derivation creates new lexemes with different meanings or categories. Compounding joins two free morphemes to form a single unit. Suppletion involves the use of phonologically unrelated forms within a paradigm. Correctly identifying these processes allows for a clear understanding of how a language's vocabulary and grammar are structured.

37. (D) Phonological adjustments that occur at word or morpheme boundaries.
Sandhi is a linguistic term used to describe the various phonological changes that take place at the boundaries between morphemes or words. These adjustments occur to facilitate smooth speech and are governed by the phonotactic rules of the language. Sandhi can involve changes in vowels or consonants, such as assimilation, and is categorized into internal sandhi within a word and external sandhi between separate words in a phrase.

38. (C) Internal sandhi occurs within a word (at morpheme boundaries), while external sandhi occurs between words.
Sandhi processes are distinguished by where the phonological change occurs. Internal sandhi happens at the junction of morphemes within a single word, such as when a prefix assimilates to a root. External sandhi, however, occurs at the junction of separate words in a sentence or phrase. Both types represent the speaker's tendency to adjust sounds for ease of articulation when meaningful linguistic units are brought into contact.

39. (B) Conjugation
Conjugation refers to the complete set of inflected forms of a verb. This paradigm includes variations for categories such as tense, aspect, mood, person, and number. By organizing these forms, linguists can describe how a verb changes its shape to agree with its subject and to locate actions within time and reality. In contrast, declension is the term used for the inflection of nouns and other nominal categories.

40. (D) Derivation
The formation of the noun editor from the verb edit is a derivational process. By adding the suffix -or, the grammatical category of the base is changed from a verb to a noun, and a new lexeme with a specific meaning related to the action is created. This highlights the role of derivation in expanding a language's vocabulary by generating related words from a single root across different parts of speech.

41. (C) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
Word-formation involves several productive processes. Back-formation involves creating a simpler word by removing an imagined affix. Conversion changes a word's category without any physical modification. Clipping shortens a longer word for brevity. Folk etymology, however, is often based on popular misconceptions rather than scientific accuracy. Together, these processes illustrate the dynamic and sometimes irregular ways in which new vocabulary is continuously added to a language's lexicon over time.

42. (C) Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.
Declension is the morphological process of inflecting nouns, pronouns, and adjectives to reflect grammatical categories such as number, case, and gender. This process allows these word classes to harmonize with other elements in a sentence, such as verbs or articles. While conjugation applies specifically to the inflectional changes of verbs, declension ensures that nominal elements are correctly marked to indicate their syntactic roles and relationships.

43. (A) The noun run' from the verb to run'.

Conversion, also known as zero derivation, occurs when a word changes its grammatical category without the addition of any prefix or suffix. In the case of run, the same phonetic form can function as either a verb or a noun depending on the syntactic context. This process allows languages to expand their vocabulary efficiently by repurposing existing forms for different functional roles without increasing morphological complexity.

44. (D) Blending
Blending is a word-formation process where parts of two or more words are combined to create a single new term with a combined meaning. The word smog is formed by taking the beginning of smoke and the end of fog. Unlike compounding, where whole words are joined, blending involves merging fragments. This technique is frequently used in modern English to create concise names for new concepts or phenomena.

45. (B) An acronym
An acronym is a type of word formed from the initial letters of a phrase and is pronounced as a single word rather than a sequence of letters. NASA, standing for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is a classic example. This process differs from initialisms, where the individual letters are spoken separately. Acronyms provide a convenient and efficient way to refer to complex organizations or technical terms.

46. (A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
Morphological study relies on key concepts like alternation, which describes variations in morpheme form, and models like Item and Arrangement, which view words as sequences of units. Morphophonemics explains the interaction between sounds and word structure. However, conjugation applies to verbs rather than nouns, and external sandhi refers to changes between words, not within them. Recognizing these distinctions is essential for providing an accurate and systematic morphological description of any language.

47. (D) Verbalization
Verbalization is a specific type of derivation where a new verb is created from another word class, typically a noun or an adjective. By adding affixes like -ize, as in the change from hospital to hospitalize, the base word is transformed to express an action or process related to the original concept. This process is a vital mechanism for developing technical and specialized vocabulary within the verbal system of a language.

48. (A) Nominalization
Nominalization is the derivational process of creating a noun from another part of speech, most commonly a verb or an adjective. For example, adding the suffix -tion to the verb destroy results in the noun destruction. This allows speakers to refer to actions or qualities as abstract entities, which is a common feature of formal and academic writing. It significantly increases the syntactic flexibility and conceptual depth of a language's vocabulary.

49. (B) Endocentric
An endocentric compound is a complex word where one of the component parts, known as the head, determines the primary meaning and grammatical category of the whole. In the word blackboard, the head is board, and a blackboard is a specific type of board. Because the overall meaning is a subcategory of the head's meaning, the semantic center of the compound is located within its own internal structure.

50. (B) An exocentric compound
An exocentric compound is a construction where the overall meaning of the word is not determined by its internal parts. In the word pickpocket, the compound does not refer to a type of pick or a type of pocket, but rather to a person who performs a specific action. Because the head or primary referent is external to the component words themselves, the compound is categorized as exocentric.

51. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The development of the word pea illustrates the process of back-formation through historical reanalysis. Originally, pease was a singular noun, but its final /z/ sound led speakers to mistakenly perceive it as a plural form. Consequently, a new singular form, pea, was created by removing the perceived plural marker. This logical progression from a single form to a reinterpreted plural and finally a new singular demonstrates how linguistic errors can drive word formation.

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phonetic diversity observed in the realization of grammatical units.

18. (B) The internal temporal constituency of an event, such as its duration or completion.
Aspect is a grammatical category that focuses on the temporal structure of an action rather than its location in time. It distinguishes between events that are viewed as a single whole, those that are ongoing, or those that occur repeatedly. Common examples include the perfective aspect, which signals completion, and the progressive aspect, which emphasizes the continuous nature of the activity regardless of the specific tense.

19. (C) The grammatical function of a noun or noun phrase in a clause.
Case is a grammatical category that indicates the relationship of a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence. It marks the role of the noun phrase, such as whether it is the subject performing the action, the direct object receiving it, or a possessor. By using different case forms or endings, languages can signal syntactic functions and semantic roles clearly without relying solely on word order.

20. (A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
Morphological description typically follows three major models. The Item and Arrangement model views words as sequences of discrete morphemes. The Item and Process model treats word formation as applying operations to a base. The Word and Paradigm model focuses on the relationships between whole word forms within a grid. These models provide different theoretical perspectives for analyzing word structure and can sometimes be used in combination.

21. (C) Item and Process
The Item and Process model is particularly effective at describing internal modifications where a word changes form without the addition of discrete affixes. In the case of sing, sang, and sung, the change in the root vowel represents a morphological operation applied to the base. Rather than viewing these as separate segments, this model emphasizes the transformative process that signals changes in tense or grammatical function.

22. (B) Simultaneously represents multiple morphemes.
A portmanteau morpheme occurs when a single morph carries the meaning of two or more distinct morphemes that cannot be segmented into separate parts. For instance, in some languages, a single verb ending might simultaneously indicate the person, number, and tense of the subject. This fusion of grammatical features into a single phonetic unit contrasts with concatenative systems where each feature is represented by its own specific affix.

23. (D) Preposition
A preposition is a functional word that typically precedes a noun phrase to indicate its relationship to another part of the sentence. In the example provided, to establishes the direction or recipient of the action. Prepositions are essential for expressing spatial, temporal, and grammatical relations. Their position before the noun phrase distinguishes them from postpositions, which appear after the noun in certain other languages.

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24. (A) Replaces a segment or segments within a root.
A replacive morpheme is a type of non-concatenative morphological process where a change in a phonological segment within the root signals a grammatical change. This is commonly seen in English irregular nouns and verbs, such as the change from man to men or sing to sang. Instead of adding a prefix or suffix, the internal structure of the base is modified to express features like number or tense.

25. (B) 3, 1, 4, 2
The word decentralization is built by adding affixes to the root center in a specific order. First, the adjectival suffix -al creates central. Then, the verbalizing suffix -ize forms centralize. Next, the nominalizing suffix -ation results in centralization. Finally, the prefix de- is added to create the final complex word. This sequence demonstrates the hierarchical layers of derivation required to move from the root to the final lexeme.

26. (A) A word that is phonologically dependent on an adjacent word.
A clitic is a linguistic element that has the syntactic properties of a word but lacks independent prosodic weight. Because it cannot

align with its structural morphological analysis. This is frequently seen in words where an affix appears to modify the entire compound rather than just the immediate base. For example, unhappier is semantically more happy plus not, but morphologically, the comparative suffix attaches to the adjective unhappy. Resolving these conflicts requires sophisticated models of the morphology-semantics interface.

61. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Word formation encompasses several distinct methods for generating new vocabulary. Clipping involves shortening words for convenience, while blending merges two different words. Back-formation creates a new word by removing a supposed affix, and conversion changes a word's category without any physical modification. Correctly identifying these processes, such as linking phone to clipping and brunch to blending, allows linguists to track the evolution and expansion of a language's lexical resources.

62. (C) Derivation involving a non-productive or irregular process, often with a bound root.
Primary derivation typically involves ancient or irregular processes that are no longer productive in the modern language. These often involve bound roots that cannot stand alone as independent words, such as the root -ceive in receive or perceive. Because these formations are often phonologically opaque and limited to specific historical sets, they contrast with the more regular and transparent processes characteristic of secondary derivation in modern linguistic systems.

63. (D) Word formation processes are part of a lexical component separate from syntax.
The Lexicalist Hypothesis posits that words are formed within a dedicated lexical component of the grammar rather than through syntactic operations. According to this view, the rules governing how morphemes combine into words are distinct from the rules that arrange words into sentences. This separation implies that syntax has limited access to the internal structure of words, treating them as complete units that are inserted into syntactic trees after their formation.

64. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The strong version of the Lexicalist Hypothesis argues that syntactic rules cannot penetrate the internal structure of words. However, certain linguistic phenomena, such as passivization applied to complex verbs, seem to challenge this strict separation. If a syntactic rule must interact with the internal components of a word to function correctly, it suggests that the boundary between morphology and syntax might be more porous than the strong Lexicalist position originally proposed.

65. (B) To alter the argument structure of a verb.
Grammatical function changing rules are morphological processes that modify how a verb interacts with its subject and objects. By adding specific affixes, these rules can increase the number of arguments, as in causative constructions, or reduce them and change their roles, as in passive constructions. This modification of argument structure is a central feature of how languages manage semantic roles and syntactic functions across different sentence types.

66. (A) It promotes the object to the subject position and demotes the original subject.
Passivization is a syntactic and morphological process that reconfigures the relationship between a verb's arguments. It allows the speaker to focus on the recipient of the action by promoting the direct object to the subject position. Meanwhile, the original subject is either removed or placed in a peripheral phrase. This transformation changes the mapping of semantic roles to grammatical functions, providing speakers with different ways to structure information in discourse.

67. (B) to cause someone to X'
Causative morphology is a process that adds an extra participant, the causer, to the event described by the verb. This modification changes the meaning of the base verb to indicate that one person or thing is making another perform an action or enter a state. Many languages use specific affixes to systematically derive these causative forms, thereby increasing the valency of the verb and expanding its grammatical possibilities.

68. (C) Affix

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An affix is a general linguistic term used to describe any bound morpheme that attaches to a root or base to modify its meaning or grammatical function. Affixes are classified by their position, including prefixes at the beginning, suffixes at the end, and infixes within the root. Because it encompasses all these types, the term affix is the most comprehensive category for describing any non-root component involved in morphological processes across languages.

69. (D) Inflectional grammatical categories.
Person, gender, and number are fundamental grammatical categories that are typically expressed through inflectional morphology. These categories provide essential information about the participants in a discourse, their classifications, and their quantities. Inflectional markers for these features are often required by the rules of agreement in a language, ensuring that various elements within a sentence, such as nouns and verbs, remain grammatically consistent with one another.

70. (C) Prepositions
Post-positions and prepositions belong to the same functional category of adpositions. They both serve to indicate the relationship between a noun phrase and other elements in a sentence, such as location or direction. The primary difference is their placement relative to the noun phrase. While English uses prepositions that come before the noun, many other languages use post-positions that follow it, performing an identical grammatical role in the clause structure.

71. (B) Item and Process
The Item and Process model of morphology describes word formation by viewing words as the result of operations applied to a base form. In this framework, the change from sing to sang is seen as a specific past-tense process rather than the addition of a separate morpheme. This approach is particularly useful for explaining non-concatenative changes, such as internal vowel shifts, which are difficult to analyze as simple sequences of discrete units.

72. (D) Syntactic conditioning
The choice between different allomorphs of a morpheme is typically determined by internal linguistic factors. Phonological conditioning depends on the surrounding sounds, while morphological conditioning depends on the specific morpheme it is attached to. Lexical conditioning is determined by the specific word itself. Syntactic conditioning, which involves the arrangement of words in a sentence, is not a standard factor for choosing between allomorphs within the morphological system of a language.

73. (A) Infix
An infix is a type of affix that is inserted directly into the middle of a root or base morpheme. This morphological process is common in many languages, such as Tagalog, where it is used to mark tense or other grammatical features. Unlike prefixes and suffixes, which are added to the boundaries of a word, infixes disrupt the internal continuity of the root to add meaning or change the word's category.

74. (C) Suppletion
The relationship between go and its past tense went is an example of suppletion because the two forms are derived from historically different roots and share no phonological similarity. In a suppletive paradigm, a word that would normally be formed through regular inflection is instead replaced by an entirely different word. This phenomenon represents an extreme case of irregularity where the standard rules of word formation are bypassed in favor of a unique form.

75. (A) Morphophonemics
Morphophonemics is the linguistic subfield that explores how morphological and phonological rules interact. It specifically analyzes how the sounds within a morpheme change when it is combined with other morphemes. These variations, such as the different pronunciations of the plural suffix in English, are governed by rules that take both the morphological structure and the phonetic environment into account, ensuring that words are both meaningful and easy to pronounce correctly.

76. (B) 2, 3, 1
In most languages, the internal structure of complex words follows a specific hierarchical order. The root, which carries the core meaning, is placed at the center. Derivational suffixes are typically attached next to the root to create a new stem or category. Finally, inflectional suffixes

are added to the outside to provide grammatical information required by the syntax. This sequential arrangement ensures that the word is properly built before being used in a sentence.

77. (B) Singer-songwriter
A copulative compound is a type of complex word where each of the component parts contributes equally to the overall meaning. In the case of singer-songwriter, the person referred to is simultaneously a singer and a songwriter. Neither element acts as a subordinate modifier of the other; instead, they function as coordinate heads. This structure distinguishes copulative compounds from endocentric ones, where one part acts as the primary head.

78. (C) Back-formation
The verb burgle was created through back-formation from the noun burglar. Speakers mistakenly assumed that burglar consisted of a root and an agentive suffix like -ar. By removing this perceived ending, they generated a new verb to describe the action performed by the person. This process highlights how language users often reanalyze the internal structure of words based on existing patterns, leading to the creation of new lexical items through subtraction.

79. (D) Blocking
Blocking is a principle that prevents the formation of a new word if a word with the same meaning already exists. While the suffix -ify is productive, its application to the adjective good is blocked because the language already possesses suitable alternatives or the resulting form is deemed unacceptable. This constraint helps maintain lexical economy by preventing the proliferation of synonymous forms that would otherwise be generated by the regular and productive rules of morphology.

80. (A) Item and Arrangement
The Item and Arrangement model is ideal for analyzing words like unhappiness because it views word structure as a linear sequence of discrete morphemes. In this approach, the word is segmented into the prefix un-, the root happy, and the suffix -ness. Each component is treated as a separate item that is arranged according to specific rules. This model emphasizes the concatenative nature of word formation, where morphemes are linked together like beads on a string.

81. (A) 2 and 3 are correct.
Nominalization is the process of creating a noun from another word class, particularly verbs or adjectives. This transformation allows speakers to treat actions or qualities as entities, as seen in the word destruction derived from destroy. While it often involves suffixes, it can also occur through other means. The correct identification of these examples and the general nature of the process are fundamental for understanding how information is packaged and shifted across different grammatical categories.

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82. (A) The relationship of a noun phrase to the verb or other elements in the clause.
Case markers are essential morphological tools used to signal the syntactic role of a noun within a sentence. They indicate whether a noun phrase is the subject, object, or possessor, thereby clarifying the relationships between various components of the clause. By explicitly marking these functions, languages with rich case systems can often afford greater flexibility in word order while still ensuring that the meaning and grammatical structure remain transparent to the listener.

83. (B) -s
In the complex word misunderstandings, several morphemes contribute to the final form. The prefix mis- and the suffix -ing are derivational, as they contribute to the word's lexical meaning and category. The final -s, however, is an inflectional morpheme. Its sole function is to mark the noun for plurality, satisfying a grammatical requirement without changing the word's essential identity or part of speech, which is a key characteristic of all inflectional markers.

84. (C) Morphology
Morphology is the branch of linguistics dedicated to the study of word form and structure. It uses the morpheme as the primary unit of analysis to understand how words are built and how they relate to one another within a language. By examining both inflectional and derivational processes, morphology provides a systematic account of the rules that govern the creation and

modification of words, bridging the gap between sounds and complex syntactic structures.

85. (D) A morpheme and a syllable are the same concept.
It is incorrect to equate a morpheme with a syllable, as they belong to different levels of linguistic analysis. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning, whereas a syllable is a unit of sound organization. A single morpheme may consist of multiple syllables, such as banana, or a single syllable may contain multiple morphemes, such as cats. Distinguishing between these units is vital for accurate phonological and morphological analysis.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The word children contains a root morpheme child and a suffix -ren that indicates plurality. This suffix is a remnant of an ancient pluralization system that is no longer productive in modern English. Both the assertion and the reason accurately describe the morphological composition and historical context of the word. Identifying these irregular forms provides insight into the evolution of a language's grammatical markers and the preservation of older morphological structures.

87. (B) bio' in biology
A bound root is a morpheme that carries significant lexical meaning but cannot stand alone as an independent word. The element bio- in biology is a clear example, as it provides the core meaning of life but must always be attached to another morpheme, such as -logy. This distinguishes it from free roots like happy or act, which can function as words on their own without requiring additional bound elements to be meaningful.

88. (D) A root plus any derivational affixes.
In morphology, a stem is the base form to which inflectional affixes are attached. It is created by taking a root and adding any necessary derivational affixes. For example, in the word nationalized, nation is the root, and nationalize is the stem that receives the past-tense inflection. This distinction allows linguists to analyze the sequence of word formation, separating the creation of new lexemes from the subsequent marking of grammatical features.

89. (A) It relates the time of an event to the time of speaking.
Tense is considered a deictic category because its interpretation depends on a reference point, which is typically the moment of speaking. It functions like a temporal pointer, locating an action in the past, present, or future relative to that point. By using tense markers, speakers can ground events in time, providing a clear framework for understanding when an action occurred in relation to the current communicative exchange between the participants.

90. (C) Ergative-Absolutive
An ergative-absolutive system is a type of morphosyntactic alignment where the subject of an intransitive verb and the direct object of a transitive verb are marked with the same case, known as the absolutive. The subject of a transitive verb, however, receives a different marking, called the ergative case. This contrast with nominative-accusative systems demonstrates the diverse ways that languages can organize and signal the grammatical roles of participants within a clause.

91. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Morphological variations can be categorized into distinct types such as zero allomorphs, where no physical change occurs, and portmanteau morphemes, where multiple meanings are fused. Replacive morphemes involve internal sound changes, while suppletive morphemes use entirely different roots. Matching these concepts with examples like sheep, the French contraction au, vowel shifts in sing, and the go/went relationship provides a comprehensive overview of how languages express grammatical information through diverse and complex forms.

92. (C) The phenomenon where a morpheme exhibits variation in its phonological form.
Morphological alternation refers to the different physical shapes or sounds that a single morpheme can take in different linguistic contexts. These variants are called allomorphs. Alternation is often systematic and determined by the surrounding phonetic environment, ensuring that morphemes adapt to the sounds around them for easier pronunciation. This concept is central to

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understanding the fluid yet rule-governed nature of word structure and the interaction between a language's morphology and phonology.

93. (B) Phonological conditioning
The choice between the plural allomorphs /s/ and /z/ in English is a classic example of phonological conditioning. The pronunciation of the suffix is determined by the final sound of the preceding noun. If the noun ends in a voiceless consonant, the voiceless allomorph /s/ is used; if it ends in a voiced sound, the voiced allomorph /z/ is used. This rule ensures phonetic harmony and ease of articulation when combining morphemes.

94. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Derivation is often less productive and more irregular than inflection, which tends to be highly systematic and universally applicable across word classes. Furthermore, inflectional affixes generally appear at the outermost edges of a word, effectively closing it off to any further derivational additions. This structural hierarchy ensures that the core meaning and category of a word are established through derivation before the final grammatical markers are added for syntactic use.

95. (C) Morphological analysis or segmentation
Morphological analysis, also known as segmentation, is the systematic process of breaking down a word into its component morphemes. By identifying the boundaries between roots and affixes, linguists can determine the internal structure of words and the rules governing their formation. This technique is essential for describing the grammar of a language and for understanding how complex meanings are constructed from smaller, recurring units of significant sound and meaning across the lexicon.

96. (A) 1. Clipping, 2. Blending, 3. Conversion, 4. Back-formation
New words are created through various productive processes such as clipping, where words are shortened, and blending, which involves merging parts of different words. Conversion allows a word to change its grammatical category without any physical modification, while back-formation involves creating a simpler word by removing a perceived affix. Correctly identifying these four processes in sequence provides a clear picture of the diverse strategies used to expand a language's vocabulary and adapt to new concepts.

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97. (D) To document the rules governing how words are combined into sentences.
The primary focus of morphology is the internal structure of words and the relationships between them. While it seeks to explain word-formation productivity and the link between form and meaning, the study of how words are arranged into sentences is the domain of syntax. Distinguishing between these two fields is fundamental, as morphology deals with units at the word level, whereas syntax focuses on larger structural combinations like phrases and clauses.

98. (A) Abso-freaking-lutely (in some analyses)
An infix is a morpheme that is inserted into the middle of another morpheme or base. While true infixes are rare in standard English, the insertion of expletives into long words, as seen in the word abso-freaking-lutely, is often cited as a marginal example of this process. It demonstrates how speakers can disrupt the internal continuity of a word to add emphasis or expressive meaning, following specific rhythmic and phonological patterns within the language.

99. (B) A replacive morpheme (umlaut).
The change from foot to feet is an example of an internal modification known as a replacive morpheme. This process involves altering the root vowel to signal a change in grammatical category, such as moving from singular to plural. Historically, this specific change resulted from a phonological process called umlaut. It represents a non-concatenative way of marking number, where the internal structure of the morpheme itself is modified instead of adding a separate prefix or suffix.

100. (C) American Structuralism
The Item and Arrangement model is a theoretical framework strongly associated with the school of American Structuralism. This model emphasizes the segmentation of words into discrete morphemes and focuses on the rules for their sequential arrangement. By treating morphemes as stable, minimal units that are concatenated according to specific patterns, structuralist linguists sought to provide a rigorous and

productive because it can be used to form new nouns from almost any adjective. In contrast, the suffix -th is considered unproductive because it is restricted to a small, fixed set of older words and is no longer used for new formations. This demonstrates how word-formation rules can vary in their current utility.

132. (C) Highbrow
An exocentric compound is one whose meaning is not derived directly from its component parts. The word highbrow refers to an intellectual person, but a highbrow is not a type of brow nor is it literally high. Because the primary referent of the compound lies outside the literal meanings of its constituent words, it is classified as exocentric. This contrasts with endocentric compounds where the whole word is a subcategory of its internal head.

133. (D) Reduplication
Reduplication is a morphological process that involves repeating all or part of a word's base to create a new form or to signal a grammatical change. This process is used across many languages for various functions, such as indicating plurality, increasing intensity, or showing that an action is repeated or ongoing. While less frequent in formal English, reduplication is a systematic and highly productive feature in many other language families throughout the world.

134. (C) They are required by syntactic rules.
Inflectional morphemes are primarily used to satisfy the requirements of a language's syntax. They mark properties like tense, number, and case that are necessary for sentences to be grammatically correct. Unlike derivational morphemes, they typically do not change the word class and are added after all derivational processes are complete. This makes inflectional markers highly systematic and predictable, as they ensure that words agree with one another within the broader structure of the clause.

135. (B) kind, kindness
A derivational relationship exists when a new word is created from an existing one, often with a change in meaning or grammatical category. Turning the adjective kind into the noun kindness by adding the suffix -ness is a clear example of derivation. This process allows for the expansion of the vocabulary by generating related words across different parts of speech, distinguishing it from inflection, which merely creates different grammatical versions of the same original word.

136. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Morphological relationships can be categorized into four major types. Inflection modifies a word for grammar, derivation creates new lexemes, suppletion replaces forms with unrelated roots, and compounding joins free morphemes. Matching these with examples like book/books, nation/nationalize, bad/worse, and overtake provides a clear overview of these fundamental processes. Understanding these distinctions is essential for accurately describing how words are structured and how they relate to one another within the linguistic system of a language.

137. (A) Assimilation
Assimilation is a morphophonemic process where one sound changes to become more like a neighboring sound. In the case of prefixes like in-, the final consonant often changes to match the first consonant of the root, as seen in words like irregular or illegal. This adjustment facilitates smoother pronunciation by reducing the articulatory effort required to move between different sounds. It is a common feature at morpheme boundaries in many languages with complex morphological systems.

138. (C) The concrete phonetic realization of a morpheme.
A morph is the actual physical or phonetic form that a morpheme takes when it is used in speech or writing. While a morpheme is an abstract unit of meaning, the morph is its concrete manifestation. A single morpheme may be realized by different morphs, known as allomorphs, depending on the linguistic environment. Distinguishing between the abstract unit and its physical realization is a fundamental step in conducting a rigorous and accurate morphological analysis.

139. (A) An irregular plural formation (umlaut/replacive)
The plural mice is formed through an internal vowel change in the word mouse, rather than the addition of the standard -s suffix. This process, historically known as umlaut, involves replacing one sound segment with another to signal a change

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followed by the past participle of the main verb. This grammatical arrangement shifts the focus of the sentence from the performer of the action to the recipient. By changing the verb form and rearranging the subject and object roles, the passive allows for greater flexibility in how information is structured and presented within a narrative or a single clause.

109. (B) The ability of speakers to understand and create new words based on existing rules.
Creativity in morphology refers to the inherent capacity of language users to generate and comprehend novel words by applying established word-formation rules. This enables speakers to adapt their vocabulary to new situations, technologies, or ideas. While some new words follow highly productive patterns, others may involve more unique or analogical formations. This dynamic aspect of human language ensures that the lexicon remains flexible and capable of meeting the ever-changing communicative needs of the community.

110. (C) White House (in the sense of the building).
An endocentric compound is one where the meaning of the entire word is a subcategory of the meaning of its head. In the case of White House, the term refers to a specific type of house that is characterized by its white color. Because the semantic core of the compound is found within its own component parts, specifically the word house, it is classified as endocentric, distinguishing it from exocentric compounds with external referents.

111. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Morphological theory includes several key concepts that describe how words are formed and constrained. Productivity measures the use of rules, while blocking prevents synonymy through existing words. Bracketing paradoxes highlight conflicts between structure and meaning, and folk etymology involves reanalyzing words based on false analogies. Matching these definitions with their respective terms provides a structural framework for understanding the diverse and sometimes conflicting forces that shape the development and use of a language's vocabulary system.

112. (A) Root
A root is a structural component of a word, representing the irreducible core that carries its primary lexical meaning. In contrast, tense, number, and case are grammatical categories. These categories provide information about time, quantity, and syntactic relationships, often through the use of inflectional markers. While a root is a physical part of the word, a grammatical category is a conceptual framework that the language uses to organize and express specific types of information.

113. (B) Comes after the noun phrase it modifies.
A post-position is a functional word that performs the same role as a preposition but is placed after the noun phrase it governs. This word order is common in many languages, such as Japanese or Hindi. Post-positions indicate relationships like location, direction, or time. The distinction between prepositions and post-positions is purely a matter of syntactic placement, as both categories serve the same essential purpose of linking noun phrases to the broader sentence structure.

114. (A) Non-concatenative and highly inflectional systems.
The Word and Paradigm model is particularly well-suited for describing languages with complex, non-linear inflectional systems where words cannot be easily segmented into discrete morphemes. Instead of focusing on individual affixes, this model emphasizes the relationships between fully formed words within a grid or paradigm. This approach captures the systematic variations and dependencies found in highly fusional languages more effectively than models that rely on the sequential arrangement of independent meaning-bearing units.

115. (A) Morphophonemic process known as ablaut.
The internal vowel change seen in the verb sing, sang, sung is a morphophonemic process known as ablaut. This systematic modification of the root vowel signals changes in tense or aspect. Ablaut is a non-concatenative morphological strategy that is common in Germanic languages. It demonstrates how a language can express grammatical information through the internal transformation of a morpheme rather than by adding external prefixes or suffixes to the base or root.

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promotes the patient or theme to the subject position and demotes the original agent. This transformation allows speakers to alter the focus of a sentence without changing the underlying meaning of the action. It is a vital mechanism for managing discourse and emphasizing different aspects of a verbal event within a clause.

148. (B) Syntactic rules operating on the internal structure of derived words.
The Lexicalist Hypothesis argues that words are formed in a separate lexical component and are inserted into syntactic structures as complete units. A strong version of this theory claims that syntax cannot access or manipulate the internal morphological components of these words. Therefore, it would argue against any syntactic rules that require knowledge of how a word was built. This separation maintains the autonomy of the lexicon and ensures that words are treated as indivisible atoms by syntax.

149. (C) Blending
The word motel is formed through blending, a process where parts of two different words, motor and hotel, are combined into a single new term. Blends differ from compounds because they involve the fusion of word fragments rather than joining two whole words. This creative word-formation strategy allows for the concise naming of new hybrid concepts and technologies, and it is a common way for languages to innovate and expand their vocabulary in modern contexts.

150. (D) Lexical blocking (synonymy blocking)
Lexical blocking occurs when a potential word is not formed because a synonym already exists in the language. In the case of stealer, the presence of the word thief in the lexicon prevents the regular application of the productive -er suffix. This principle ensures lexical economy by preventing the creation of redundant terms. It highlights how the existing vocabulary can constrain the productivity of morphological rules, as speakers prefer established words over newly generated but synonymous forms.

151. (A) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
The complex word antidisestablishmentarianisms is built through a sequence of morphological additions. Starting with establish, the suffix -ment is added. Then, the prefix dis- creates disestablishment. Subsequent additions include -arian, the prefix anti-, and finally the suffix -ism and the plural -s. This intricate structure illustrates how multiple layers of derivation and inflection are organized hierarchically to create a word with a very specific and complex meaning while following strict rules of affix ordering.

152. (C) It is the part of a word that is left after all affixes have been removed.
A root is the core component of a word that carries its primary lexical meaning. It is the irreducible foundation that remains once all derivational and inflectional affixes are stripped away. While some roots can stand alone as independent words, others are bound and must always appear with an affix. Identifying the root is a fundamental step in morphological analysis, as it reveals the essential semantic origin and basis for all subsequent word-formation processes.

153. (B) How the action of the verb is distributed over time (e.g., completed, ongoing).
Aspect is a grammatical category that describes the internal temporal structure of an action or state. Unlike tense, which locates an event in time, aspect indicates whether the action is viewed as a completed whole, an ongoing process, or a repeated occurrence. Common types include perfective and imperfective aspects. By using aspectual markers, speakers can provide more nuanced information about the nature of an event and how it unfolds within the time frame established by tense.

154. (D) A polysynthetic language
Polysynthetic languages are characterized by extremely complex morphological structures where a single word can contain many morphemes and represent an entire sentence. These languages often use extensive affixation and compounding, including case markers and agreement features, to express relationships that would require multiple separate words in other languages. This high degree of morphological synthesis allows for a vast amount of information to be encoded within individual lexical units, demonstrating the remarkable diversity of human linguistic systems.

155. (A) Their position relative to the root or base

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rules. These forms demonstrate how speakers' perceptions of linguistic history and prestige can influence the morphological development of certain words.

124. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Inflectional morphology is deeply relevant to syntax because it provides necessary markers for agreement and case, ensuring sentences are grammatically well-formed. Derivational morphology, while creating new lexemes, is also relevant to syntax because the resulting word class determines where the word can appear in a sentence. Therefore, both types of morphology interact with syntactic rules, though in different ways, highlighting the integrated nature of word structure and sentence formation in linguistic theory.

125. (B) Whether the inflection applies to verbs or nouns/adjectives.
The distinction between conjugation and declension is based on the grammatical category of the word being inflected. Conjugation refers specifically to the paradigm of forms for a verb, covering categories like tense, aspect, and mood. Declension, conversely, refers to the inflectional patterns of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, involving features like number, case, and gender. This terminology allows linguists to categorize and describe the systematic morphological changes across different parts of speech accurately.

126. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The word dis establishmentarianism is constructed through a precise sequence of derivational additions. Starting with the root establish, the suffix -ment creates the noun establishment. Then, the prefix dis- is added to form disestablishment. Next, the suffix -arian results in dis establishmentarian, and finally, -ism creates the complex abstract noun. This hierarchical layering demonstrates how multiple affixes are progressively attached to a root to build increasingly complex meanings while following strict rules of morphological ordering.

127. (D) Grammatical relation in a sentence.
A case marker is a morphological unit that indicates the syntactic function of a noun or noun phrase within a clause. It signals whether the noun is acting as the subject, direct object, indirect object, or possessor. By clearly marking these grammatical relations, case systems provide a systematic way for languages to express complex interactions between participants, allowing for variations in word order without sacrificing the clarity of the overall structural and semantic meaning.

128. (A) sing, singer
The relationship between sing and singer is derivational rather than inflectional. Derivation involves creating a new lexeme with a different meaning and often a different word class, in this case turning a verb into a noun. Inflectional relationships, such as dog and dogs or walk and walked, involve creating different grammatical forms of the same word. Recognizing this distinction is key to understanding how the lexicon grows and how grammar marks essential features.

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129. (B) A bound root or cranberry morpheme.
A cranberry morpheme is a type of bound morpheme that has no independent meaning and only appears in a single specific word. In the word cranberry, the element cran- is unique and cannot be found in other combinations, unlike the morpheme berry. These morphemes are often historical remnants that have lost their original semantic value but remain as fossilized parts of the word's structure, presenting an interesting challenge for systematic morphological analysis.

130. (B) A clitic that attaches to the end of a noun phrase.
The English possessive marker -'s is analyzed as a clitic because it attaches to the end of an entire noun phrase rather than just a single noun. For example, in the king of England's hat, the marker appears on England despite the fact that the hat belongs to the king. This behavior demonstrates that the possessive is a syntactically independent unit that is phonologically dependent on its host, distinguishing it from standard inflectional suffixes.

131. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Productivity in morphology is a gradient concept, with some rules being highly used and others becoming obsolete. The suffix -ness remains very

116. (A) 1. Clipping, 2. Conversion, 3. Acronym, 4. Back-formation, 5. Analogy
Word formation involves diverse processes such as clipping for shortening, conversion for category change, and acronymy for initial letters. Back-formation subtracts perceived affixes, while analogy creates new words based on existing patterns. Correctly identifying these processes across different examples provides a comprehensive understanding of how the lexicon expands. This variety of strategies reflects the dynamic nature of language, where speakers continuously adapt and innovate to create new terms that are both functional and meaningful.

117. (D) Morpho-syntax
Morpho-syntax is the study of the interface between word structure and sentence structure. It examines how morphological features, such as case and agreement markers, are used to signal syntactic relationships within a clause. By exploring how words are formed to fit into specific syntactic roles, morpho-syntax provides a bridge between the internal composition of words and the broader rules that govern the arrangement of those words into coherent and grammatically correct phrases and sentences.

118. (C) A grammatical function changing rule
Grammatical function changing rules are morphological operations that alter the mapping between semantic roles and syntactic positions. A passive morpheme, for example, promotes the direct object to the subject position while demoting the original subject. This modification changes the verb's argument structure and its interaction with the rest of the sentence. These rules are crucial for managing information flow and emphasizing different participants in a discourse through the systematic modification of verbal forms.

119. (B) Blocking
Blocking is a principle that prevents the creation of a new word if an existing word with the same meaning is already present in the lexicon. This explains why certain potential words, such as arrivement or judgation, are not used, as the established forms arrival and judgment already serve those specific functions. By avoiding the proliferation of unnecessary synonyms, blocking helps maintain the efficiency and stability of a language's vocabulary through the use of established lexical items.

120. (D) un-' seems to attach to happier', but semantically it negates happy'.
The word unhappier presents a bracketing paradox because its structural and semantic organizations are in conflict. Morphologically, the comparative suffix -er typically attaches to two-syllable adjectives like unhappy. However, semantically, the word is interpreted as more plus not plus happy, suggesting that the comparative modifies the basic quality before negation. This mismatch highlights the complex interaction between word formation and meaning, requiring sophisticated linguistic models to accurately represent how such words are processed.

121. (C) 1 and 4 are correct.
In compounding, the head is the component that determines the word's category and primary meaning. Endocentric compounds have an internal head, meaning the entire word is a type of its head. For instance, a greenhouse is a type of house, making it endocentric. Understanding these principles is essential for analyzing how complex words are semantically organized and how their grammatical properties are inherited from their constituent parts, specifically the dominant head morpheme.

122. (C) Affixes are phonologically dependent and selective about their host, while clitics are less selective.
Both affixes and clitics are bound forms that cannot be pronounced in isolation. However, they differ in their level of selectivity and attachment rules. Affixes are highly selective and must attach to specific types of roots or stems to form a word. Clitics, while prosodically dependent on a host word, are generally less selective and can attach to various parts of speech within a phrase, often serving a more independent syntactic role.

123. (A) Folk etymology based on Latin patterns
The use of plural forms like cacti and octopi is often an example of folk etymology or hypercorrection. Speakers apply Latin-style pluralization to these words based on the mistaken assumption that they all follow the same declension pattern. In reality, while cactus is Latin, octopus is of Greek origin and should technically follow different

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in number. Because it does not follow the regular rules of English pluralization, it is classified as an irregular or replacive morphological process. Such forms often survive from older stages of the language's development.

140. (D) Modifications that occur between words in a phrase or sentence.
External sandhi refers to the phonological adjustments that occur across word boundaries within a phrase or sentence. When words are brought together in continuous speech, the final sound of one word and the initial sound of the next may influence each other to make pronunciation smoother. This process is distinct from internal sandhi, which occurs within a single word. Both types of sandhi are governed by the phonotactic rules and rhythmic patterns of the language.

141. (A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
In morphological theory, a lexeme is the abstract dictionary unit representing a set of related word forms. A word is the concrete manifestation used in communication. For example, run, runs, ran, and running are distinct words but belong to the same lexeme. Understanding these concepts is essential for analyzing the lexicon and the various forms a single word can take. This distinction helps linguists organize vocabulary and describe how grammatical information is marked across different word forms.

142. (C) Third person, singular, present tense
The suffix -s in the English word walks is an inflectional morpheme that simultaneously signals three distinct grammatical categories. It indicates that the subject is in the third person, that there is only one subject, and that the action is occurring in the present tense. This fusion of multiple features into a single marker is a common feature of inflectional systems, providing a concise way to satisfy multiple syntactic requirements within a single morphological unit.

143. (D) A grammatical distinction is made without any overt phonetic change.
A zero allomorph is postulated when a language makes a grammatical distinction, such as a change in number or tense, without any corresponding change in the word's physical form. For example, the plural of sheep is sheep. Although there is no audible suffix, the plural meaning is clearly present. Using the concept of a zero allomorph allows linguists to maintain a systematic description of the grammar by accounting for these invisible but functionally real markers.

144. (B) Analyzing mice' as the result of applying a pluralization process' to mouse'.
The Item and Process model describes morphology by viewing words as the product of operations applied to a base form. In the case of mice, this model posits a specific pluralization process that modifies the internal vowel of mouse. This differs from models that seek to isolate discrete morphemic segments. By focusing on the transformative action itself, the model provides an effective way to handle non-concatenative morphological changes like internal vowel shifts and other irregular modifications.

145. (B) Derivation
Nominalization is a derivational process that creates a noun from another word class, such as a verb or an adjective. By adding specific suffixes like -tion or -ness, the base word is transformed into a new lexeme that functions as a noun. This process is essential for expanding the lexicon and allowing speakers to refer to actions or properties as abstract entities. It is a fundamental tool for increasing the conceptual and syntactic complexity of a language.

146. (B) 3 and 5 are correct.
Morphological structure follows specific ordering rules where derivational affixes are generally attached to the base before inflectional ones. This ensures that a new lexeme or category is established before grammatical markers like tense or pluralization are added. In the word modernizations, the derivational suffixes -ize and -ation are added first to build the stem, and the inflectional plural -s is the final marker attached. This hierarchy is a consistent feature of most morphological systems.

147. (A) Changes how semantic roles are mapped onto grammatical functions.
Passive rules are categorized as grammatical function changing because they reconfigure the relationship between a verb's participants and their syntactic roles. Specifically, the passive

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objective account of word structure, laying the foundation for many modern approaches to morphological analysis.

101. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Systematic morphological analysis begins with grouping words that share semantic and phonetic similarities. Once recurring segments are identified, the linguist isolates the minimal units, or morphs. The next step is to determine if these morphs are allomorphs of the same underlying morpheme. Finally, rules are formulated to describe the specific conditions that trigger the appearance of each allomorph. This logical sequence ensures a thorough and accurate description of the language's morphological system.

102. (B) Blending
Blending is a word-formation process where fragments of two or more words are fused to create a new lexical item. The word brunch is a classic example, combining the beginning of breakfast with the end of lunch. This process differs from compounding, as the constituent parts are reduced rather than kept whole. Blending is a creative and efficient way for speakers to name new hybrid concepts by merging existing vocabulary into a single unit.

103. (B) An acronym
An acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of a phrase and is pronounced as a single phonetic unit. The word radar, which stands for radio detection and ranging, exemplifies this process. Acronyms serve as efficient shorthand for complex technical terms or organizations. Unlike initialisms, where each letter is pronounced individually, acronyms become fully integrated into the language as independent words, often losing their connection to the original multi-word source phrase.

104. (D) Bound roots and phonological changes to the root.
Primary derivation is often characterized by older, less productive processes that frequently involve bound roots and significant phonological modifications. Because these formations are historical relics, they are often less transparent to modern speakers than secondary derivations. These processes highlight the complex evolution of word formation, where ancient patterns continue to shape the lexicon through irregular and non-productive rules that contrast with the more systematic and regular methods used in contemporary word creation.

105. (A) It applies to words that could otherwise be used independently, and is generally more regular.
Secondary derivation involves adding affixes to words that are already capable of functioning as independent free morphemes. This type of word formation is typically more regular, productive, and semantically transparent than primary derivation. Because it uses existing words as bases, the resulting complex forms are easily understood by speakers. This process is a primary driver of lexical expansion, allowing for the creation of new related terms through the systematic application of well-defined morphological rules.

106. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Lexicalist Hypothesis maintains a clear boundary between the lexicon and the syntax, suggesting that words are fully formed before being used in sentences. This separation explains why syntactic rules often cannot manipulate the internal components of a word. The inability to move elements out of a derived noun like destruction provides strong evidence for this theory, as it shows that syntax treats the word as an indivisible unit rather than a complex structure.

107. (A) to make someone run'
A causative morpheme functions by increasing the valency of a verb, adding a new participant who causes the action to occur. When attached to a verb like run, the resulting word expresses the idea of making someone else perform the activity. This morphological process is used in many languages to systematically derive causative meanings, allowing speakers to describe complex social and physical interactions through the modification of existing verbal roots and stems.

108. (D) The auxiliary be' and a past participle form of the verb.
In English, the passive construction is formed periphrastically using the auxiliary verb be

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The primary way to distinguish between different types of affixes is their placement in relation to the root or base morpheme. Prefixes are attached at the beginning, suffixes are attached at the end, and infixes are inserted into the middle of the root itself. These positions are determined by the morphological rules of a language and are essential for correctly identifying the internal structure and organization of complex words during the process of linguistic analysis.

156. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The word unlockable is ambiguous because it can be interpreted through two different structural bracketings. One analysis views it as meaning unable to be locked, while the other means able to be unlocked. This ambiguity arises from the fact that the prefix un- can attach to either the verb lock or the adjective lockable. This conflict between possible structural and semantic organizations is a classic example of a bracketing paradox within the study of morphology.

157. (A) Blending
Guesstimate is formed by blending parts of the words guess and estimate into a single unit. This process involves merging fragments of two source words to create a new term with a combined meaning. Blending is a creative and increasingly common word-formation strategy in modern English, allowing for the concise and expressive naming of new concepts that share qualities of the original words. It differs from compounding by using partial word segments instead of whole words.

158. (C) Clipping
Clipping is a word-formation process that involves shortening a longer word by removing one or more syllables while retaining the original meaning. The word advert is a clipped form of advertisement. This process is frequently used by speakers to create more informal or concise versions of common vocabulary. Clipping allows for efficient communication and is a significant way that new, shorter word forms are introduced and adopted within the lexicon of a language over time.

159. (A) Suppletive
Suppletion is a morphological relationship where forms in a paradigm are phonologically unrelated, but it is not a type of compound. Compounding involves joining two or more free morphemes together. Standard types of compounds include endocentric, exocentric, and copulative, which are defined by how their meanings are determined by their internal heads. Suppletion, however, occurs at the level of inflectional paradigms or derivational sets where one root is replaced by an entirely different and unrelated word form.

160. (D) Morphology
Morphology is the branch of linguistics specifically concerned with the architecture of words and the rules that govern their construction. It explores how morphemes are combined through various processes such as derivation, inflection, and compounding to form complex lexical items. By analyzing the internal structure of words, morphology provides a systematic account of how meaning is organized and expressed at the word level, serving as an essential bridge between a language's phonology and its syntactic patterns.

161. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Linguistic analysis distinguishes between different levels of organization. The phoneme is the smallest sound unit, while the morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning. A morph is the physical realization of a morpheme, and a lexeme is the abstract vocabulary item found in a dictionary. Correctly matching these terms with their definitions is fundamental for understanding how sounds are organized into meaningful units and how those units are subsequently realized and categorized within the broader linguistic system.

162. (B) A suppletive morpheme
A suppletive morpheme occurs when one form in a grammatical paradigm is replaced by a word that is phonologically unrelated to the other forms. This extreme type of irregularity is seen in pairs like go and went or good and better. Unlike regular inflection or internal sound changes, suppletion involves the use of entirely different roots to fulfill a grammatical function. It represents a historical fusion of multiple lexical sets into a single contemporary paradigm.

163. (B) Causative

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A causative is a grammatical function changing rule that increases the valency of a verb by adding an agent who causes the action to happen. This transformation typically turns an intransitive verb into a transitive one or a transitive verb into a ditransitive one. By systematically adding causative morphology, many languages can express the idea of making or letting someone perform an action, thereby expanding the syntactic and semantic possibilities of the original verbal root.

164. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Morphological description is traditionally conducted through different theoretical frameworks. The Item and Arrangement model views words as sequences of discrete morphemes. The Item and Process model, however, describes words as the result of operations or transformations applied to a base form. Both statements accurately reflect these two fundamental approaches to analyzing word structure. Each model offers different advantages for describing various morphological phenomena, from simple concatenative affixation to more complex internal modifications and irregular patterns.

165. (D) Clitic
The English possessive marker -'s is categorized as a clitic because its attachment is determined by the boundaries of a noun phrase rather than a single noun. In phrases like the king of England's hat, it attaches to the last word of the phrase, England, even though it semantically modifies the head, king. This lack of selectivity and the fact that it is phonologically dependent on its host distinguish it from standard inflectional suffixes and prefixes.

166. (B) 3 and 4 are true.
Derivational and inflectional processes have distinct characteristics and functions. Derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes and can often change the word class of the base. Inflectional affixes, conversely, produce different grammatical forms of the same word to satisfy syntactic requirements such as agreement. Recognizing these differences is essential for understanding how the lexicon grows through derivation and how sentences are correctly constructed through the application of various inflectional rules and markers.

167. (A) email' (noun) -> to email' (verb)
Conversion, or zero derivation, is a word-formation process where a word changes its grammatical category without any physical modification to its form. The word email provides a perfect modern example, as it can function as either a noun or a verb depending on its syntactic context. This efficient method allows languages to expand their vocabulary by repurposing existing words for new roles, avoiding the need for additional prefixes or suffixes while still providing clear functional shifts.

168. (D) Words are changed to make them look more like other, more familiar words.
Folk etymology is a process where the form of a word is altered because speakers mistakenly believe it is related to more familiar words. This reanalysis is driven by a desire to find recognizable meaning in unfamiliar or foreign terms. For example, the English word female was adapted from an older French form to resemble the word male, despite their different origins. This process highlights the influence of human perception and analogy on the historical development of language.

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169. (B) Blocking by the existing word glory'.
Blocking is a principle that prevents the creation of a new word if a word with the same meaning already exists. In the case of gloriosity, the existence of the well-established noun glory blocks the formation of a more complex derivative from the adjective glorious. This prevents unnecessary synonymy and maintains lexical efficiency. Blocking acts as a constraint on the productivity of morphological rules, ensuring that established vocabulary is preferred over new, redundant formations within the linguistic system.

170. (C) It has no head (it is exocentric).
The compound white-collar is classified as exocentric because its primary meaning is not determined by an internal head. It refers to a specific class of workers rather than a type of collar. Because the referent of the compound lies outside its literal component words, the entire word functions as a unit with an external

head. This distinguishes it from endocentric compounds where the word is a subcategory of one of its constituent parts.

171. (A) 1, 3, and 5 are correct.
Morphology is the study of word structure, primarily through two main types of operations: inflection and derivation. While a free morpheme can stand alone as a word, an allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme determined by its environment. A root, which carries the core meaning, is not always at the beginning. Understanding these correct principles is essential for accurately describing how words are built and how meaning is organized at the word level across languages.

172. (A) The rules for combining words into phrases and sentences.
The scope of morphology is limited to the internal structure of words and the rules governing their formation. This includes the study of inflectional and derivational processes and the identification of morphemes. Rules for combining words into larger units like phrases and sentences belong to the separate discipline of syntax. Maintaining this distinction is fundamental to linguistic theory, as it separates the study of word architecture from the study of sentence structure and arrangement.

173. (B) Involves replacing one sound segment with another within a morpheme, e.g., man/men.
A replacive morpheme is a non-concatenative morphological process where a change in a sound segment within the root signals a change in grammatical meaning. For example, the vowel shift in the pair man and men indicates a change from singular to plural. This method of word modification does not involve adding an affix but instead relies on the internal transformation of the base. It is a systematic way for languages to express grammatical categories through sound substitution.

174. (A) Tense locates an event in time, while aspect describes the internal contour of the event.
Tense and aspect are distinct grammatical categories related to verbs. Tense is a deictic feature that locates an action in time, such as past or future, relative to a reference point like the moment of speaking. Aspect, however, provides information about the internal temporal structure of the action, such as whether it is completed, ongoing, or habitual. Together, these categories allow speakers to precisely describe both when an event occurred and how it unfolded over time.

175. (A) Item and Arrangement
The Item and Arrangement model is least effective for describing suppletion because it relies on segmenting words into discrete, recurring morphemes. Since the relationship between go and went involves phonologically unrelated forms, it is impossible to identify a common root or a regular sequence of affixes that connects them. Models that focus on transformations or paradigms, such as Item and Process or Word and Paradigm, are much better suited to explaining these extreme cases of morphological irregularity.

176. (2, 3, 1, 4) A 2, 3, 1, 4
A linguist analyzing new data typically begins by collecting various word forms. The next step is to segment these words into their component morphs. Once the segments are isolated, the researcher proposes underlying morphemes to account for the observed forms. Finally, specific rules are formulated to describe the conditions under which different allomorphs appear. this methodical approach ensures that the resulting morphological description is grounded in empirical evidence and provides a systematic account of the language's structure.

177. (B) Phonologically conditioned allomorphy
The pronunciation of the English plural suffix depends entirely on the phonetic environment provided by the preceding sound. Because the choice between /iz/, /s/, and /z/ is determined by the final sound of the noun, it is a classic example of phonologically conditioned allomorphy. This systematic variation ensures that the plural marker is easily pronounced and follows the broader phonotactic rules of the language, maintaining phonetic harmony across the boundary between the root and the suffix.

178. (A) Sandhi only affects vowels, never consonants.
Sandhi is a general linguistic term for phonological changes that occur at the boundaries between morphemes or words. While it often involves vowel modifications, it also frequently affects consonants, such as when sounds assimilate or are deleted to ease articulation. The statement that

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adjectives, are often determined by the semantic and lexical properties of the morphemes involved. Some affixes have specific requirements regarding the meaning or origin of the base word. These rules ensure that the resulting word is semantically coherent and linguistically acceptable to native speakers. Understanding these constraints is essential for explaining why some morphological combinations are highly productive while others are strictly prohibited.

195. (C) Blocking
Blocking is a principle that prevents a productive morphological rule from creating a new word because a synonym already exists in the lexicon. For example, although the -er suffix is commonly used to form agent nouns, the creation of stealer is blocked by the presence of the word thief. This mechanism maintains efficiency in the language by avoiding the development of redundant synonyms, ensuring that speakers prioritize established lexical items over novel forms generated by general rules.

196. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 are correct.
Morphological description uses different models to capture word structure. Item and Arrangement focuses on linear sequences of morphemes, while Item and Process uses transformative rules. Word and Paradigm emphasizes relationships within a grid of fully formed words. Each model has specific strengths; for instance, the Word and Paradigm model is often preferred for complex, non-linear inflectional systems. Understanding these models allows linguists to choose the most effective approach for describing the diverse morphological patterns found across languages.

197. (B) Circumfix
A circumfix is a type of affix that consists of two separate parts that are added to the beginning and the end of a base morpheme simultaneously. This two-part morphological unit functions as a single unit to change the meaning or grammatical category of the base. Circumfixes are common in languages like German and Indonesian. They provide a unique way to mark grammatical features, as the meaning is only fully realized when both parts of the affix are present.

198. (A) The initial sound of the following word.
In English, the choice between the indefinite articles a and an is a matter of phonological conditioning. If the following word begins with a consonant sound, a is used, whereas an is used before words beginning with a vowel sound. This rule ensures a smooth transition between the article and the noun phrase it modifies, preventing a glottal stop and facilitating ease of articulation. It is a classic example of how sounds influence morphological choice in continuous speech.

199. (B) Conversion
Conversion, also known as zero derivation, is a morphological process where a word changes its grammatical category without any physical modification to its form. For instance, a noun can be used as a verb without the addition of any prefixes or suffixes. This process allows for the efficient expansion of a language's vocabulary by repurposing existing forms for new functional roles. It highlights the flexibility of word classes and the importance of syntactic context in determining grammatical identity.

200. (C) The paradigm of a noun's or adjective's inflected forms for categories like case, number, and gender.
Declension refers to the systematic inflectional patterns of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. This process allows these word classes to mark grammatical categories such as number, case, and gender, ensuring they agree with other elements in a sentence. While conjugation applies specifically to verbs, declension provides the necessary markers for nominal elements to function correctly within the syntactic structure. Many languages use complex declension systems to explicitly signal the roles and relationships of all participants in a clause.

201. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The word unconstitutionally is built through a systematic sequence of morphological additions. Starting with the root constitute, the derivational suffix -al is added to create the adjective constitutional. Then, the prefix un- is attached to form unconstitutional. Finally, the adverbial suffix -ly is added to produce the final complex word. This progression demonstrates how a word can move through multiple categories and

category without physical modification, such as using the noun google as a verb. Correctly identifying these four processes allows for a clear understanding of the diverse and creative ways that languages innovate and expand their lexical resources over time.

187. (C) Root: touch, Base for -s': untouchable
In the word untouchables, touch is the irreducible root that carries the primary meaning. The term base refers to any form to which an affix is added. For the final inflectional plural suffix -s, the entire complex form untouchable serves as the base. This distinction highlights the hierarchical layering of word formation, where multiple derivational processes are completed to create a complex stem before the final grammatical markers required by the syntax are attached.

188. (D) Two or more morphemes simultaneously.
A portmanteau morpheme is a single morph that represents multiple distinct morphemes that cannot be segmented into separate parts. For example, a single verb ending in a fusional language might simultaneously indicate person, number, and tense. This fusion of grammatical meanings into a single phonetic unit contrasts with concatenative systems where each feature is marked by its own specific affix. Portmanteau morphemes are a key feature of languages with highly integrated and complex inflectional systems.

189. (A) Mood: Indicates the time of an event.
It is incorrect to say that mood indicates the time of an event, as that is the function of tense. Mood is a grammatical category that expresses the speaker's attitude or perspective toward the action's reality, necessity, or possibility. It distinguishes between statements of fact, commands, and hypothetical situations. Other categories like person, gender, and number correctly describe distinctions between participants, noun classes, and quantities, providing essential information for agreement and syntactic structure in many languages.

190. (C) Identify recurring forms and meanings
The initial task in any morphological analysis is to compare different word forms to find repeating phonetic segments that correspond to constant meanings or grammatical functions. By identifying these recurring patterns, linguists can begin to isolate the individual morphemes and understand the rules governing their combination. This data-driven approach is essential for discovering the structure of an unfamiliar language and providing a systematic account of how its speakers build and interpret complex words and meanings.

191. (A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
Morpho-syntax is a field that explores the boundary between word formation and sentence structure. It examines how morphological features interact with syntactic rules, such as agreement and case marking. The Lexicalist Hypothesis and grammatical function changing rules like the passive are central topics within this discipline. It is not solely concerned with historical development. Instead, it provides a theoretical framework for understanding how words are built to function correctly within the broader organization of phrases and clauses.

192. (C) Back-formation
The verb enthuse was created through back-formation from the noun enthusiasm. Speakers mistakenly analyzed the noun as containing a suffix that could be removed to reveal a simpler verbal root. This process is common when speakers use analogy to create new words that fit existing morphological patterns. Back-formation often results in the creation of a verb from a pre-existing noun, reversing the more typical derivational direction and expanding the lexicon in productive if sometimes irregular ways.

193. (B) nationalize (nation + -al + -ize)
Secondary derivation occurs when a new word is formed from a base that can already stand alone as an independent free morpheme. In the word nationalize, the root nation is a free word. Adding the suffix -al creates the adjective national, and subsequently adding -ize forms the verb. This process is generally more regular and transparent than primary derivation, which often involves bound roots and irregular sound changes. It is a major mechanism for creating complex, related vocabulary.

194. (B) Semantics and lexical properties of the affixes.
Constraints on word formation, such as the inability to use certain prefixes with specific

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constructs like the zero allomorph to maintain systematic descriptions of a language's grammar even when no overt change is audible or visible in the actual word forms used by speakers.

225. (B) A root is the core, a stem is a base for inflection, and a base is anything an affix attaches to.
Morphological analysis requires distinguishing between different types of word foundations. A root is the irreducible core carrying primary meaning. A stem is the specific form that receives inflectional markers, often consisting of a root plus derivational affixes. A base is the most general term, referring to any form to which any type of affix is added. Understanding these precise definitions allows for a clear and systematic description of the sequential layers of word formation and grammatical marking in any language.

226. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The word feet is not formed by adding a plural suffix to foot; instead, it involves an internal vowel change known as a replacive morpheme. This change is a historical remnant of a phonological process called umlaut. Both the assertion and the reason accurately describe this non-concatenative morphological strategy, providing a clear explanation for the irregularity of this plural form in modern English. Such forms highlight the enduring influence of historical phonetic processes on the contemporary structure of a language's grammar.

227. (A) Their position with respect to the noun phrase they govern.
Prepositions and postpositions are both types of adpositions that serve the same grammatical purpose of indicating the relationship between a noun phrase and other elements in a sentence. Their primary difference is purely their syntactic placement. Prepositions are placed before the noun phrase, which is common in English, while postpositions are placed after it, as seen in languages like Japanese or Hindi. This distinction illustrates how languages can achieve the same functional goals through different structural arrangements of functional words.

228. (D) Clitic
The contracted form ll for will is categorized as a clitic because it functions like a word syntactically but is phonologically dependent on its host. Because it lacks the independent prosodic weight needed for isolated pronunciation, it must attach to the preceding word, in this case I. Clitics are distinguished from affixes by their lower level of selectivity regarding their host and their relative syntactic independence. They are common features in many languages, providing efficient ways to mark future tense or other categories.

229. (A) Morphological segmentation
Morphological segmentation is the systematic process of identifying the individual morphemes and their boundaries within a complex word. By breaking down reconstructions into re-, construct, -ion, and -s, linguists can analyze the word's internal structure and the rules governing its formation. This technique is essential for discovering how complex meanings are built from smaller units and for providing a thorough and accurate description of the language's morphological system and its various derivational and inflectional processes.

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230. (B) Voicing of the final consonant and suffixation.
The change from knife to its plural knives involves two distinct morphological and phonological processes. First, the final voiceless consonant /f/ becomes voiced as /v/. Second, the standard plural suffix -s is added, which is pronounced as /z/ due to the preceding voiced sound. This combination of internal change and suffixation is a remnant of an older English pattern. It demonstrates the interaction between morphological marking and phonological rules that adjust sounds across morpheme boundaries for easier pronunciation.

231. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Word formation encompasses several creative strategies for generating new vocabulary. Smog is a blend of smoke and fog, while fridge is a clipped form of refrigerator. Conversion turns the noun house into a verb without physical change, and back-formation creates televise by removing a supposed affix from television. Matching these examples with their respective processes provides a clear overview of how the lexicon innovates and expands through various productive and sometimes irregular morphological operations in modern language.

semantic layers while following the hierarchical rules of affixation and word-formation ordering.

202. (B) -ing
A bound morpheme is a linguistic unit that carries meaning but cannot function as an independent word. It must always be attached to another morpheme, typically a root or a base. The suffix -ing is a clear example, as it provides grammatical information like progressive aspect but requires a verb root to be meaningful. This distinguishes it from free morphemes like tree or run, which can stand alone as complete words within a language's vocabulary.

203. (B) Suppletion
The relationship between good, better, and best is an example of suppletion because the forms are derived from phonologically unrelated roots. In this paradigm, the regular rules for forming comparative and superlative adjectives are bypassed in favor of unique, historically distinct forms. Suppletion represents the most extreme type of morphological irregularity, where a single lexical concept is expressed through different phonetic manifestations that share no structural similarity, reflecting the complex historical evolution of certain highly frequent words.

204. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Clitics and affixes are both bound forms, but they exhibit different types of dependency. An affix is morphologically bound to a specific root or stem and is part of the word's internal structure. A clitic, however, is a syntactically independent unit that is phonologically dependent on a neighboring host word because it lacks independent prosodic weight. Both statements accurately distinguish these two types of dependency, providing a clear framework for analyzing the behavior of various bound morphemes.

205. (D) night-night
Reduplication is a word-formation process where a word or a part of it is repeated to create a new form or to signal a semantic change. The expression night-night is a common example in informal English, where the base word is doubled for emphasis or child-directed speech. While used sporadically in English for expressive purposes, reduplication is a systematic and highly productive morphological strategy in many other languages, serving various functions such as marking plurality or intensity.

206. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In complex words, derivational affixes are typically attached to the root before inflectional ones. This hierarchy exists because derivation creates the specific stem or lexeme required for the sentence, such as turning an adjective into a noun. Once the stem is fully formed, inflectional affixes are added to provide necessary grammatical information like plurality or tense. The word modernizations exemplifies this rule, as the inflectional plural suffix -s is the final marker placed on the complex derived stem.

207. (A) Within a word, typically at morpheme boundaries.
Internal sandhi refers to the phonological adjustments that occur at the boundaries between morphemes within a single word. These changes, such as assimilation or deletion, occur to make the word easier to pronounce as a single phonetic unit. For example, when a prefix is added to a root, the final sound of the prefix might change to match the first sound of the root. This process is essential for maintaining the rhythmic and phonotactic rules of a language.

208. (D) Copulative compound
A copulative compound is a type of word where both component parts contribute equally to the overall meaning and function as coordinate heads. In the word singer-songwriter, the individual referred to is simultaneously both a singer and a songwriter. Neither element modifies or is subordinate to the other. This balanced structure distinguishes copulative compounds from endocentric ones, where one part is the primary head, and exocentric ones, where the head is external to the component words themselves.

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209. (B) An acronym
An acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of a phrase and is pronounced as a single word rather than a sequence of letters. The word laser, standing for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation, is a classic example of this process. Acronyms provide an efficient and convenient way to refer to complex technical concepts or organizations. They are

it never affects consonants is incorrect. Sandhi is divided into internal processes within words and external processes between words, both of which are essential for explaining the natural sound changes that occur during continuous speech.

179. (B) Derivation (Nominalization)
The formation of verbalization from the verb verbalize is an example of nominalization, which is a specific type of derivation. By adding the suffix -ation, the grammatical category of the base is changed from a verb to a noun. This process allows speakers to treat actions or processes as abstract concepts. Derivation is a primary mechanism for expanding a language's vocabulary by creating new words that belong to different parts of speech from their original roots.

180. (C) Plurality, intensity, or repetition
Reduplication is a morphological process where all or part of a word is repeated to convey a specific meaning. Across various languages, this method is commonly used to express concepts like plurality, increased intensity, or the repetitive nature of an action. While English uses it marginally for emphasis, many other languages use reduplication as a regular and productive part of their grammar to mark essential distinctions in number, degree, and temporal continuity within the verbal and nominal systems.

181. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The compound blackboard is endocentric because its primary meaning is a subcategory of its internal head, board. A blackboard is specifically a type of board used for writing. Because the head determines the word's essential meaning and category, the compound's semantic core is contained within its own structure. Both the assertion and the reason accurately describe this relationship, highlighting the central role of heads in determining the properties of endocentric compounds in linguistic analysis.

182. (A) The extent to which a particular morphological process can be used to create new words.
Productivity is a measure of the current utility of a morphological rule or affix in generating new lexical items. A highly productive rule, such as the English plural -s, is used by speakers to form the plural of almost any new noun. In contrast, unproductive rules are limited to a fixed set of existing words and are no longer applied to create novel forms. Understanding productivity is essential for describing the dynamic and evolving nature of a language's lexicon.

183. (B) Adjectivalization
Grammatical function changing rules are morphological processes that modify the relationship between a verb's arguments and their syntactic positions, such as passivization or causativization. Adjectivalization, however, is a standard derivational process that changes a word's category into an adjective, such as turning a noun into an adjective. It does not specifically reconfigure the argument structure of a verb in the same way that functional rules like the passive or the causative do within the grammar.

184. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Case markers are indeed functional units that signal the grammatical roles of noun phrases. However, English does not rely heavily on case markers for nouns, as it has lost most of its historical case system. Instead, modern English uses word order and prepositions to indicate syntactic functions like subject and object. Only pronouns in English retain distinct case forms, such as he versus him, making the reliance on noun case markers a feature of other languages.

185. (D) Bracketing paradox
A bracketing paradox occurs when the morphological structure of a word and its semantic interpretation lead to different structural arrangements. This phenomenon is common in words where an affix appears to modify a whole compound rather than just its immediate base. For example, in the word unhappier, the comparative suffix attaches to the adjective unhappy, but semantically, it modifies the quality of being happy before negation. Resolving these mismatches is a key challenge in morphological and semantic theory.

186. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Word formation involves various productive strategies for creating new vocabulary. Acronymy uses initial letters, as in UFO. Clipping shortens words, such as prof from professor. Blending merges fragments of words, like sitcom from situation comedy. Conversion changes a word's

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version while maintaining the original meaning. For example, the word gym is a clipped form of gymnasium. This process is a common way for speakers to simplify vocabulary for easier use in informal contexts. Clipping allows for efficient communication and is a significant source of new, shorter lexical items that eventually become standardized parts of a language's common vocabulary over time.

218. (C) It is when an existing word prevents the creation of a synonym via a productive process.
Blocking is a morphological constraint where the existence of a word in the lexicon prevents the formation of a new word with the same meaning through a regular rule. For example, although the -er suffix is productive, the word stealer is blocked by the presence of thief. This mechanism ensures lexical economy and prevents the proliferation of redundant synonyms. It demonstrates how established vocabulary can limit the application of even the most productive word-formation rules.

219. (B) It refers to a person, which is neither a pick nor a pocket.
The word pickpocket is an exocentric compound because its primary meaning is not determined by its internal parts. It does not refer to a type of pick or a type of pocket; instead, it refers to a person who performs a specific action. Because the head or referent of the compound lies outside the literal meanings of its constituent words, it is classified as exocentric. This distinguishes it from endocentric compounds where the word is a subcategory of its head.

220. (D) Changes the grammatical function of arguments (e.g., object becomes subject).
The passive morpheme is categorized as a grammatical function changing marker because it reconfigures how a verb's semantic roles are mapped onto syntactic positions. Specifically, it promotes the direct object to the subject position and demotes the original subject. This modification allows speakers to shift the focus of a sentence without altering the fundamental action being described. Such rules are essential for managing information flow and emphasizing different participants within a clause through the systematic alteration of verbal morphology.

221. (B) 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
Morphological theory rests on several key principles. The choice between allomorphs is often phonologically conditioned, meaning it depends on the phonetic environment. Affixes are a primary type of bound morpheme, and clitics are units that depend on a host word for pronunciation. Zero allomorphs are not a type of suppletion, and the Item and Process model describes morphology rather than syntax. Correctly identifying these concepts allows for a rigorous and systematic analysis of word structure and organization across languages.

222. (C) Words have internal structure that is rule-governed.
The central theme of morphology is the recognition that words are not indivisible units but possess an internal structure composed of smaller meaningful parts called morphemes. These components are combined according to specific, predictable rules that govern word formation and modification. Understanding these rules allows linguists to describe how languages create new vocabulary and express grammatical relationships, distinguishing morphology from other areas of study that focus on sound patterns or the arrangement of words into larger sentences.

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223. (A) Derivational morpheme: -ness' in kindness'
A derivational morpheme is used to create new lexemes, often changing the word class of the base. Adding the suffix -ness to the adjective kind to form the noun kindness is a clear example. In contrast, free morphemes can stand alone, while bound morphemes like prefixes cannot. Inflectional morphemes mark grammatical categories without changing the part of speech. Correctly identifying these types of morphemes is fundamental to understanding how the lexicon is expanded and how grammatical information is signaled.

224. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A zero allomorph is a morphological unit that has a grammatical function but lacks a physical or phonetic realization. The plural of sheep is an excellent example, as the word remains unchanged despite its plural meaning. Both statements accurately describe this concept, highlighting how linguists use theoretical

fully integrated into the vocabulary and follow the same phonological and morphological rules as other common words.

210. (C) The lexicon from the syntax.
The Lexicalist Hypothesis posits a fundamental separation between the lexical component, where words are formed, and the syntactic component, where words are arranged into sentences. According to this theory, words are inserted into syntactic structures as complete units, and syntactic rules cannot manipulate or access the internal morphological structure of those words. This autonomy ensures that the rules governing word formation and those governing sentence formation operate independently, providing a structured and modular account of grammatical organization.

211. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Morphological processes and rules can be classified by their functions in modifying word structure and category. Causatives add agents to an event, while passives promote objects to subject position. Nominalization creates nouns from other classes, and verbalization creates new verbs. Matching these descriptions correctly provides a systematic overview of how languages expand their vocabulary and modify the relationship between participants in a sentence through the application of specific derivational and grammatical function changing rules.

212. (A) A morph is the concrete realization, while a morpheme is the abstract unit.
The distinction between a morph and a morpheme is a central concept in morphological analysis. A morpheme is an abstract unit of meaning or grammatical function, while a morph is its physical realization in speech or writing. A single morpheme may be expressed by different morphs, known as allomorphs, depending on the phonetic context. Recognizing this difference allows linguists to provide a systematic account of how abstract linguistic units are manifested in the actual use of a language.

213. (B) friend
The root of a word is the core element that carries its primary meaning and remains after all affixes are removed. In the complex word unfriendliness, both the prefix un- and the suffixes -ly and -ness are added to the central component. The base form friend serves as the foundation for the entire word. Identifying the root is essential for understanding the semantic origin and the layers of derivation that have been applied to create the final lexeme.

214. (A) The distinction between speaker, addressee, and third party.
Person is a grammatical category that distinguishes the participants in a communicative act. It typically includes the first person (the speaker), the second person (the addressee), and the third person (others). These distinctions are often marked on verbs through agreement features or on pronouns. By indicating who is performing or receiving an action, the category of person provides essential information for tracking participants and ensuring grammatical consistency across the various elements of a sentence or discourse.

215. (A) Word and Paradigm
The Word and Paradigm model is designed to describe morphological systems by focusing on the relationships between fully formed words within a structured set. In this framework, the Latin verb form amo is viewed as a unit that occupies a specific cell in a paradigm alongside other inflected forms like amas and amat. This approach is particularly effective for languages where grammatical features are fused and difficult to segment into discrete morphemes, emphasizing the overall pattern of the lexicon.

216. (A) 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
Inflectional processes are categorized by the word classes they modify. Conjugation refers specifically to the inflection of verbs, while declension involves the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Languages like Latin are famous for their extensive and systematic use of both processes to mark grammatical categories like tense, case, and number. Recognizing these definitions and their application to specific linguistic systems is fundamental for conducting accurate morphological typology and describing the grammatical structures of diverse languages.

217. (D) Clipping
Clipping is a word-formation process that involves shortening a longer word to create a more concise

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232. (B) Can create a new lexeme, often of a different word class.
The primary function of a derivational affix is to create a new lexical item with a distinct meaning or category. Unlike inflectional affixes, which merely provide grammatical information, derivation can change the part of speech of a base, such as turning a verb into a noun. This process is a fundamental driver of vocabulary growth, allowing languages to generate a wide range of related terms from a single root while following systematic rules of word formation and modification.

233. (B) write, written
An inflectional relationship exists when a word takes on different grammatical forms to satisfy syntactic requirements without becoming a new lexeme. The change from write to written is a classic example, as it represents a change in the verb's form to indicate past participle status. In contrast, the other pairs involve derivation, which creates new dictionary entries and often changes the word's category. Inflectional changes are systematic and maintain the core identity and part of speech of the original word.

234. (D) A bookshelf is a type of shelf.
In morphology, the head of a compound is the part that determines its primary category and meaning. In the word bookshelf, shelf is the head because the entire compound refers to a specific type of shelf used for books. This semantic relationship confirms that the compound is endocentric. The head provides the essential identity of the word, and its grammatical features, such as being a noun, are inherited by the complex compound as a whole during its formation.

235. (A) A constraint on affix ordering related to the etymology of the base.
Some morphological rules in English are sensitive to the historical origin of the base word. For example, certain suffixes like -ive prefer to attach to bases of Latin or Greek origin rather than native Germanic roots. This etymological constraint limits the productivity of specific affixes to a particular subset of the lexicon. Such rules reflect the complex history of the English language and how its various layers of vocabulary continue to influence modern word-formation patterns and acceptability.

236. (A) Blocking: gooder vs. better
Blocking is a principle that prevents the formation of a potential word because a synonym already exists. The existence of the irregular form better blocks the creation of the regular but unacceptable form gooder. This constraint ensures lexical economy and prevents the unnecessary proliferation of synonyms generated by productive morphological rules. It highlights the priority of established vocabulary and irregular forms over newly created ones within the linguistic system, maintaining consistency and clarity in common usage among speakers.

237. (C) to cause to die (i.e., to kill)
A causative morpheme increases the valency of a verb by adding an agent who initiates the action. When applied to the intransitive verb die, the resulting form expresses the idea of causing someone or something to enter that state, effectively meaning to kill. This systematic derivational process allows languages to expand their verbal systems and describe complex interactions where one participant influences the state or action of another through the addition of specific causative prefixes or suffixes.

238. (D) Morphology and syntax
The Lexicalist Hypothesis is a central theory concerning the interface between morphology and syntax. It explores the extent to which these two components of grammar are independent or integrated. Specifically, it questions whether words are fully formed in the lexicon before being used in sentences or if syntactic rules can operate on the internal structure of words. Understanding this interface is essential for describing how grammatical features like case and agreement are marked and how they influence sentence organization.

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239. (A) Agent
In semantic and syntactic analysis, the agent is the participant who performs or initiates the action described by the verb. In the sentence provided, the boy is the one who performs the kicking, making him the agent of the clause. This role is distinct from the patient or theme, which is the entity affected by the action, in this

concrete forms those lexemes take when inflected for grammatical categories. For instance, a verb like RUN represents the abstract lexeme, while ran is a distinct word form of that lexeme. This relationship highlights how single lexical concepts manifest as varied forms in usage.

256. (C) It bridges abstract lexical items and their concrete, inflected forms.
Morphology investigates the systematic relationships between abstract lexemes and their physical realizations as concrete words. It focuses on how morphemes combine and how allomorphs manifest in specific contexts to satisfy grammatical requirements. By bridging the gap between abstract lexical entries and their inflected forms, morphology explains how vocabulary items are structured and adapted for use within sentences and phrases.

257. (B) Free morphemes can function as independent words, while bound morphemes cannot.
Free morphemes are independent linguistic units capable of standing alone as complete words with distinct meanings. Conversely, bound morphemes must be attached to another morpheme to function, as they cannot exist independently. This fundamental distinction is based on the morphological dependency of the unit, separating those that are self-sufficient from those that require a base or root for realization.

258. (D) central
The root of a word is its irreducible core, which carries the primary lexical meaning and serves as the foundation for further morphological development. In complex words like decentralization, the component central provides this essential meaning. Affixes are subsequently added to this root to modify the word's grammatical class or meaning, but the root itself remains the fundamental semantic element.

259. (A) A stem is a specific type of base to which an inflectional affix is attached.
A base is a general term for any form to which an affix can be added, whether that form is simple or complex. A stem is a more specific type of base used specifically for the attachment of inflectional affixes. While all stems are bases, not all bases are stems, as some bases only accommodate derivational affixes during word formation.

260. (C) inserted inside the base of a word.
Affixes are categorized by their placement relative to the base of a word. While prefixes and suffixes are added to the beginning or end, an infix is unique because it is inserted directly inside the base itself. This morphological process is less common in English but is a regular feature in many other languages for modifying word meaning or function.

261. (A) unfriendly
In morphological analysis, a base is any linguistic form to which an affix is attached. For the suffix -ness in the word unfriendliness, the base is the complex form unfriendly. This illustrates that a base does not have to be a simple root; it can be a word that has already undergone prior derivational processes before receiving further morphological marking.

262. (D) A single morph that represents a fusion of multiple morphemes.
A portmanteau morpheme represents a single, unsegmentable morph that simultaneously carries the meanings of multiple distinct morphemes. Unlike standard affixation where each unit has a single function, these fused forms combine different grammatical or lexical categories into one phonological unit. This phenomenon shows how languages can efficiently compress multiple layers of linguistic information into a single, indivisible word or form.

263. (B) suppletion.
Suppletion occurs when a morpheme is replaced by a phonologically unrelated form to express a grammatical contrast, representing extreme irregularity in a language. This is seen in pairs like good and better, where the comparative form lacks any phonetic similarity to the positive form. Instead of applying standard rules, the language uses an entirely different word to fulfill the grammatical requirement.

264. (C) Replacive morphemes change a sound within a stem, while suppletion replaces the entire stem.
A replacive morpheme involves changing a specific phoneme within a stem to indicate a grammatical change, such as the vowel

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joined together, blending involves the fusion of word fragments into a single new term with a combined meaning. This creative word-formation strategy is frequently used to name new concepts or hybrid technologies. Blends are concisely structured and provide a way for languages to innovate by combining existing lexical resources into novel and expressive linguistic forms.

248. (A) It is a type of house.
An endocentric compound is one where the meaning of the entire word is a subcategory of its internal head. In the case of greenhouse, the term refers to a specific type of house that is used for growing plants. Because the head, house, determines the primary meaning and grammatical category of the whole word, the semantic core of the compound is found within its own structure. This distinguishes it from exocentric compounds where the referent lies outside the component words themselves.

249. (B) Blocking
Blocking is a morphological principle that prevents a regular word-formation rule from creating a new word if a word with the same meaning already exists. In English, the presence of the irregular plural feet prevents speakers from using the productive plural rule to form foots. This mechanism ensures lexical economy and maintains established vocabulary patterns by prioritizing existing forms over novel ones. Blocking acts as a critical constraint that preserves the stability and efficiency of a language's grammatical and lexical systems.

250. (A) Morphological structure and semantic composition are in conflict.
A bracketing paradox arises when the structural organization of a word's morphemes does not align with its semantic interpretation. This often happens in words where an affix appears to modify an entire compound rather than just its immediate base. For example, unhappier is structurally formed from unhappy plus -er, but semantically interpreted as more plus not plus happy. Resolving these mismatches is a fundamental task for morphological theory, as it requires explaining the complex interface between form and meaning in word formation.

251. (B) Nominalization
Nominalization is a morphological process that transforms words from other categories, such as verbs or adjectives, into nouns. In the example provided, the verb destroy undergoes a category change to become the noun destruction. This type of derivation allows for the expression of actions or qualities as entities within a sentence structure, facilitating more complex syntactic arrangements and formal registers in various communicative contexts. It is a vital tool for expanding the lexical and functional range of a language's vocabulary.

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252. (B) A morpheme is an abstract unit of meaning, whereas a morph is its physical realization.
Morphemes are the smallest abstract units representing meaning or grammatical function in language. In contrast, morphs are the actual phonological or orthographic forms that realize these abstract units. While a morpheme exists as a conceptual entity, the morph is its physical manifestation in speech or writing, establishing a clear distinction between abstract linguistic categories and their concrete realizations.

253. (A) phonological conditions.
The English plural morpheme exhibits variation through allomorphs such as /s/, /z/, and /iz/, which appear in different environments. This distribution is determined by the phonological context, specifically the sound ending the preceding base. Such rules illustrate how phonological conditions dictate which specific realization of a morpheme is required to ensure consistent pronunciation within the language's phonetic system.

254. (C) a grammatical meaning is present without an overt morph.
A zero allomorph occurs when a specific grammatical meaning, like plurality, is present in a word without any overt phonological or orthographic representation. In instances such as the word sheep, the grammar requires a plural distinction, yet no visible or audible suffix is added. This concept demonstrates that morphological functions can exist even in the absence of physical morphs.

255. (D) Lexeme: RUN; Word: ran'
Lexemes serve as abstract vocabulary items found in the lexicon, whereas words are the specific,

CHAPTER 04

Syntax

1. In the traditional Indian classification of parts of speech, what does naama' refer to?
(A) A verb or action word
(B) A noun or substantive
(C) A prefix or pre-verb
(D) An indeclinable particle

2. Which of the following statements best describes the function of an aakhyaata' in Indian grammatical tradition?
(A) Expresses action or state, corresponding to a verb.
(B) Names a person, place, or thing, acting as a noun.
(C) Modifies a head word, acting as an adverb or adjective.
(D) Connects different words, acting as a conjunction.

3. Identify the correct pair from the Indian classification of parts of speech and their approximate English equivalents.
(A) Naama - Verb
(B) Aakhyaata - Adjective
(C) Upasarga - Pre-verb/Prefix
(D) Nipaata - Pronoun

4. A construction whose syntactic distribution is not determined by any of its constituents, such as a prepositional phrase, is known as:
(A) An endocentric construction
(B) An layered construction
(C) A parallel construction
(D) An exocentric construction

5. Match List I with List II regarding syntactic units and their descriptions.
List I: (Syntactic Unit)
P. Word
Q. Phrase
R. Clause
S. Sentence
List II : (Description)
1. A group of words functioning as a single unit, typically without its own subject-predicate structure.
2. A complete utterance that can stand alone.
3. The smallest free form in a language.
4. A group of words containing a subject and a finite verb.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

6. The primary goal of Immediate Constituent (IC) Analysis is to:
(A) Identify the phonological features and prosodic patterns of a sentence.
(B) Reveal hierarchical structure through a sequence of binary cuts.
(C) Classify sentences based on their specific pragmatic or social function.
(D) Facilitate the translation of sentences between two different languages.

7. Which of the following is NOT a category in the four-fold Indian classification of parts of speech?
(A) Naama
(B) Aakhyaata
(C) Nipaata
(D) Karaka

8. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The term generative' in generative grammar implies that the grammar provides a finite set of rules to produce an infinite number of grammatical sentences.
Reason (R) : A generative grammar explicitly specifies the well-formed structures of a language.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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shift in man and men. Suppletion is more radical, as it replaces the entire stem with an unrelated phonological form. While both handle irregularity, replacive morphemes modify the existing structure, whereas suppletion introduces a completely different word to express contrast.

265. (D) is syntactically independent but phonologically dependent.
Clitics are linguistic elements that occupy a middle ground between words and affixes. They are syntactically independent, behaving like separate words in a sentence, but they remain phonologically dependent on a host word for their pronunciation. This dual nature distinguishes them from affixes, which are integrated into the internal phonology of a specific word class and lack such syntactic freedom.

266. (A) it attaches to the end of a phrase, not a single word (noun).
The English possessive marker functions as a clitic because it attaches to the end of an entire phrase rather than just a single noun. This lack of selectivity regarding its host demonstrates syntactic independence that typical affixes do not possess. By operating at the phrasal level while remaining phonologically attached, it fulfills the criteria for clitics as described in morphological theory.

267. (B) Tense locates an event in time, while aspect describes the event's internal temporal contour.
Tense is a deictic category that locates an event in time relative to the moment of speech, such as past or future. Aspect, however, describes the internal temporal structure of the event itself, focusing on whether it is ongoing or completed. While both relate to time, tense provides the external timeline, whereas aspect provides the internal perspective of the action.

268. (B) Subjunctive
The subjunctive mood is used in language to express hypothetical, non-factual, or desired situations rather than statements of fact. This is exemplified in expressions of wishes or conditions that are contrary to reality. By signaling the speaker's attitude toward the possibility or non-reality of a proposition, the subjunctive distinguishes these utterances from the factual declarations characteristic of the indicative mood.

269. (A) the roles of speaker, addressee, and others in a speech situation.
The grammatical category of person identifies the participants in a speech event. It distinguishes the speaker as the first person, the addressee as the second person, and any other entities as the third person. This classification is vital for agreement systems in many languages, ensuring that verbs and pronouns correctly reflect the roles of individuals involved in the discourse.

270. (C) past tense and progressive aspect.
In the phrase was reading, the verb form indicates that the action took place in the past and was ongoing at that time. This combination reflects the past tense, which locates the event before the current moment, and the progressive aspect, which highlights its continuous nature. Together, these markers provide a specific temporal and internal view of the described activity.

271. (D) They can be combined and expressed simultaneously within a single morpheme.
Morphological categories like tense, aspect, and mood are often fused together and expressed simultaneously through a single morpheme on a verb. This fusion creates complex conjugation systems where one affix can signal multiple grammatical properties. Rather than having a separate marker for every category, languages frequently combine these features into unified forms to efficiently convey several layers of grammatical information.

272. (C) a system of noun classification that dictates agreement patterns.
Grammatical gender is a formal system used to classify nouns into different categories, such as masculine or feminine. This classification is significant because it determines the agreement patterns required for associated words like adjectives and articles within a sentence. Unlike natural gender, which refers to biological sex, grammatical gender is a linguistic property that governs the structural harmony of the phrase.

273. (B) To signal its grammatical role in a sentence.
Case marking is a morphological tool used to indicate the specific syntactic function or role

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case, the ball. Correctly identifying these roles is fundamental to understanding how meaning is mapped onto the grammatical structures of a language.

240. (C) A system for classifying nouns that may or may not correspond to natural sex.
Gender is a grammatical category used to classify nouns into different groups, which then determine the forms of associated words like adjectives and articles. While it often overlaps with biological sex, grammatical gender is primarily a system of noun classes that can be based on animacy, shape, or other features. Not all languages possess a gender system, and its specific rules vary greatly across linguistic systems, reflecting diverse ways of organizing and categorizing objects and concepts within human language.

241. (C) Suffix
A suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of a base or root to modify its meaning or grammatical category. In the word quickly, the element -ly is added to the adjective quick to transform it into an adverb. This common morphological process allows for the creation of related words across different parts of speech. Suffixes are a primary type of bound morpheme used in English to expand the lexicon and provide essential functional shifts between word classes.

242. (C) Root
The root is the fundamental, irreducible part of a word that carries its primary lexical meaning. It remains after all derivational and inflectional affixes have been removed. While some roots are free and can stand alone as independent words, others are bound and must be attached to an affix to be functional. The root serves as the ultimate semantic and structural foundation for all word-formation processes, providing the core concept upon which more complex linguistic forms are built.

243. (B) 5
The complex word pre-registrations is composed of five distinct morphemes. It contains the prefix pre-, the root register, the derivational suffixes -ation and the noun-forming element, and finally the inflectional plural suffix -s. By segmenting the word into these individual units of meaning and function, linguists can analyze its internal structure and the hierarchical layers of its formation. This process reveals how multiple prefixes and suffixes are systematically combined with a single root to create a very specific and grammatically complex lexical item.

244. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Affixes and clitics are both types of bound morphemes, but they are characterized by different forms of dependency. An affix is morphologically dependent, meaning it must be part of the internal structure of a word and attach to a specific root or stem. A clitic, conversely, is phonologically dependent, meaning it cannot be pronounced alone and must lean on a host word for support, even though it may be syntactically more independent. Both statements correctly define these fundamental linguistic units and their dependencies.

245. (C) Internal change (a replacive).
The change from the verb break to its past tense form broke is an example of an internal modification known as a replacive morpheme. This non-concatenative process involves altering a sound segment within the root to signal a grammatical change, such as a shift in tense. Instead of adding a prefix or suffix, the internal vowel of the base is modified. This systematic method of marking grammatical categories is common in many languages and highlights the diverse strategies used in word formation.

246. (C) Allomorphy
Word-formation processes are methods used to create new words, such as derivation, compounding, and conversion. These processes expand a language's vocabulary. Allomorphy, however, refers to the systematic variation in the phonetic form of a single morpheme based on its environment, such as the different sounds of the plural suffix in English. While it is a morphological phenomenon, it is a rule of phonetic realization rather than a method for creating new lexical items, distinguishing it from the other listed processes.

247. (B) A blend
The word motel is a blend formed by merging parts of two separate words, motor and hotel. Unlike compounding, where whole words are

The initial step in morphological analysis involves identifying morphemes by systematically comparing words that share partial similarities in sound and meaning. By isolating these recurring pairings, analysts can determine which parts of a word carry specific meanings or functions. This comparative process is essential for breaking down complex forms and discovering the basic building blocks that constitute a language's entire vocabulary.

283. (B) govern the phonological variations of a morpheme in different contexts.
Morphophonemic processes are rules that govern how the pronunciation of a morpheme changes based on its surrounding phonological or morphological environment. These rules define the interface between morphology and phonology by specifying the conditions under which different allomorphs appear. This ensures that the physical realization of a morpheme adapts to the sounds of adjacent elements while maintaining its underlying functional identity.

284. (B) internal sandhi.
Internal sandhi refers to phonological adjustments that occur at the boundaries between morphemes within a single word. An example is the assimilation seen when a prefix changes its final sound to match the initial sound of the base it attaches to. These modifications ensure phonetic ease and are a common feature of how complex words are constructed from smaller morphological units.

285. (A) Internal sandhi occurs within words, while external sandhi occurs between words.
Sandhi phenomena involve phonological changes at linguistic boundaries and are divided into two types based on where they occur. Internal sandhi takes place between morphemes within a single word, while external sandhi occurs across word boundaries in connected speech. This distinction highlights whether the adjustment is part of the internal structure of a word or a result of words interacting together.

286. (C) how the phonological form of a morpheme varies across environments.
Morphological alternation is the study of how a single morpheme assumes different phonological shapes, known as allomorphs, depending on the environment. This investigation focuses on the systematic variations in the form of a morpheme while its meaning remains constant. By analyzing these changes, linguists can understand the rules that govern the relationship between abstract units and their various physical realizations.

287. (D) To produce different forms of the same word to fit a syntactic context.
Inflectional morphology produces different forms of the same lexeme to satisfy specific syntactic requirements, such as tense or number. These forms allow a word to fit correctly into various sentence structures without altering its core lexical meaning or grammatical class. By adapting words to their grammatical environment, inflection ensures that sentences follow the necessary rules for agreement and other syntactic functions.

288. (C) declension.
Declension is the term used for the systematic inflectional marking of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to indicate categories like number and case. When a noun receives a suffix to change from singular to plural, it undergoes this process. Unlike conjugation, which applies to verbs, declension ensures that nominal forms are correctly adjusted to reflect their grammatical properties within a given sentence.

289. (B) The potential to change a word's grammatical class.
Derivational morphology is characterized by its ability to create new lexemes from existing ones, often changing the word's grammatical class or significantly altering its meaning. Unlike inflection, which only provides different forms of the same word, derivation results in a distinct lexical entry. It is generally less regular and less productive, focusing on the expansion of a language's core vocabulary items.

290. (D) primary derivation due to the change in the base and non-transparent affix.
Primary derivation often involves morphological changes where the relationship between the base and the affix is not perfectly transparent, sometimes resulting in substantial phonological shifts. This type of word formation can involve bound roots or less segmentable parts that create a new lexeme. It contrasts with more productive,

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transparent processes by frequently exhibiting greater irregularity in how the new word is formed.

291. (A) Derivation often changes a word's class, while inflection never does.
Morphological processes differ in how they interact with a word's grammatical class. Derivation frequently results in a change from one category to another, such as turning a verb into a noun. Inflection, however, never alters the word class; it only produces different grammatical forms of the same lexeme. This distinction is fundamental to understanding how words are built and categorized linguistically.

292. (C) an exocentric compound.
Exocentric compounds are words formed by joining two or more items where the overall meaning is not derived from an internal semantic head. Instead, the compound refers to something external to its constituent parts. For instance, a word referring to an object or person that is not a subtype of its final component illustrates this lack of an internal semantic center.

293. (A) back-formation.
Back-formation is a word-formation process where a new word is created by removing a perceived affix from an existing, older word. This often occurs when speakers reanalyze a word as being more complex than it historically was. By stripping away what looks like a suffix or prefix, a simpler form is generated, which then enters the language as a new lexeme.

294. (D) Conversion
Conversion, or zero derivation, is the process of assigning an existing word to a new grammatical class without changing its physical form. This allows a word that typically functions as one part of speech to act as another, such as using a noun as a verb. It is a highly productive way for languages to expand their vocabulary using existing words.

295. (B) Blending
Blending is a word-formation process that involves merging parts of two or more independent words to create a single new term. This technique combines the meanings and sounds of the original words, often taking the beginning of one and the end of another. The resulting word functions as a unique lexeme that carries the semantic characteristics of both its source elements.

296. (C) folk etymology.
Folk etymology is a historical process where speakers reanalyze an unfamiliar or obscure word by associating its parts with more familiar linguistic elements. This leads to changes in the word's form or spelling to match the perceived, better-known components. By making the word seem more meaningful or logical based on familiar patterns, folk etymology transforms the structure over time through reinterpretation.

297. (D) blocking.
Blocking is a morphological principle where the existence of an established word, often an irregular form, prevents the creation of a new, regular form with the same meaning. This constraint ensures that language remains consistent by favoring recognized irregulars over rule-generated alternatives. It explains why speakers avoid certain logically possible word forms when a conventionalized synonym already exists in the lexicon.

298. (A) a word's morphological structure and its semantic or phonological interpretation.
A bracketing paradox occurs when the morphological structure of a word conflicts with its semantic or phonological interpretation. These mismatches suggest that the way morphemes are combined does not always align perfectly with how the word is understood or pronounced. Analyzing these paradoxes is essential for understanding the complex interfaces between different components of linguistic theory, such as morphology and phonology.

299. (B) word formation occurs within the lexicon, independent of syntactic rules.
The lexicalist hypothesis proposes that word-formation processes are contained entirely within the lexicon and are not accessible to syntactic operations. According to this view, the internal structure of a word is invisible to the rules that govern sentence construction. This creates a clear boundary between the creation of individual words and the way those words are later arranged into larger phrases.

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300. (B) causative rule.
Causative rules are morphological processes that alter a verb's argument structure by adding an agent who causes an action to occur. This transformation changes the relationship between participants in a sentence, directly linking word structure to syntactic function. By introducing a causal element, these rules demonstrate how morphological changes can significantly modify the meaning and the structural requirements of a verb.

301. (A) Derivational affixes are typically attached to the base before inflectional ones.
A general principle in morphological structure is that derivational affixes are typically positioned closer to the root than inflectional affixes. This ordering reflects the different roles these morphemes play, with derivation forming the core lexeme before inflection adapts it for syntactic use. By following this sequence, languages maintain a consistent hierarchy in how words are built and then grammatically marked.

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of a noun or pronoun within a clause. By using various markers, languages can distinguish between subjects, direct objects, and possessors. This system allows for clear communication of grammatical relations, identifying who is performing an action and who is receiving it based on the word's form.

274. (D) a postposition.
Adpositions are words that express grammatical or spatial relationships and are classified by their position. While prepositions appear before a noun phrase, postpositions are placed after the noun they modify. This distinction is a key typological feature, as languages typically prefer one placement over the other to signal location or other case-related functions within the structure of a phrase or sentence.

275. (A) Case relations are the grammatical functions, and case markers are the morphological forms that express them.
Case relations refer to the abstract grammatical functions performed by noun phrases, such as acting as a subject or object. Case markers are the concrete morphological affixes or forms used to express these functions. Essentially, case relations represent the underlying syntactic roles, while case markers provide the visible evidence of those roles on the nouns or pronouns themselves in a sentence.

276. (C) They are functionally alternative strategies for expressing similar grammatical relations.
Inflectional case marking and the use of adpositions are alternative morphological and syntactic strategies for expressing similar grammatical relations. While some languages rely on affixes attached to nouns to show function, others use independent words like prepositions or postpositions. Both systems serve the same fundamental purpose of identifying the roles of noun phrases, reflecting different typological choices across various languages.

277. (A) Item and Arrangement
The Item and Arrangement model views word structure as a linear sequence of discrete morphemes. This approach, rooted in American structuralism, treats morphemes as static items and analyzes how they are combined in a specific order to form words. The focus remains on the combinatorial possibilities and the arrangement of these fixed units to explain the construction of various linguistic forms.

278. (D) Item and Process, because it involves a rule-based change to the base form.
The Item and Process model describes word formation as the application of specific rules or phonological processes to a base form. Instead of seeing words as mere sequences of parts, it focuses on how a base is modified, such as through vowel replacement, to create a new form. This approach effectively explains changes like man becoming men through an internal transformation.

279. (B) The entire word
The Word and Paradigm model utilizes the entire word as its fundamental unit of morphological analysis rather than focusing on individual morphemes. It emphasizes the relationships between all inflected forms of a lexeme, which together constitute a paradigm. Within this framework, morphological rules are seen as functions that map one complete word to another, highlighting the importance of the whole form.

280. (C) non-concatenative morphological phenomena like vowel replacement.
The Item and Process model is particularly effective at explaining non-concatenative morphological phenomena, such as internal vowel changes or other modifications that do not involve adding discrete pieces. Unlike the Item and Arrangement model, which relies on linear sequences, the process-based approach accounts for structural transformations that are not easily segmentable, providing a more flexible way to describe complex word variations.

281. (D) Word and Paradigm
In the Word and Paradigm framework, morphological rules are understood as functions that relate the various words within a lexeme's inflectional set. This model prioritizes the complete word over its constituent parts, viewing the entire paradigm as the central structure. By mapping relationships between forms in a set, it explains how different inflections of the same lexical item are logically connected.

282. (A) Identifying morphemes by comparing partially similar words.

explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. The concept of Universal Grammar' proposes that:
(A) All world languages share an identical set of vocabulary items.
(B) There is an ancient universal language from which all others descend.
(C) Humans possess an innate biological template for language acquisition.
(D) Linguistic grammar is only learned through formal and explicit instruction.

10. In the Principles and Parameters framework, what are parameters'?
(A) Finite options accounting for cross-linguistic variation.
(B) Invariant universal principles that are constant across all languages.
(C) The set of specific lexical categories available in a particular language.
(D) Distinct phonological rules that are unique to a specific language.

11. Consider the following statements about complements and adjuncts.
(a) Complements are obligatory elements required to complete the meaning of a head.
(b) Adjuncts are optional elements that add extra information.
(c) In the phrase ate the pizza in the kitchen," the pizza" is a complement and in the kitchen" is an adjunct.
(d) A head can have multiple complements but only one adjunct.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) c and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

12. The Innateness Hypothesis' is most closely associated with the idea that:
(A) Language is a cultural tool learned entirely through social imitation.
(B) Humans possess a biological predisposition for learning language.
(C) The human mind acts as a blank slate at birth regarding linguistic skill.
(D) Linguistic structures are solely determined by complex social interaction.

13. What is the central claim of the principle of structure-dependence' in syntax?
(A) Grammatical rules depend primarily on the linear order of words.
(B) The underlying structure of a sentence is determined by its meaning.
(C) Rules operate on hierarchical structures, not just strings of words.
(D) All human languages share an identical and fixed surface structure.

14. The null subject parameter' is primarily concerned with:
(A) Whether a language allows null objects.
(B) The position of the subject within a verb phrase.
(C) The case assigned to the subject.
(D) Whether a language allows sentences with no overt subject.

15. Given below are two statements regarding X-bar theory.
Statement I : In X-bar theory, the head' is the core lexical item of a phrase.
Statement II : The specifier' is a sister to the X' (X-bar) node.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. Which of the following is considered a diagnostic for structure' or constituency test?
(A) The total phonological length of a specific string of words.
(B) Ability of a string to be moved to a different sentence position.
(C) Statistical frequency of occurrence of a particular word string.
(D) Semantic or logical plausibility of a specific string of words.

17. Match List I with List II regarding the modules of Principles and Parameters theory.
List I: (Module)
P. X-bar Theory
Q. Theta Theory

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. The Split VP' or VP-shell' hypothesis was introduced to:
(A) Account for the fixed and invariant order of all phrasal adjuncts.
(B) Simplify the structural representation used within X-bar theory.
(C) Provide a uniform analysis for verbs with multiple internal arguments.
(D) Eliminate the need for any syntactic movement rules in the grammar.

36. Cross-over phenomena' are constraints that:
(A) Prohibit a quantifier from binding a pronoun that it does not c-command.
(B) Restrict the movement of syntactic heads across other existing heads.
(C) Govern the co-occurrence of various types of adverbs within a sentence.
(D) Prevent a wh-phrase from crossing a pronoun that it is intended to bind.

37. Consider the following statements about Minimalist concepts.
(a) Spell-Out' is the operation that sends the syntactic structure to the phonological and semantic components.
(b) The principle of Greed' states that an element moves only to satisfy its own feature-checking requirements.
(c) Procrastinate' suggests that overt movement (before Spell-Out) is preferred over covert movement (after Spell-Out).
(d) Last Resort' dictates that movement is a costly operation and should only occur if absolutely necessary.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) a and b only
(D) a, b, c, and d

38. In the Minimalist Program, what is the primary motivation for movement?
(A) To create stylistic variation.
(B) To satisfy the feature-checking requirements of functional heads.
(C) To ensure linear precedence of constituents.
(D) To fulfill pragmatic focus conditions.

39. A strong' feature in the Minimalist Program must be:
(A) Checked after Spell-Out (covertly).
(B) Interpretable at the logical form interface.
(C) Deleted upon checking.
(D) Checked before Spell-Out (overtly).

40. Which pair of features correctly distinguishes between those that are legible at the interfaces and those that are not?
(A) Interpretable vs. Non-interpretable features
(B) Strong vs. Weak features
(C) Overt vs. Covert features
(D) Formal vs. Semantic features

41. Given below are two statements regarding syntactic principles.
Statement I : According to the Copy Theory of Movement', an element that moves leaves a full copy of itself in its original position, not just a trace.
Statement II : The Inclusiveness Principle' states that no new information can be added during the course of a syntactic derivation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

42. The Multiple-spec Hypothesis' allows for:
(A) A phrase to have more than one specifier position.
(B) A head to take multiple complements.
(C) A single specifier to be filled by multiple lexical items.
(D) The elimination of specifier positions altogether.

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43. Which of the following is NOT a principle of the Minimalist Program?
(A) Greed
(B) Last Resort
(C) Procrastinate
(D) D-Structure

44. The AGR-based case theory' in later Minimalism links case assignment to:

26. Arrange the following historical developments in Generative Grammar in chronological order.
(P) The Minimalist Programme
(Q) Principles and Parameters Theory
(R) Standard Theory (Transformational Generative Grammar)
(S) Government and Binding Theory
(A) R, S, Q, P
(B) R, Q, S, P
(C) Q, R, S, P
(D) S, R, Q, P

27. The concept of government' in Government and Binding theory refers to:
(A) The agreement between a subject and a verb.
(B) The linear order of constituents in a sentence.
(C) The semantic scope of a quantifier.
(D) A syntactic relation between a head and the elements it commands.

28. A clause that lacks a tense specification and often a subject, such as John to leave" in I want John to leave," is referred to as a:
(A) Matrix clause
(B) Small clause
(C) Relative clause
(D) Adverbial clause

29. Topicalization' is a syntactic process that involves:
(A) Deleting a constituent under identity with another grammatical element.
(B) Inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb in a specific construction.
(C) Moving a constituent to the sentence beginning for focus or emphasis.
(D) Replacing a phrasal constituent with a pro-form like it' or do so'.

30. Which statement incorrectly describes Karaka relations?
(A) They describe the semantic relationship between a verb and its participants.
(B) The Karta' karaka corresponds to the agent performing the specific action.
(C) The Karma' karaka corresponds to the patient receiving the specific action.
(D) Karaka relations are identical to surface relations like subject and object.

31. Match List I with List II concerning verb types and their properties.
List I: (Verb Type)
P. Unergative verb
Q. Unaccusative verb
R. Transitive verb
S. Ditransitive verb
List II: (Property)
1. Takes an internal argument (Theme/ Patient) but no external argument (Agent).
2. Has an external argument (Agent) but no internal argument.
3. Takes two internal arguments (e.g., Theme and Goal).
4. Takes both an external and an internal argument.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

32. The VP-internal Subject Hypothesis' proposes that the subject of a sentence:
(A) Subjects are generated at a level outside the core verb phrase.
(B) Subjects originate within the verb phrase and move to a higher position.
(C) The subject is always considered an adjunct to the primary verb phrase.
(D) The subject of a sentence does not receive a specific thematic role.

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33. Which of the following is an example of an unaccusative' verb?
(A) run
(B) arrive
(C) laugh
(D) speak

34. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Unergative and unaccusative verbs are both syntactically intransitive, as they appear with only one argument.
Reason (R) : Despite appearing intransitive, their underlying syntactic structures are distinct, particularly concerning the base position of their single argument.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

92. The operation Spell-Out' marks the branching point in the derivation leading to:
(A) D-Structure and S-Structure
(B) PF (Phonetic Form) and LF (Logical Form)
(C) Lexicon and Syntax
(D) Competence and Performance

93. A weak' feature in Minimalism is one that:
(A) Is semantically empty.
(B) Must be checked overtly, before Spell-Out.
(C) Can be checked covertly, after Spell-Out.
(D) Never needs to be checked.

94. The term pro-drop' is a shorthand for:
(A) pronoun duplication
(B) preposition dropping
(C) preposition duplication
(D) pronoun dropping

95. What is a key property of the Copy Theory of Movement?
(A) It allows reconstruction by interpreting a lower copy.
(B) It requires the grammar to have a level of D-Structure.
(C) It posits that only the head of a phrase is copied.
(D) It is incompatible with the principle of Last Resort.

96. Which is the most appropriate description of a small clause'?
(A) A sentence that contains fewer than five total words.
(B) A predicative structure lacking overt copula and tense.
(C) A subordinate clause that functions as an adjective.
(D) A subordinate clause that is introduced by the word that'.

97. The phrase the king of England" is an example of:
(A) An exocentric construction
(B) An endocentric construction
(C) A small clause
(D) A karaka relation

98. The generative' property of syntax emphasizes a grammar's ability to be:
(A) Explicit and predictive
(B) Historical and comparative
(C) Prescriptive and judgmental
(D) Descriptive and classificatory

99. In X-bar theory, the complement is the sister of the:
(A) Specifier
(B) X' (X-bar)
(C) X (head)
(D) XP

100. Arrange the typical path of NP-movement in a passive sentence according to the VP-internal subject hypothesis.
(P) NP moves to Spec-TP to receive case.
(Q) NP is base-generated as the complement of the Verb.
(R) The external theta role is suppressed.
(S) The verb be' is inserted.
(A) Q, R, P, S
(B) R, S, Q, P
(C) Q, S, R, P
(D) R, Q, S, P

101. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the Principles and Parameters Theory?
(A) Binding Theory
(B) Theta Theory
(C) Immediate Constituent Analysis
(D) X-bar Theory

102. The distinction between complements and adjuncts is crucial because:
(A) Complements are always phrases, while adjuncts are always words.
(B) Complements are licensed by the head, while adjuncts are more freely added.
(C) Complements can be moved, while adjuncts cannot.
(D) Only complements receive thematic roles.

103. Consider the following statements about syntax.
(a) Grammatical relations like subject' are configurational in many languages.
(b) Case relations like accusative' are always marked by overt morphology.
(c) A clause must contain a finite verb.
(d) IC analysis was a precursor to phrase

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(A) The specific thematic role assigned to the NP by the primary verb.
(B) A specifier-head agreement relation with a specific functional category.
(C) The fixed linear position of the NP within the surface sentence string.
(D) The presence of prepositions acting as the primary case-licensing heads.

45. In traditional grammar, parts of speech like nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are grouped under which Indian classification?
(A) Aakhyaata
(B) Upasarga
(C) Naama
(D) Nipaata

46. An endocentric construction is one where:
(A) The construction as a whole has a different function than any of its parts.
(B) The head of the construction is located outside the phrasal phrase itself.
(C) The construction has no identifiable or distinct immediate constituents.
(D) A constituent serves as the head' and determines phrasal properties.

47. What is the key difference between grammatical relations (like subject, object) and case relations (like nominative, accusative)?
(A) Relations are functions, while case is their abstract licensing or form.
(B) Grammatical relations are semantic, while case relations are purely syntactic.
(C) Case relations only apply to nouns, while relations apply to all parts.
(D) There is no difference; these terms are used as synonyms by linguists.

48. The concept of convergence' in the Minimalist Program refers to:
(A) Historical process by which two languages become more similar.
(B) Derivation finishing without unchecked uninterpretable features.
(C) A point in the derivation where two separate phrases are merged together.
(D) The general agreement of all linguists on one theoretical model.

49. Arrange the following components of a simple X-bar structure from the most embedded to the highest level.
(P) X' (X-bar)
(Q) XP (Phrasal level)
(R) X (Head)
(S) Specifier
(A) R, S, P, Q
(B) R, P, S, Q
(C) S, P, R, Q
(D) P, R, S, Q

50. The copy theory of movement was proposed as an alternative to:
(A) The trace theory of movement.
(B) The concept of binding.
(C) X-bar theory.
(D) The principle of compositionality.

51. Consider the following statements regarding syntactic theories.
(a) Traditional syntax is primarily descriptive and classificatory.
(b) Structural syntax, through IC analysis, emphasizes the hierarchical organization of sentences.
(c) Generative syntax aims to provide an explicit and predictive model of linguistic competence.
(d) Transformational Generative Grammar posits two levels of structure: Deep Structure and Surface Structure.
(e) The Minimalist Program seeks to reduce the theoretical apparatus of grammar to the bare minimum necessary.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, c, and e only
(C) b, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

52. In an endocentric construction like very tall", the head is:
(A) very
(B) The entire phrase very tall"
(C) Non-existent
(D) tall

53. Which of the following is best defines a checking device' in the Minimalist Program?
(A) A mechanism for ensuring that a sentence

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74. In the kitchen" in the sentence John put the book in the kitchen" is best analyzed as:
(A) A complement of the verb put'.
(B) An adjunct providing extra information.
(C) The subject of the sentence.
(D) A specifier of the verb phrase.

75. Arrange the following syntactic units in ascending order of size/complexity.
(P) Word
(Q) Sentence
(R) Phrase
(S) Clause
(A) P, S, R, Q
(B) R, P, S, Q
(C) S, R, P, Q
(D) P, R, S, Q

76. The VP-Shell Hypothesis, proposed by Larson, provides a binary branching structure for VPs that can accommodate:
(A) Only intransitive verbs.
(B) Ditransitive verbs and their arguments.
(C) Only transitive verbs.
(D) Only unaccusative verbs.

77. Consider the statements regarding the Minimalist Program.
(a) The operation Move' is a composite of Copy' and Merge'.
(b) A derivation crashes' if uninterpretable features remain at an interface.
(c) The inclusiveness principle' allows new objects to be added during the derivation to fix problems.
(d) Economy principles like Last Resort' guide the application of operations.
(e) Greed' means an element moves to satisfy the features of another element.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) a, c, and e only
(C) b, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

78. The primary difference between adjunction' and substitution' is that:
(A) Substitution moves elements into pre-existing positions, whereas adjunction moves phrases.
(B) Substitution only moves heads, whereas adjunction only moves phrases.
(C) Adjunction is always overt, whereas substitution is always covert.
(D) Adjunction creates a new projection, while substitution fills a hole.

79. The checking theory of case' posits that:
(A) NPs move to the specifier of functional projections for checking.
(B) Case is assigned under structural government by a lexical head.
(C) Case is a morphological property that is visible on all nouns.
(D) Case is assigned based primarily on the assigned thematic roles.

80. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : IC analysis often results in binary constituents.
Reason (R) : The methodology of IC analysis is to divide a construction into two parts at each step, revealing its layered structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which term from Indian grammatical tradition most closely corresponds to prepositions or postpositions?
(A) Upasarga when it is used specifically as a prefix.
(B) Post-positional element licensed by a karaka relation.
(C) Nipaata used as a general particle in various contexts.
(D) Aakhyaata used as the primary verb of the sentence.

82. The fact that we can say John likes himself" but not John's mother likes himself" is explained by:
(A) The definition of the local domain in Binding Theory.
(B) The Theta Criterion for argument role assignment.
(C) The Subjacency Condition limiting movement distance.
(D) The VP-Internal Subject Hypothesis

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63. The concept that movement must be a Last Resort' implies that:
(A) Movement is only triggered to satisfy a formal requirement.
(B) Movement can happen for any stylistic or grammatical reason.
(C) Movement is optional and used primarily for stylistic purposes.
(D) Movement is always the very last rule to apply in a derivation.

64. The Government' relation is crucial for assigning:
(A) Thematic roles
(B) Abstract Case
(C) Phonetic form
(D) Pragmatic focus

65. What distinguishes a clause from a phrase?
(A) A phrase can stand alone as a sentence, but a clause cannot.
(B) A clause contains a subject and a predicate, unlike a phrase.
(C) A clause is always shorter in length than a standard phrase.
(D) A phrase is a type of word, while a clause is a type of sentence.

66. Given below are two statements regarding syntax.
Statement II : Grammatical relations, such as subject', are language-specific surface phenomena.
Statement I : Case relations, such as nominative', are universal semantic roles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

67. What is proper government' in the context of Government and Binding Theory?
(A) The agreement relationship between a subject and its finite verb.
(B) The rule that ensures all well-formed sentences have a subject.
(C) A stricter condition on government required for licensing traces.
(D) A principle of semantic interpretation used in generative models.

68. The sentence Himself arrived" is ungrammatical in English because it violates:
(A) Theta Theory
(B) The Subjacency Condition
(C) The Case Filter
(D) Binding Principle A

69. In the Minimalist Program, the operation that takes two syntactic objects and combines them to form a new, larger syntactic object is called:
(A) Move
(B) Agree
(C) Merge
(D) Spell-Out

70. The distinction between unergative' and unaccusative' verbs is part of which hypothesis?
(A) The Universal Grammar Hypothesis
(B) The Unaccusative Hypothesis
(C) The Innateness Hypothesis
(D) The VP-Shell Hypothesis

71. Which one of the following is NOT an example of Head Movement?
(A) V-to-T movement
(B) T-to-C movement
(C) N-to-D movement
(D) Wh-movement

72. An interpretable feature is one that:
(A) Contributes to the semantic interpretation at the LF interface.
(B) Must be deleted or erased before the process of Spell-Out.
(C) Is a strong feature and always triggers overt phrasal movement.
(D) Is a feature present only on functional rather than lexical heads.

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73. The Copy Theory of Movement' simplifies the grammar by:
(A) Introducing a new level of representation called Trace Structure'.
(B) Making all forms of syntactic movement entirely optional.
(C) Eliminating levels of representation like D-structure and S-structure.
(D) Requiring that all features in the lexicon be categorized as weak.

R. Binding Theory
S. Case Theory
List II: (Function)
1. Governs the distribution of anaphors, pronouns, and R-expressions.
2. Deals with the assignment of thematic roles like Agent, Patient, etc.
3. Specifies the abstract licensing of nominals.
4. Provides a template for phrase structure.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

18. An element that must be bound within its local domain (governing category) is:
(A) An anaphor
(B) A pronoun
(C) An R-expression
(D) An adjunct

19. According to Binding Theory, which principle governs the distribution of R-expressions (e.g., John")?
(A) Principle A
(B) Principle B
(C) Principle C
(D) Principle D

20. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Theta Theory ensures that every argument receives one and only one thematic role.
Reason (R) : The Theta-Criterion is a principle of Universal Grammar that constrains the relationship between predicates and their arguments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. In Theta Theory, the thematic role of the entity that undergoes the action or is affected by it is called:
(A) Agent
(B) Instrument
(C) Theme/Patient
(D) Goal

22. The phenomenon where a wh-phrase (like what' or who') moves from its base-generated position to the beginning of a clause is known as:
(A) NP-movement
(B) Wh-movement
(C) Head movement
(D) Pro-drop

23. Consider the following statements related to movement in syntax.
(a) NP-movement typically involves moving a noun phrase from an argument position to another argument position.
(b) The movement of an auxiliary verb to the front in a question (e.g., Is he coming?") is an instance of head movement.
(c) Wh-movement leaves a trace' in the original position of the moved element.
(d) Pro-drop is a type of overt syntactic movement.
(e) Adjunction is a type of movement where an element is attached to a phrasal node, creating a new segment of that node.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d only
(B) a, c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, c, and e only
(D) b, c, d, and e only

24. What distinguishes substitution' from adjunction' as types of movement?
(A) Substitution targets empty positions, while adjunction creates new ones.
(B) Substitution only applies to heads, whereas adjunction applies to phrases.
(C) Substitution leaves a trace, while adjunction does not leave any trace.
(D) Substitution is an optional movement, while adjunction is always obligatory.

25. The Subjacency Condition' is a constraint on:
(A) The number of arguments a verb can take.
(B) The type of thematic roles that can be assigned.
(C) The distance an element can move within a sentence.
(D) The binding of pronouns and anaphors.

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regarding origins.

83. Match List I with List II regarding concepts and their associated theoretical frameworks.
List I: (Concept)
P. IC Analysis
Q. Deep Structure vs. Surface Structure
R. Greed and Procrastinate
S. Karaka Relations
List II: (Framework)
1. Transformational-Generative Grammar (Standard Theory)
2. Minimalist Program
3. Paninian/Indian Grammar
4. American Structuralism
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

84. Weak Crossover' is a constraint that disallows a configuration where:
(A) A wh-word moves over an R-expression in the sentence.
(B) A wh-word moves across more than one bounding node.
(C) A pronoun is co-indexed with a preceding anaphoric word.
(D) A quantifier binds a pronoun it does not c-command.

85. A verb like laugh' in The man laughs" is classified as unergative' because:
(A) Its subject The man' is affected by the action, not performing it.
(B) It takes a direct object that is not overtly realized.
(C) Its subject The man' is an agent, originating as an external argument.
(D) It does not assign any thematic roles.

86. Which statement about the innateness hypothesis' is incorrect?
(A) It posits a language acquisition device' in the brain.
(B) Children know the specific rules of a specific language.
(C) It explains the rapidity and uniformity of child acquisition.
(D) It is a fundamental cornerstone of the generative enterprise.

87. Consider the following statements regarding movement and constraints.
(a) The sentence What do you wonder who bought?" is ungrammatical due to a Subjacency violation.
(b) NP-movement is typically from a non-case position to a some position.
(c) Head movement is constrained by the Head Movement Constraint (HMC).
(d) Topicalization involves moving a phrase to Spec-CP for focus.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

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88. The Multiple-spec Hypothesis' is primarily associated with which theoretical framework?
(A) The Minimalist Program
(B) Traditional Grammar
(C) Structuralism
(D) Government and Binding Theory

89. According to the VP-internal subject hypothesis, the surface subject position (Spec-IP/TP) is:
(A) A theta-position
(B) The base position for all subjects
(C) A non-theta position
(D) An adjunct position

90. The concept that syntactic rules do not add, delete, or change features during a derivation is known as the:
(A) Inclusiveness Principle
(B) Projection Principle
(C) Theta Criterion
(D) Principle of Full Interpretation

91. Given below are two statements regarding syntactic arguments.
Statement I : In the sentence It seems that John is happy," It' is a pleonastic subject that receives a theta-role.
Statement II : The clause that John is happy" is the argument that receives the theta-role from the verb seems'.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

is pragmatically appropriate.
(B) A diagnostic test used by linguists to identify underlying constituents.
(C) A formal operation where a head eliminates uninterpretable features.
(D) The process of spell-checking a written sentence for any orthographic errors.

54. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In a pro-drop language like Italian, an overt subject pronoun is often optional.
Reason (R) : The rich verbal inflection in pro-drop languages is considered to be sufficient to identify the reference of the subject.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

55. A non-interpretable feature must be:
(A) Maintained until the logical form interface for semantic interpretation.
(B) Present only on lexical heads like nouns and verbs.
(C) Optional and related to stylistic effects.
(D) Checked and deleted during the syntactic derivation.

56. The movement in the sentence The cake was eaten" (from an underlying eaten the cake') is an example of:
(A) NP-movement
(B) Wh-movement
(C) Head movement
(D) Topicalization

57. Match List I with List II regarding Binding Principles and the elements they constrain.
List I: (Principle)
P. Principle A
Q. Principle B
R. Principle C
S. Theta-Criterion
List II: (Constrained Element)
1. R-expressions (e.g., John, the cat)
2. Pronouns (e.g., he, she, it)
3. Anaphors (e.g., himself, each other)
4. Arguments and their roles
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

58. The Indian grammatical term nipaata' refers to:
(A) Particles, which are a class of indeclinable words.
(B) The main verb of a sentence.
(C) The case endings on a noun.
(D) A proper name.

59. A key assumption of Transformational Generative Grammar is that rules like passivization relate:
(A) Two distinct and unrelated languages.
(B) The syntax to the phonological form.
(C) The subject to the direct object.
(D) Different sentences via deep and surface structures.

60. Which concept explains why Who did you see the picture of Mary and?" is ungrammatical?
(A) The Theta-Criterion
(B) The Coordinate Structure Constraint
(C) Binding Theory Principle A
(D) The VP-internal Subject Hypothesis

61. Consider the following statements about X-bar theory.
(a) It claims that all phrasal categories share a common structural template.
(b) The template consists of a head, a complement, a specifier, and an adjunct.
(c) The complement is a sister to the head (X).
(d) The specifier is a sister to the intermediate projection (X').
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, c, and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, and d

62. The principle of Procrastinate' in the Minimalist Program favors:
(A) Overt movement over covert movement.
(B) Phrase movement over head movement.
(C) Deletion over movement.
(D) Covert movement over overt movement.

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structure rules.
(e) An endocentric construction can be substituted for its head.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, d, and e only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) b, c, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

104. The sentence What did John buy and a book?" violates which constraint?
(A) The Sentential Subject Constraint
(B) The Complex NP Constraint
(C) The Coordinate Structure Constraint
(D) The Wh-Island Constraint

105. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In the Minimalist Program, movement is driven by the need to check features.
Reason (R) : Uninterpretable features must be deleted for a derivation to converge at the interfaces.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. In the phrase student of physics," the head is:
(A) physics
(B) student
(C) of
(D) the entire phrase

107. The movement of the verb in French from its base position to a higher functional head (Tense) is an example of:
(A) NP-movement
(B) Head movement
(C) Wh-movement
(D) Adjunction

108. Match List I with List II regarding concepts from the Minimalist Program.
List I: (Concept)
P. Greed
Q. Procrastinate
R. Spell-Out
S. Convergence
List II: (Description)
1. The point at which the derivation branches to PF and LF.
2. The principle that covert movement is cheaper than overt movement.
3. A successful derivation with no remaining uninterpretable features.
4. The principle that an element moves to satisfy its own needs.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

109. Which of the following is an example of an unergative' verb?
(A) fall
(B) melt
(C) sing
(D) die

110. The Inclusiveness Principle' is a fundamental tenet of which framework?
(A) The Minimalist Program
(B) Structural Syntax
(C) Transformational Generative Grammar
(D) Traditional Grammar

111. Consider the following statements.
(a) Universal Grammar consists of invariant principles.
(b) Parameters account for cross-linguistic variation.
(c) The Null Subject Parameter is an example of a parameter.
(d) All languages are assumed to have the same setting for the Null Subject Parameter.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) c and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

112. The structure-dependence' of rules explains why:
(A) To form a yes/no question in English, we move the first word to the front.
(B) To form a yes/no question in English, we move the auxiliary verb, regardless of its

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(D) The Functionalist Hypothesis

155. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The unaccusative hypothesis posits that the single argument of an unaccusative verb is an underlying object.
Reason (R) : This helps explain why the argument of an unaccusative verb patterns syntactically like the object of a transitive verb in many languages.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. In the sentence, The man [who saw me] left," the bracketed part is a:
(A) Phrase
(B) Small clause
(C) Clause
(D) Word

157. Which type of syntactic construction has a head?
(A) Exocentric
(B) Endocentric
(C) Paratactic
(D) Asyndetic

158. Match List I with List II concerning different types of syntactic movement.
List I: (Movement Type)
P. NP-Movement
Q. Wh-Movement
R. Head Movement
S. Topicalization
List II: (Example)
1. Beans, I like."
2. What did you see?"
3. John was seen."
4. Is John here?"
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

159. The Minimalist Program aims to be conceptually simpler by reducing the grammar to:
(A) A lexicon and a single transformational rule of grammar.
(B) A set of language-specific phrasal construction templates.
(C) A computational system with minimal Merge and Agree/Move.
(D) A list of possible sentence patterns allowed in a language.

160. What is a key diagnostic for distinguishing a complement from an adjunct?
(A) Complements can be deleted without affecting grammaticality.
(B) Adjuncts are optional and iterable, unlike complements.
(C) Adjuncts always precede the head, whereas complements follow it.
(D) Adjuncts receive case markers, while complements never do.

161. Consider the following statements about Minimalism.
(a) It dispenses with D-Structure and S-Structure.
(b) The operation Move' is driven by feature checking.
(c) Spell-Out' is the point where the structure is sent to the PF and LF components.
(d) The Multiple-spec Hypothesis' allows for more than one specifier in certain projections.
(e) Weak' features must be checked before Spell-Out.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) c and e only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

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162. The checking device' in Minimalism is typically a:
(A) Lexical head (like V or N)
(B) Functional head (like T or C)
(C) Specifier position
(D) Complement position

163. Given below are two statements regarding the Copy Theory of Movement.
Statement I : According to the Copy Theory of Movement, lower copies in a movement chain must be deleted before PF.

(C) Parallel
(D) Subordinate

124. The main motivation for proposing the VP-internal Subject Hypothesis was to:
(A) Simplify the existing phrase structure rules of grammar.
(B) Maintain the principle that roles are assigned within VP.
(C) Account for pro-drop phenomena in various null-subject languages.
(D) Explain the specific syntactic properties of wh-movement rules.

125. Arrange the following concepts in a plausible order of theoretical development.
(P) Checking Theory of Case
(Q) Case assignment under Government
(R) IC Analysis
(S) Transformational rules relating D-S and S-S
(A) R, S, Q, P
(B) S, R, Q, P
(C) R, Q, S, P
(D) P, Q, S, R

126. Features of convergence" in Minimalism refer to:
(A) Historical process by which two languages become more similar.
(B) Derivation completing without unchecked uninterpretable features.
(C) A point in the derivation where two separate phrases are merged.
(D) The general agreement of all linguists on one theoretical model.

127. The difference between a strong and a weak feature in Minimalism determines:
(A) Whether the feature triggers overt or covert movement.
(B) Whether the feature is interpretable at LF.
(C) Whether the feature is on a lexical or functional head.
(D) Whether the feature is deleted or retained after checking.

128. In the AGR-based case theory, Nominative case is checked in the specifier of:
(A) VP (Verb Phrase)
(B) CP (Complementizer Phrase)
(C) TP/IP (Tense/Inflectional Phrase)
(D) DP (Determiner Phrase)

129. Consider the following statements about binding.
(a) An anaphor like herself' must have an antecedent.
(b) A pronoun like she' must not have an antecedent in its local domain.
(c) An R-expression like Sarah' must not have an antecedent at all.
(d) The local domain' is typically the minimal clause containing the element.
(e) Binding requires both co-indexation and c-command.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

130. The movement of John' in John seems to be happy" from the lower clause subject position to the matrix subject position is an example of:
(A) Wh-movement
(B) Head movement
(C) NP-movement (Raising)
(D) Topicalization

131. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The phrase the man who is tall" is an endocentric construction.
Reason (R) : The head of the phrase is man," and the entire phrase functions syntactically as a noun phrase.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

132. The Last Resort' principle can be paraphrased as:
(A) Do not move.
(B) Move only if it helps another element.
(C) Move only if you must.
(D) Move as far as possible.

133. According to Theta Theory, an argument position is one that:

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(A) Can be assigned a thematic role.
(B) Is always filled by a pronoun.
(C) Is located outside the verb phrase.
(D) Can host an adjunct.

134. Match List I with List II based on the Indian classification of parts of speech.
List I: (Term)
P. Naama
Q. Aakhyaata
R. Upasarga
S. Nipaata
List II: (Example/Concept)
1. pra' in prachalati'
2. ca' (and)
3. gacchati' (goes)
4. ramah' (Rama)
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

135. Which of the following is NOT a property of complements?
(A) They are selected by the head.
(B) They are typically obligatory.
(C) They can be freely ordered and stacked.
(D) They are sisters to the head in X-bar structure.

136. The minimalist principle Greed' was later revised to Attract', shifting the focus from the moved element to:
(A) The landing site of the movement.
(B) The head whose features attract the element.
(C) The semantic interpretation of the element.
(D) The phonological weight of the element.

137. Consider the following statements about phrase structure.
(a) A phrase is a syntactic unit headed by a lexical category.
(b) In Immediate Constituent Analysis, a sentence is broken down into its largest sub-parts.
(c) on the desk" is an example of a prepositional phrase.
(d) the very big dog" is an exocentric construction.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a and c only
(C) b and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

138. The question Who do you think left?" involves wh-movement that is:
(A) Long-distance
(B) Short-distance
(C) Blocked by subjacency
(D) A form of head movement

139. Given below are two statements regarding the VP-shell' hypothesis.
Statement I : The VP-shell hypothesis posits two verbal projections, a lower vP and a higher VP.
Statement II : The subject is generated in the specifier of the lower vP and the object is the complement of the higher V.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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140. In the Minimalist Program, a derivation that fails to converge is one that is:
(A) Semantically ambiguous.
(B) Stylistically awkward.
(C) Ungrammatical.
(D) Pragmatically inappropriate.

141. The primary function of Binding Theory is to:
(A) Determine correct interpretation of various nominal types.
(B) Constrain the application of syntactic movement rules.
(C) Ensure that all arguments receive a single thematic role.
(D) Define the basic hierarchical structure of all phrases.

142. The process of fronting The beans" in The beans, John really likes" is an example of:
(A) Wh-movement
(B) Topicalization
(C) Passivization
(D) Relativization

143. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its definition?
(A) Pro-drop: A language that requires overt subjects.
(B) Subjacency: A constraint on pronoun binding.
(C) X-bar Theory: A theory of phrase structure.
(D) Theta Theory: A theory of syntactic movement.

144. The theory that case is checked via a specifier-head relation with a functional category like Tense is known as:
(A) The checking theory of case
(B) The karaka theory of case
(C) The government theory of case
(D) The inherent theory of case

145. Grammatical relations" refers to functions like:
(A) Agent, Patient, Theme
(B) Nominative, Accusative, Dative
(C) Subject, Object, Indirect Object
(D) Noun, Verb, Adjective

146. A pronoun like him' in Mary likes him" must be:
(A) Free in its governing category, according to Principle B.
(B) Bound in its governing category, according to Principle A.
(C) Free everywhere, according to Principle C.
(D) Co-indexed with Mary'.

147. A diagnostic for constituency where a sequence of words is replaced by a single word (like a pronoun) is the:
(A) Movement test
(B) Coordination test
(C) Substitution test
(D) Clefting test

148. The distinction between interpretable' and non-interpretable' features is crucial for:
(A) The functional phonological component of the grammar only.
(B) The underlying semantic component of the linguistic model only.
(C) Driving operations and ensuring legibility at the interfaces.
(D) Determining the linear order of words in a surface structure.

149. The movement in a passive sentence like The ball was hit" is an example of A-movement, which means movement to:
(A) An argument position
(B) An adjunct position
(C) A non-argument position
(D) A sentence-initial position

150. In the phrase destroy the city", the city" is a:
(A) Complement
(B) Adjunct
(C) Specifier
(D) Head

151. Which principle of the Minimalist Program states that operations must not add new information to the syntactic derivation?
(A) Greed
(B) Procrastinate
(C) Last Resort
(D) Inclusiveness Principle

152. The head movement' transformation is constrained by the:
(A) Subjacency Condition
(B) Head Movement Constraint (HMC)
(C) Theta Criterion
(D) Case Filter

153. Consider the following statements about early generative grammar.
(a) It introduced the concept of transformations.
(b) It posited a level of D-Structure representing underlying grammatical relations.
(c) It used phrase structure rules to generate the initial syntactic tree.
(d) It aimed to be more than just descriptive, seeking explanatory adequacy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) b and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

154. The concept of Universal Grammar' is central to which hypothesis?
(A) The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
(B) The Innateness Hypothesis
(C) The Critical Period Hypothesis

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176. Which framework introduced concepts like subjacency', government', and proper government'?
(A) Minimalist Program
(B) Traditional Syntax
(C) Government and Binding Theory
(D) Structural Syntax

177. Consider the following statements about syntactic units.
(a) A sentence is a maximal projection of the C (Complementizer) category.
(b) A clause can be finite or non-finite.
(c) A phrase is an intermediate projection, like N'.
(d) A word is the minimal syntactic atom.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) All of the above

178. What is the fundamental difference between an unergative verb like shout' and an unaccusative verb like fall'?
(A) The subject of shout' is an Agent, while the subject of fall' is a Theme.
(B) Shout' can be used in a passive sentence, while fall' cannot.
(C) Shout' has an underlying object, while fall' does not.
(D) Shout' is always transitive, while fall' is always intransitive.

179. Given below are two statements regarding crossover phenomena.
Statement I : Crossover phenomena deal with illicit binding relations created by movement.
Statement II : In Who does his mother love t?", who' cannot be co-indexed with his', which is a Weak Crossover violation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

180. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : X-bar theory provides a universal template for phrase structure.
Reason (R) : It captures the generalization that all phrases, whether NP, VP, or AP, have a head, and may have a specifier and a complement.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. The notion that parameters are set' during language acquisition is a core part of which theory?
(A) Traditional Grammar
(B) Structural Syntax
(C) Principles and Parameters Theory
(D) Case Grammar

182. Substitution' is a type of movement that targets a(n):
(A) Head position
(B) Adjunct position
(C) Specifier position
(D) Complement position

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183. Match List I with List II regarding syntactic constraints.
List I: (Constraint)
P. Subjacency
Q. Theta-Criterion
R. Binding Principle A
S. Case Filter
List II: (Violation Example)
1. John was believed [t is intelligent]"
2. Himself likes John"
3. What did you wonder [whether John bought t]?"
4. John arrived Mary" (with arrive' being intransitive)
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

184. The multiple-spec hypothesis' was proposed in the Minimalist Program to, among other things, handle:
(A) Multiple types of phrasal adjuncts within a clause.
(B) Successive cyclic wh-movement through

Statement II : All copies in a movement chain are available for interpretation at LF.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

164. The parameter that distinguishes languages like English from languages like Spanish, where Llueve" (It rains") is a full sentence, is the:
(A) Head-directionality parameter
(B) Wh-parameter
(C) Null subject parameter
(D) Polysynthesis parameter

165. The sentence Who did you ask whether bought the book?" is ungrammatical because it violates the:
(A) Case Filter
(B) Wh-Island Constraint
(C) Principle of Full Interpretation
(D) Theta Criterion

166. A karaka relation is essentially a:
(A) Morphological case marking.
(B) Deep semantic role related to the action of the verb.
(C) Surface syntactic position like subject or object.
(D) Phonological relationship between words.

167. In the sentence I consider [John a genius]", the bracketed part is a:
(A) Noun Phrase
(B) Adjective Phrase
(C) Small Clause
(D) Prepositional Phrase

168. The idea that a moved phrase leaves a trace' (t) which is subject to principles of the grammar like the ECP is central to:
(A) Traditional Grammar
(B) Government and Binding Theory
(C) American Structuralism
(D) The Minimalist Program

169. What is the head of the phrase proud of his son"?
(A) proud
(B) of
(C) his
(D) son

170. Proper government' requires a trace to be governed by either a lexical head or a co-indexed antecedent. This is known as the:
(A) Empty Category Principle (ECP)
(B) Projection Principle
(C) Binding Principle C
(D) Subjacency Condition

171. The Split VP' hypothesis is also known as the:
(A) VP-Internal Subject Hypothesis
(B) VP-Shell Hypothesis
(C) Small Clause Hypothesis
(D) Pro-drop Hypothesis

172. Strong" and weak" features are properties of:
(A) Lexical items in the lexicon.
(B) Functional heads in the syntax.
(C) Phonemes in the phonology.
(D) Semantic roles in the argument structure.

173. The Indian grammatical category nipaata' is a heterogenous class that roughly corresponds to:
(A) Nouns and adjectives
(B) Verbs and auxiliaries
(C) Prepositions and conjunctions
(D) Particles and other indeclinables

174. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of NP-movement?
(A) It is movement to an A-position.
(B) It leaves a variable.
(C) It is driven by case requirements.
(D) It does not cross a finite clause boundary on its own.

175. The principle of Greed' in Minimalism states that:
(A) An element moves only to satisfy its own feature requirements.
(B) An element moves to satisfy the requirements of the head that attracts it.
(C) An element moves to the closest possible position.
(D) An element moves as far as possible in the tree.

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(A) It moves an NP to a subject position.
(B) It is a type of A-movement.
(C) It moves a wh-phrase to an A-bar position (like Spec-CP).
(D) It is not subject to any constraints.

196. The verb arrive' in The guests arrived" is an unaccusative verb because the guests' is a(n):
(A) Agent
(B) Instrument
(C) Theme
(D) Beneficiary

197. Which of the following is NOT one of the four traditional Indian parts of speech?
(A) Naama (noun)
(B) Aakhyaata (verb)
(C) Kriya (verb action)
(D) Upasarga (pre-verb)

198. The Minimalist Program strives for economy of derivation', which is captured by principles like:
(A) Case Filter and Theta Criterion
(B) Greed, Procrastinate, and Last Resort
(C) D-structure and S-structure
(D) IC analysis and Phrase Structure Rules

199. The sentence John thinks that himself is clever" is ungrammatical because:
(A) A pronoun is required in that position.
(B) The anaphor himself' is not bound in its local clause.
(C) It violates the theta-criterion.
(D) The verb thinks' cannot take a clausal complement.

200. The concept that every argument must receive one and only one theta role, and every theta role must be assigned to one and only one argument, is the:
(A) The Projection Principle.
(B) The Theta-Criterion.
(C) The Case Filter rule.
(D) The Binding Theory.

201. Which one of the following is an example of an endocentric construction?
(A) in the house
(B) sang a song
(C) very beautiful
(D) if she leaves

202. The movement that relates the active sentence John will read the book" to the passive The book will be read by John" is:
(A) Wh-movement
(B) Head movement
(C) NP-movement
(D) Adjunct movement

203. Consider the following statements about Minimalist features.
(a) Interpretable features contribute to meaning and survive the derivation.
(b) Non-interpretable features are purely formal and must be eliminated.
(c) A strong feature on Tense (T) can trigger overt movement of the subject to Spec-TP.
(d) A weak feature is checked covertly, after Spell-Out.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

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204. The process of moving a verb to a higher functional head, such as Tense or Complementizer, is known as:
(A) Verb Phrase Ellipsis
(B) Verb Raising or Head Movement
(C) Verb Fronting for focus
(D) VP-Internal Subject movement

205. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In X-bar theory, complements are sisters to the head, while specifiers are sisters to the X-bar projection.
Reason (R) : This structural asymmetry reflects the closer semantic and syntactic relationship between a head and its complement compared to a head and its specifier.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Spec-CP position.
(C) Multiple internal complements within a single projection.
(D) The structure of small clauses in syntax.

185. A derivation that crashes is one that:
(A) Is semantically or logically anomalous.
(B) Fails to satisfy interface conditions at PF/LF.
(C) Is excessively long or syntactically complex.
(D) Uses more transformations than strictly allowed.

186. Which concept is NOT part of the Minimalist Program's core principles?
(A) Last Resort
(B) Government
(C) Greed
(D) Spell-out

187. Consider the following statements regarding Minimalist theory.
(a) The copy theory of movement posits that movement leaves a full copy, not a trace.
(b) The inclusiveness principle forbids adding new elements during a derivation.
(c) A strong feature on a functional head must be checked overtly.
(d) An interpretable feature is one that is legible at LF.
(e) The operation Move is considered more economical than Merge.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d only
(B) a, c, and e only
(C) b, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

188. In the sentence John is proud of himself," himself' is:
(A) A pronoun
(B) An R-expression
(C) An anaphor
(D) A pleonastic

189. Immediate Constituent Analysis focuses on discovering the:
(A) Thematic grid of the verb.
(B) Hierarchical structure of the sentence.
(C) Phonological properties of words.
(D) Historical origins of the words.

190. The concept of parameters' in generative syntax is meant to account for:
(A) Universal properties of language.
(B) The idiosyncratic behavior of individual speakers.
(C) Cross-linguistic variation within a constrained system.
(D) Errors made during second language acquisition.

191. Given below are two statements regarding exocentric constructions.
Statement I : An exocentric construction is a phrase that lacks a syntactic head.
Statement II : A prepositional phrase like in the garden" is considered exocentric because neither in' nor the garden' can represent the syntactic function of the whole phrase.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

192. Which theory first systematically proposed that the subject originates inside the VP?
(A) Traditional Grammar
(B) Government and Binding Theory
(C) Structuralism
(D) Case Grammar

193. The checking of case features in the Minimalist Program is an instance of a more general operation called:
(A) Merge
(B) Move
(C) Agree
(D) Spell-Out

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194. Adjunction" is a syntactic operation that:
(A) Fills an empty and pre-existing specifier position.
(B) Creates a new projection by merging two distinct elements.
(C) Attaches an element to a node, forming two segments.
(D) Replaces one syntactic element with another element.

195. Which of the following is a key property of Wh-movement?

position.
(C) Sentences are limited to a certain number of words.
(D) All sentences must have a subject.

113. An R-expression (like Mary") is subject to which principle of Binding Theory?
(A) Principle A: It must be bound within its local governing category.
(B) Principle C: It must be free in all positions.
(C) Principle B: It must be free within its local governing category.
(D) It is an element that is not subject to any Binding Principle.

114. The term upasarga' in Indian tradition is best understood as:
(A) A marker used to indicate the case of a noun.
(B) A verb form that contains a finite tense marker.
(C) A prefix modifying the meaning of a verbal root.
(D) A conjunction used to connect various structures.

115. Given below are two statements regarding the Split VP' hypothesis.
Statement I : The Split VP' hypothesis posits a lower vP shell where the external argument is introduced.
Statement II : This hypothesis helps in maintaining a uniform binary-branching structure for verbs with varying numbers of arguments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

116. A key insight of the Copy Theory of Movement' is that it helps to explain:
(A) Phonological processes.
(B) Reconstruction effects for binding and scope.
(C) The process of language acquisition.
(D) The difference between spoken and written language.

117. Government' is a structural relation that typically involves c-command. A node X governs a node Y if:
(A) X c-commands Y, and there is no barrier between them.
(B) X c-commands Y, and Y c-commands X.
(C) X precedes Y in the linear string.
(D) Y is the head of which X is the specifier.

118. Which concept is a constraint on movement, preventing it from crossing more than one bounding node" at a time?
(A) Theta-Criterion
(B) Binding Theory
(C) Subjacency
(D) Case Filter

119. A verb whose single argument is a Theme or Patient and originates as the complement of the verb is:
(A) Transitive
(B) Ditransitive
(C) Unaccusative
(D) Unergative

120. In John believes [Mary to be intelligent]", the bracketed portion is an example of:
(A) A relative clause
(B) A small clause
(C) An adjunct clause
(D) A matrix clause

121. The operation that attaches a moved element to a phrasal node, creating another segment of that node, is called:
(A) Substitution
(B) Adjunction
(C) Merger
(D) Deletion

122. Which of the following is an example of a karaka relation?
(A) Nominative
(B) Subject
(C) Agent (Karta)
(D) Prepositional Object

123. The phrase off the wagon" is an example of what kind of construction?
(A) Endocentric
(B) Exocentric

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206. Procrastinate' is a minimalist principle that states:
(A) Overt movement is always the preferred grammatical strategy.
(B) Operations are delayed, favoring covert over overt movement.
(C) A syntactic derivation should be as short as possible.
(D) Formal features should be checked as early as possible.

207. Which theory operates with the fewest levels of syntactic representation?
(A) Transformational-Generative Grammar (Standard Theory)
(B) Government and Binding Theory
(C) The Minimalist Program
(D) Relational Grammar

208. Match List I with List II regarding structural components in X-bar theory.
List I: (Term)
P. Complement
Q. Adjunct
R. Specifier
S. Head
List II: (Definition)
1. An optional element providing extra information, adjoined to X'.
2. The core lexical item that projects the phrase.
3. An obligatory argument selected by the head.
4. The element that is sister to X' and daughter of XP.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

209. The VP-shell' hypothesis is particularly useful for providing a uniform account of:
(A) Intransitive verbs
(B) Unaccusative verbs
(C) Ditransitive verbs like give' or send'
(D) Auxiliary verbs

210. What is the status of a non-interpretable feature after it has been checked?
(A) It is passed on to the LF interface.
(B) It is deleted (or erased).
(C) It is converted into an interpretable feature.
(D) It is stored in the lexicon for future use.

211. Consider the following statements.
(a) Parameters and universal grammar are core concepts of generative syntax.
(b) The null subject parameter relates to whether a language permits implicit subjects.
(c) The innateness hypothesis suggests language capacity is biologically endowed.
(d) Generative' implies a finite system for producing infinite structures.
(e) Structure-dependence means rules apply to linear word order.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, b, c, and d only
(C) c, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

212. A diagnostic for structure that involves conjoining two strings with and' is known as the:
(A) Substitution test
(B) Movement test
(C) Clefting test
(D) Coordination test

213. Given below are two statements regarding the Copy Theory of Movement.
Statement I : The copy theory of movement treats movement as making a copy of an element and merging it in a higher position.
Statement II : This approach eliminates the need for traces as distinct theoretical entities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

214. The constraint that prevents extraction out of a wh-clause is an example of a(n):
(A) Theta violation
(B) Island constraint
(C) Case violation
(D) Binding violation

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237. Consider the following statements about movement.
(a) Wh-movement is a type of A-bar movement.
(b) NP-movement is a type of A-movement.
(c) Head movement involves movement of a lexical head to a functional head position.
(d) Constraints on movement like subjacency are universal.
(e) All movement is overt and happens before Spell-Out.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, b, c, and d only
(C) c, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

238. The fact that in Mary, I like a lot", Mary' is fronted for emphasis is an example of:
(A) Passivization
(B) Relativization
(C) Topicalization
(D) Clefting

239. Karaka relations' in the Indian tradition are primarily concerned with:
(A) The surface word order of a sentence.
(B) The morphological forms of nouns.
(C) The semantic roles of participants in an action.
(D) The phonological rules governing sandhi.

240. The copy theory of movement' states that a moved item:
(A) Leaves a phonologically null trace.
(B) Is deleted from its original position.
(C) Leaves a full copy of itself in the original position.
(D) Is replaced by a pronoun.

241. Read the given statements regarding verb types and select the correct option.
Statement I : An unaccusative verb like arrive' has an external argument.
Statement II : An unergative verb like work' has an internal argument.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

242. The principle of Last Resort' dictates that movement must:
(A) Be for stylistic reasons.
(B) Be the final operation in a derivation.
(C) Be necessary to satisfy a feature-checking requirement.
(D) Move an element to the highest possible position.

243. What is the fundamental operation that builds hierarchical structure from lexical items in the Minimalist Program?
(A) Move
(B) Merge
(C) Agree
(D) Adjoin

244. The theory that proposes a universal phrase structure schema (XP -> (Spec) X' ; X' -> X (Comp)) is:
(A) Theta theory
(B) Binding theory
(C) Case theory
(D) X-bar theory

245. An R-expression like the student' cannot be c-commanded by a co-indexed element. This is a condition of:
(A) Principle A
(B) Principle B
(C) Principle C
(D) The Theta-Criterion

246. In the Minimalist Program, what is convergence'?
(A) The process of two languages becoming increasingly similar.
(B) Derivation completing without violating specific principles.
(C) A point in the tree where a head and its complement merge.
(D) A specific type of syntactic movement used in generative models.

247. The sentence What did Bill think that __ was bought by whom?" illustrates a violation related to:
(A) NP movement rules.
(B) Trace proper government.
(C) Case theory violations.
(D) Binding theory rules.

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reference relations among nominals.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) a and b only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) c and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

228. The operation Spell-Out' is part of which theoretical model?

(A) Government and Binding Theory
(B) The Minimalist Program
(C) Traditional Syntax
(D) Immediate Constituent Analysis

229. Given below are two statements regarding features in Minimalism.

Statement I : An interpretable feature is a feature that has semantic content and is legible at the LF interface.

Statement II : A non-interpretable feature is a formal feature that must be checked and eliminated for the derivation to converge.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

230. Read the given Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : According to the VP-internal subject hypothesis, subjects are generated in the specifier of VP (or vP).

Reason (R) : This allows for a uniform theta-role assignment mechanism, where all arguments are projected within the maximal projection of their predicate.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The concept of parameters' is introduced to explain:

(A) Why all languages are identical.
(B) Systematic differences between languages within a universal framework.
(C) Performance errors in speech.
(D) The historical evolution of language.

232. An element that must be free in its governing category is a(n):

(A) Anaphor
(B) Pronoun
(C) R-expression
(D) Trace

233. Match List I with List II regarding syntactic concepts.

List I: (Concept)

P. Innateness Hypothesis
Q. Structure-Dependence
R. Pro-drop parameter
S. X-bar theory

List II: (Description)

1. Syntactic rules operate on hierarchical structure.
2. Humans have a biological predisposition for language.
3. A template for phrase structure (Spec-Head-Comp).
4. Determines if a language allows null subjects.

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

234. The operation that creates multi-segmented categories by attaching one phrase to another is:

(A) Substitution
(B) Merger
(C) Adjunction
(D) Agreement

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235. The Minimalist Program dispenses with which of the following levels of representation?

(A) Phonetic Form (PF) and Logical Form (LF)
(B) D-Structure and S-Structure
(C) The Lexicon
(D) The computational system

236. In the phrase man of courage", which word is the head?

(A) of
(B) man
(C) courage
(D) This is an exocentric construction.

215. The checking theory of case' is a key component of which broader theory?
(A) Traditional Grammar
(B) Principles and Parameters / Minimalist Program
(C) Structuralism
(D) Tagmemics

216. In the phrase the man's book", what is the head?
(A) the
(B) man's
(C) book
(D) There is no head.

217. Cross-over phenomena involve illicit configurations between a moved operator and a:
(A) Verb
(B) Pronoun that it binds
(C) Tense marker
(D) Preposition

218. The term for the class of words in Indian grammar that includes particles, conjunctions, and interjections is:
(A) Naama
(B) Aakhyaata
(C) Upasarga
(D) Nipaata

219. A small clause' is characterized by its lack of:
(A) A subject
(B) A predicate
(C) A finite Tense or a copula
(D) A semantic meaning

220. The principle that states that movement must be as short as possible is a core idea behind:
(A) Subjacency
(B) Greed
(C) Last Resort
(D) The Theta-Criterion

221. Which syntactic process moves an element to the front of a sentence for emphasis?
(A) Passivization
(B) Topicalization
(C) Extraposition
(D) Gapping

222. The AGR-based case theory formalized the idea that case is checked under:
(A) Government
(B) C-command
(C) Spec-head agreement
(D) Linear precedence

223. What is the primary function of Theta Theory within the grammar?
(A) Constrain the application of movement operations.
(B) Ensure the correct assignment of roles to arguments.
(C) Regulate the distribution of pronouns and anaphors.
(D) Build phrasal structure within the syntactic tree.

224. Which of the following is NOT a type of movement?
(A) NP-movement
(B) Wh-movement
(C) Head movement
(D) Vowel movement

225. Arrange the following syntactic theories/ frameworks in the order of their historical emergence.
(P) Minimalist Program
(Q) Government and Binding Theory
(R) Structuralism (IC Analysis)
(S) Standard Theory (early TGG)
(A) R, S, Q, P
(B) S, R, Q, P
(C) R, Q, S, P
(D) S, Q, R, P

226. The distinction between Unergatives' and Unaccusatives' is based on:
(A) The number of arguments they take.
(B) The tense they can appear in.
(C) The syntactic configuration of their single argument.
(D) Their morphological form.

227. Consider the following statements about binding principles.
(a) Principle A applies to anaphors.
(b) Principle B applies to pronouns.
(c) Principle C applies to R-expressions.
(d) These principles determine the possible co-

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248. The distinction between complements and adjuncts is that complements are inside the first bar-level projection (X'), whereas adjuncts are:
(A) Also inside the first bar-level projection.
(B) Sisters to the head X.
(C) Adjoined to X' or XP.
(D) Always in the specifier position.

249. A strong' feature on a functional head triggers:
(A) Covert movement (after Spell-Out).
(B) Overt movement (before Spell-Out).
(C) Deletion of the head.
(D) Semantic interpretation of the feature.

250. Which of the following best describes the Inclusiveness Principle'?
(A) Syntax operates only on initial lexical features.
(B) All language speakers must be included in studies.
(C) All arguments must be overtly included in sentences.
(D) A derivation must include Merge and Move operations.

251. Please read the following source carefully.
In the realm of traditional syntax, the analysis of sentence structure often begins with the classification of its fundamental components. The Indian grammatical tradition offers a sophisticated system for this, categorizing linguistic elements into four primary classes: naama' (substantives, including nouns and adjectives), aakhyaata' (verbs or finite verbs), upasarga' (pre-verbs or prefixes), and nipaata' (particles, indeclinables). This classification, while parallel in some respects to the Western concept of parts of speech, is rooted in a functional and semantic framework. Beyond this initial classification, syntax is concerned with how these elements combine into larger units. The basic syntactic units are hierarchically arranged: words form phrases, phrases form clauses, and clauses constitute sentences. A crucial concept in understanding these combinations, particularly within the Indian framework, is that of karaka' relations. These are not merely grammatical case markings but deep semantic roles that define the participation of various entities in the action denoted by the verb, such as agent (karta), object (karma), and instrument (karana). This focus on semantic-syntactic relations provides a different lens for viewing sentence structure compared to purely formal grammatical relations like subject and object.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.
According to the Indian grammatical tradition, which category encompasses elements that are indeclinable particles?
(A) Naama
(B) Nipaata
(C) Aakhyaata
(D) Upasarga

252. What is the primary distinction drawn between karaka' relations and grammatical relations like subject and object?
(A) Karaka relations are based on deep semantic roles, while grammatical relations are based on formal syntactic positions.
(B) Karaka relations are only applicable to verbs, whereas grammatical relations apply to all parts of speech.
(C) Karaka relations are a feature of Western syntax, whereas grammatical relations are from the Indian tradition.
(D) Karaka relations define hierarchical structure, while grammatical relations define linear order.

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253. The source describes a hierarchical arrangement of syntactic units. Which of the following represents the correct ascending order of this hierarchy?
(A) Clause, Phrase, Word, Sentence
(B) Phrase, Word, Sentence, Clause
(C) Word, Phrase, Clause, Sentence
(D) Word, Clause, Phrase, Sentence

254. In the Indian classification system mentioned in the text, what does the term aakhyaata' refer to?
(A) Substantives like nouns and adjectives
(B) Prefixes or pre-verbs
(C) The agent of an action
(D) Verbs or finite verbs

255. Based on the description, the Indian system's classification of upasarga' as pre-verbs or prefixes suggests an analytical focus on:
(A) the semantic role of independent particles.

(A) An argument receiving exactly one theta role.
(B) An argument in a sentence failing to receive any theta role.
(C) A predicate assigning all its available theta roles.
(D) A verb assigning an AGENT role to its subject.

279. According to the VP-internal subject hypothesis, why does the subject move from its original position inside the VP?
(A) To receive its theta role from the verb.
(B) To become an adjunct providing extra information.
(C) To satisfy other grammatical requirements like case in a higher clausal position.
(D) To avoid being adjacent to the verb.

280. In the sentence The boy threw the ball to the dog," the theta role of the dog" would most likely be:
(A) AGENT
(B) THEME
(C) INSTRUMENT
(D) GOAL

281. Please read the following source carefully.
A core component of Transformational Generative Grammar is the concept of movement, which relates the deep structure (D-structure) of a sentence to its surface structure (S-structure). This process is not arbitrary but involves specific types of operations that move constituents from one structural position to another. The syllabus highlights several key types, including NP-movement, wh-movement, and head movement. NP-movement typically involves raising a noun phrase from a lower position to a higher one, as seen in passive constructions (The ball was hit") where the ball" moves from the object position to the subject position. Wh-movement is the operation that moves a wh-phrase (like who', what', where') to the beginning of a clause to form a question, as in What did you see?". Head movement involves the movement of a head (X^0), such as a verb or an auxiliary, to another head position. These distinct movement types are accomplished through two fundamental operations: substitution and adjunction. Substitution involves moving a constituent into a pre-existing, empty specifier or head position. Adjunction, on the other hand, involves attaching a constituent to another phrasal or intermediate category, creating a new, segmented structure. The choice between substitution and adjunction depends on the nature of the moving element and the landing site.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.
Which type of movement is characteristic of the formation of questions using phrases like who' or what'?
(A) Wh-movement
(B) NP-movement
(C) Head movement
(D) Adjunction

282. In the passive sentence The suspect was arrested," the movement of The suspect" from the post-verbal position to the sentence-initial position is an example of:
(A) Wh-movement
(B) NP-movement
(C) Head movement
(D) Topicalization

283. What is the fundamental difference between the operations of substitution and adjunction?
(A) Substitution creates a new position, while adjunction fills an existing one.
(B) Substitution fills an empty, pre-existing position, while adjunction attaches an element to create a new structure.
(C) Substitution moves phrases, while adjunction moves heads.
(D) Substitution is a licit operation, while adjunction is always ungrammatical.

284. The movement of an auxiliary verb, like is' in Is he running?", to a position before the subject is a typical instance of:
(A) Head movement
(B) NP-movement
(C) Wh-movement
(D) Adjunction to VP

285. The concept of movement in transformational grammar serves to explain the relationship between:
(A) different languages of the world.
(B) phonology and semantics.

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and principles, the infinite set of grammatical sentences in a language. At the core of this framework, particularly in Transformational Generative Grammar, is the concept of Universal Grammar (UG), which posits that all human languages are built upon a common, innate structural blueprint. This idea is encapsulated in the innateness hypothesis, which argues that humans are born with a pre-wired language faculty. A fundamental tenet that demonstrates the necessity of such a system is the principle of structure-dependence. This principle holds that linguistic operations, such as forming a question, do not operate on a simple linear sequence of words but are dependent on the hierarchical structure of the sentence. For instance, to form a yes/no' question from The man who is tall is running," one moves the is' that is part of the main clause, not the first is' that appears in the string. This demonstrates that speakers unconsciously compute complex structural relationships, an ability that generative grammar aims to model.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the most accurate meaning of the term generative' in the context of generative grammar?

(A) The ability of a speaker to physically produce an infinite number of sentences.
(B) A set of rules for generating historically accurate sentence forms.
(C) The process of generating meaning from a sequence of words.
(D) A formal system that explicitly defines all and only the grammatical sentences of a language.

262. The principle of structure-dependence suggests that syntactic operations are primarily sensitive to:

(A) the linear order of words in a sentence.
(B) the hierarchical arrangement of constituents.
(C) the phonological properties of the words.
(D) the number of words present in a clause.

263. The innateness hypothesis, as presented in the text, proposes that:

(A) children learn language entirely through imitation and correction.
(B) all languages will eventually merge into one universal language.
(C) humans are born with a dedicated cognitive faculty for language.
(D) the ability to learn language is acquired after a critical period.

264. How does the concept of Universal Grammar (UG) relate to the diversity of human languages?

(A) It claims that all languages have identical grammars.
(B) It suggests that UG is only applicable to a small family of languages.
(C) It argues that language diversity disproves the existence of a universal blueprint.
(D) It posits that an underlying structural blueprint is common to all languages, despite superficial differences.

265. The example of question formation from The man who is tall is running" is used to illustrate that:

(A) linguistic rules must refer to the structural positions of elements, not just their sequence.
(B) linear order is sufficient for explaining syntactic rules.
(C) all verbs in a sentence can be moved to the front.
(D) speakers have conscious knowledge of complex grammatical rules.

266. Please read the following source carefully.

The Principles and Parameters (P&P) theory, a major development within the framework of generative syntax, refines the concept of Universal Grammar (UG). This theory proposes that the language faculty consists of two components: a set of universal and invariant principles' common to all languages, and a set of parameters' that vary within restricted limits. Principles represent the core, unchangeable aspects of grammar, such as structure-dependence. Parameters, on the other hand, are like switches that can be set to one of a few possible values, and the specific setting of these parameters accounts for much of the observed syntactic variation among languages. A classic example is the null subject parameter, also known as the pro-drop parameter. This parameter determines whether a language permits the subject of a finite clause to be omitted, or dropped'. Languages like Italian and Spanish have the

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parameter set to [+pro-drop], allowing sentences like (Io) parlo italiano" where the subject pronoun is optional. In contrast, English has the parameter set to [-pro-drop], making a sentence like Speak Italian" ungrammatical without an overt subject. According to this model, language acquisition is largely a process of a child setting the parameters of their native language based on the linguistic data they are exposed to.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Within the Principles and Parameters theory, what is the role of principles'?

(A) To account for the syntactic variation observed across different languages.
(B) To represent the universal and invariant aspects of grammar common to all languages.
(C) To function as binary switches set during language acquisition.
(D) To explain why some languages allow subjects to be omitted.

267. The null subject parameter (pro-drop) is primarily concerned with whether a language:

(A) allows the object of a verb to be omitted.
(B) permits the omission of the subject in a finite clause.
(C) requires verbs to agree with the subject in person and number.
(D) has a fixed or flexible word order.

268. According to the P&P model, how is syntactic variation among languages like English and Italian explained?

(A) Through different settings of a finite number of parameters.
(B) Through entirely different sets of grammatical principles.
(C) Through the absence of Universal Grammar in one of the languages.
(D) Through different levels of grammatical complexity.

269. The passage suggests that the process of language acquisition, within the P&P framework, can be understood as:

(A) the memorization of a large list of sentence structures.
(B) the learning of all grammatical principles from scratch.
(C) the setting of language-specific parameters based on linguistic input.
(D) the conscious study of grammatical rules by a child.

270. Based on the text, if a language is described as being [-pro-drop]', what would be a characteristic feature of its sentences?

(A) It would allow subject pronouns to be optionally omitted.
(B) It would have no subject-verb agreement.
(C) It would lack subject pronouns entirely.
(D) It would require an overt subject to be present in most finite clauses.

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271. Please read the following source carefully.

X-bar theory provides a universal schema for the internal structure of all phrasal categories, moving beyond the flat structures of early IC analysis. It posits that every phrase is an X-bar projection of its head (X), which can be a Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective (A), or Preposition (P). The theory proposes a three-tiered structure: the head (X^0), an intermediate projection (X'), and a maximal projection (XP). The head first combines with a complement' to form the intermediate X' level. Complements are obligatory elements that complete the meaning of the head; for example, in the verb phrase devoured the pizza," the noun phrase the pizza" is a complement of the verb devoured." Subsequently, the X' level can combine with an adjunct' to form another X' level. Adjuncts are optional, non-essential modifiers that provide extra information, such as in the kitchen" in devoured the pizza in the kitchen." Finally, the specifier, which is a sister to X' and daughter of XP, completes the maximal projection. This layered system provides specific structural positions for complements and adjuncts, formally distinguishing them. Complements are sisters to the head (X^0), while adjuncts are sisters to the intermediate projection (X'). This structural distinction captures the closer semantic relationship between a head and its complement.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

According to X-bar theory, what is the primary structural difference between a complement and an adjunct?

(A) A complement is a sister to the maximal projection (XP), while an adjunct is a sister

to the head (X^0).
(B) A complement is optional, while an adjunct is obligatory.
(C) A complement is a sister to the head (X^0), while an adjunct is a sister to the intermediate projection (X').
(D) A complement is always a prepositional phrase, while an adjunct is always a noun phrase.

272. In the phrase a student of linguistics with long hair," which part would be considered an adjunct according to the principles described?
(A) a student"
(B) with long hair"
(C) student"
(D) of linguistics"

273. What is the role of the head' (X) in X-bar theory?
(A) It is an optional modifier that provides extra information.
(B) It is always located in the specifier position of the phrase.
(C) It is the maximal projection of the phrasal category.
(D) It is the lexical core of the phrase that determines the phrase's category.

274. The three-tiered structure proposed by X-bar theory consists of which of the following levels?
(A) Head (X^0), Intermediate projection (X'), Maximal projection (XP)
(B) Specifier, Complement, Adjunct
(C) Word, Phrase, Clause
(D) Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase

275. The passage implies that the hierarchical structure of X-bar theory is an improvement over earlier IC analysis because it:
(A) completely discards the notion of constituents.
(B) focuses only on verb phrases and ignores other categories.
(C) provides a universal and more detailed schema for internal phrase structure.
(D) treats all elements within a phrase as having equal structural status.

276. Please read the following source carefully.

Theta Theory is a principle of grammar that deals with the semantic roles, known as theta roles (θ-roles), assigned by lexical items, particularly verbs. It ensures that there is a one-to-one correspondence between the arguments of a predicate and the theta roles it assigns. Each argument in a sentence must be assigned exactly one theta role, and each theta role available from a predicate must be assigned to exactly one argument. These roles describe the nature of participation in the event or state described by the verb, such as AGENT (the instigator of the action), THEME (the entity affected by the action), or GOAL (the entity towards which motion occurs). This system formalizes the relationship between a predicate and its required complements. A crucial development related to theta role assignment is the VP-internal subject hypothesis. This hypothesis proposes that the subject of a sentence originates within the maximal projection of the verb (the Verb Phrase), specifically in the specifier position of the VP. In this position, the subject receives its theta role (e.g., AGENT) directly from the verb. Subsequently, the subject moves to a higher clausal position, the specifier of IP/TP (the subject position of the clause), to satisfy other grammatical requirements, such as case. This hypothesis contrasts with older models where the subject was thought to originate outside the VP.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the central concern of Theta Theory?
(A) The assignment of semantic roles from predicates to arguments.
(B) The phonological form of arguments.
(C) The movement of constituents for topicalization.
(D) The case marking on nouns and pronouns.

277. The VP-internal subject hypothesis proposes that the subject of a sentence originates:
(A) outside the verb phrase, in the specifier of the clause.
(B) as an adjunct attached to the verb phrase.
(C) in the same position as the direct object.
(D) within the verb phrase, where it receives its theta role.

278. According to Theta Theory's one-to-one correspondence principle, which of the following scenarios would be considered ungrammatical?

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(B) the syntactic function of clauses.
(C) the morphological composition of words.
(D) the phonological shape of sentences.

256. Please read the following source carefully.
Structural syntax, particularly as developed in the mid-20th century, sought to provide a more rigorous and objective method for analyzing sentence structure than traditional grammar. A central tool in this endeavor is Immediate Constituent (IC) analysis. The fundamental principle of IC analysis is that sentences are not simply linear strings of words but possess a hierarchical structure. This structure is revealed by progressively segmenting a sentence into its largest meaningful components, or immediate constituents, until the ultimate constituents—individual words or morphemes—are reached. For example, the sentence The old man read the new book" would first be divided into The old man" (a noun phrase) and read the new book" (a verb phrase). This process highlights the layered nature of syntax. In conjunction with IC analysis, structuralists identified different construction types. An endocentric construction is one where the whole construction has the same syntactic function as one of its constituents, known as the head. A noun phrase like the old man" is endocentric because it functions as a noun, and its head is man" (a noun). Conversely, an exocentric construction lacks a clear head and performs a syntactic function different from any of its constituents; a simple sentence composed of a subject NP and a predicate VP is a classic example, as the combination (S) is neither an NP nor a VP.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the primary goal of Immediate Constituent (IC) analysis as described in the paragraph?
(A) To classify words into parts of speech.
(B) To reveal the hierarchical structure of a sentence through segmentation.
(C) To identify the semantic roles within a sentence.
(D) To translate sentences from one language to another.

257. According to the text, which of the following is a defining characteristic of an endocentric construction?
(A) It lacks a constituent that can be identified as a head.
(B) Its syntactic function is different from that of any of its parts.
(C) It always consists of a subject noun phrase and a predicate verb phrase.
(D) Its overall syntactic function is the same as its head constituent.

258. Based on the provided example, applying IC analysis to the phrase read the new book" would most likely yield which two immediate constituents?
(A) read" and the new book"
(B) read the" and new book"
(C) read the new" and book"
(D) read" and book"

259. Why is a simple sentence (S → NP VP) considered a classic example of an exocentric construction?
(A) Because the sentence functions as a noun phrase.
(B) Because the sentence functions as a verb phrase.
(C) Because the sentence's function is not equivalent to that of the NP or the VP alone.
(D) Because the verb phrase is the head of the sentence.

260. The description of structural syntax in the passage implies that its methodology is primarily:
(A) based on the descriptive analysis of observable linguistic forms.
(B) focused on prescriptive rules of grammar.
(C) concerned with the historical evolution of language.
(D) interested in the universal cognitive basis of language.

261. Please read the following source carefully.
Generative syntax represents a paradigm shift from purely descriptive structuralism to an explanatory model of linguistic competence. The very meaning of the term generative' is crucial; it does not mean produce' in a literal sense, but rather refers to a grammar as a formal system that explicitly defines, with a finite set of rules

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(C) an underlying abstract structure and the final pronounced sentence.
(D) traditional grammar and structural grammar.

286. Please read the following source carefully.
While syntactic movement is a powerful explanatory device, it is not unconstrained. Generative grammar posits a system of constraints that strictly regulate movement operations, rendering certain derivations ungrammatical. One of the most well-known constraints is subjacency, which states that movement cannot cross more than one bounding node" (or barrier) at a time. Bounding nodes are typically considered to be categories like IP (the clause) and NP (the noun phrase). For instance, one cannot extract a wh-word out of a complex noun phrase like the belief that he saw Tom" to form Who did you hear the belief that he saw?". This sentence is ungrammatical because the wh-word who' would have to cross both an NP and an IP barrier. Further constraints are captured by the concepts of government and proper government. Government refers to a local structural relationship between a head and the phrase it governs. Proper government is a stricter version of this, required for traces (the empty categories left behind by movement). A trace must be properly governed, either by a lexical head or by its antecedent (the moved element). This explains why movement from certain positions, like subjects of embedded clauses in some contexts, is blocked. Other movement types, such as topicalization, which moves a phrase to the front of a sentence for emphasis (e.g., This book, I really liked"), are also subject to these deep-seated constraints on movement.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the core principle of the subjacency constraint?
(A) Movement is prohibited from subject positions.
(B) All moved elements must be lexically governed.
(C) Movement can only happen within a single verb phrase.
(D) Movement cannot cross more than a single specified barrier at once.

287. The ungrammaticality of a sentence like Who do you believe the claim that Mary likes?" is typically explained by:
(A) the theta criterion.
(B) the pro-drop parameter.
(C) the subjacency constraint.
(D) head movement.

288. The concept of proper government' is primarily a condition imposed on:
(A) overt pronouns in subject position.
(B) empty categories (traces) left by movement.
(C) adjuncts that modify verb phrases.
(D) heads before they undergo movement.

289. As described in the text, topicalization is a syntactic operation that:
(A) moves a verb to the beginning of a clause.
(B) inserts a topic marker without any movement.
(C) forms a question by moving a wh-phrase.
(D) moves a phrase to a sentence-initial position for emphasis.

290. The existence of constraints like subjacency and proper government in generative theory serves to:
(A) predict which movement operations will result in ungrammatical sentences.
(B) account for the infinite creativity of language.
(C) explain why all possible sentences are grammatical.
(D) describe the principles of traditional Indian grammar.

291. Please read the following source carefully.
The Minimalist Programme represents a significant evolution in generative theory, aiming to simplify the grammatical model to its most essential components. It operates on the principle that the language faculty is a perfect' system, meaning it uses only the computationally most efficient mechanisms necessary to meet the interface conditions of sound and meaning. Several key concepts govern syntactic derivations in this framework. The principle of Greed' states that an element moves only to satisfy its own needs, such as checking a feature, not for the benefit of another element. A related concept is Procrastinate', which dictates that

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Transitive verbs are more complex, requiring both an external agent and an internal theme. Ditransitive verbs represent the most complex category, taking two internal arguments, such as a theme and a goal, in addition to an external argument performing the primary action.

32. (B) Subjects originate within the verb phrase and move to a higher position.
The VP-internal Subject Hypothesis is a significant proposal in generative syntax suggesting that subjects are initially generated inside the verb phrase rather than in their final surface position. Specifically, they are base-generated in the specifier position of the VP or a light verb phrase. From there, they move to a higher functional position, such as the specifier of the Tense Phrase, to satisfy requirements like case checking. This hypothesis ensures a uniform assignment of thematic roles.

33. (B) arrive
An unaccusative verb is an intransitive verb whose single argument functions semantically as a theme or patient rather than an agent. The verb arrive" is a classic example because the subject does not actively perform the action in the same way an agent does; instead, it undergoes the process of reaching a destination. In syntactic theory, this argument is thought to originate in the object position before moving to the subject position for grammatical licensing and case.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although unergative and unaccusative verbs both appear with only one argument and are thus syntactically intransitive, they differ fundamentally in their underlying structure. Unergative verbs have a subject that originates as an external argument or agent. In contrast, the single argument of an unaccusative verb is an internal argument that originates in the complement position of the verb. This structural distinction accounts for their different behaviors in various syntactic processes, such as auxiliary selection or participial constructions.

35. (C) Provide a uniform analysis for verbs with multiple internal arguments.
The Split VP or VP-shell hypothesis was developed to address structural limitations in traditional X-bar theory, especially regarding ditransitive verbs. Because X-bar theory strictly allows only one complement and one specifier per head, it struggled to accommodate verbs with two internal arguments. The VP-shell hypothesis introduces multiple layers of verbal projections, allowing each argument to occupy a unique structural position. This maintains a binary branching structure while accurately representing the complex relationships within multi-argument verbal phrases.

36. (D) Prevent a wh-phrase from crossing a pronoun that it is intended to bind.
Cross-over phenomena refer to specific syntactic constraints that restrict the movement of an operator, such as a wh-phrase, across a pronoun with which it is co-indexed. If a moved element crosses over" a pronoun that it is supposed to bind, the resulting sentence becomes ungrammatical or the intended binding reading is blocked. This constraint ensures that variables and binders maintain proper structural relationships. It is a key area of study for understanding the interaction between movement and binding theories.

37. (A) a, b, and d only
The Minimalist Program is guided by several economy principles. Spell-Out is the crucial operation that sends syntactic structures to the phonological and semantic interfaces. The principle of Greed asserts that elements move solely to satisfy their own internal feature requirements. Last Resort dictates that movement is a costly operation that should only occur if it is necessary for a derivation to succeed. However, Procrastinate suggests that covert movement is generally preferred over overt movement to minimize computational effort.

38. (B) To satisfy the feature-checking requirements of functional heads.
In the Minimalist Program, movement is not viewed as an optional or stylistic process. Instead, it is strictly driven by the need to check and eliminate formal features on functional heads. These features, if left unchecked, would cause the derivation to fail at the interface. Therefore, an element moves to a specific position where its features can match and be validated by a corresponding head. This feature-driven

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the architecture of the clause.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the central claim of the copy theory of movement?

(A) Movement involves deleting a constituent from one position and inserting it in another.
(B) Movement leaves a trace' that has no syntactic or semantic features.
(C) Movement is a purely phonological process with no effect on syntax.
(D) Movement is an operation of re-merging a copy of a constituent into a higher position.

297. The inclusiveness principle' in minimalist syntax dictates that:

(A) syntactic operations cannot create new elements not present in the initial lexicon.
(B) new features can be added during a derivation to ensure convergence.
(C) all languages must include the same set of lexical items.
(D) the theory must be inclusive of all previous grammatical frameworks.

298. According to the passage, what is the significance of the lower, unpronounced copies in a movement chain?

(A) They are immediately deleted and have no further role.
(B) They remain syntactically present and are important for semantic interpretation.
(C) They are relevant only for phonological pronunciation rules.
(D) They serve only to mark the original position for historical analysis.

299. How does the multiple-spec hypothesis' contribute to the syntactic model?

(A) It eliminates the need for specifier positions entirely.
(B) It allows a single head to host multiple moved elements in different specifier positions.
(C) It states that every phrase must have at least two specifiers.
(D) It restricts movement to only one specifier per clause.

300. In minimalist terms, a syntactic derivation achieves convergence' when it:

(A) successfully satisfies interface conditions by eliminating all non-interpretable features.
(B) contains unchecked, non-interpretable features.
(C) results in a sentence that is semantically ambiguous.
(D) creates the longest possible sentence from a set of lexical items.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A noun or substantive
In the classical Indian grammatical tradition, particularly within the framework established by ancient scholars like Yaska and Panini, words are classified into four distinct categories. The category known as naama specifically designates nouns or substantives. These words typically represent entities, objects, or concepts that have a fixed form and do not primarily express action. This classification system serves as a foundational element in understanding Sanskrit linguistic structure and syntactic organization.

2. (A) Expresses action or state, corresponding to a verb.
Within the ancient Indian linguistic framework, the term aakhyaata is used to define the category of words that primarily express actions or states of being. This classification corresponds directly to what modern linguistics identifies as a verb. Unlike nouns which represent entities, the aakhyaata focuses on process and time, serving as the central nucleus around which a sentence is built. It captures the dynamic nature of linguistic expressions through verbal roots.

3. (C) Upasarga - Pre-verb/Prefix
The Indian grammatical tradition classifies parts of speech into four groups: nouns, verbs, prefixes, and particles. The term upasarga refers specifically to prefixes or pre-verbs that are attached to verbal roots. These elements function by modifying, intensifying, or completely altering the original meaning of the verb. In comparative linguistics, this category is most closely associated with the function of prefixes in Indo-European languages that influence verbal semantics and usage.

4. (D) An exocentric construction
In syntactic analysis, an exocentric construction is defined as a group of words where the entire unit does not function like any of its individual constituents. A classic example is a prepositional phrase, such as in the house." The phrase as a whole does not behave like a noun or a preposition independently. This distinguishes it from endocentric constructions where a single head determines the primary syntactic category and distribution of the phrase.

5. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Syntactic units are organized hierarchically based on their internal structure and independence. A word is the smallest free form capable of standing alone. A phrase is a group of words acting as a unit without a subject-predicate structure. A clause contains both a subject and a finite verb, representing a higher level of organization. Finally, a sentence is a complete utterance that can stand alone, often composed of one or more clauses.

6. (B) Reveal hierarchical structure through a sequence of binary cuts.
Immediate Constituent analysis is a methodology used in structural linguistics to break down sentences into their component parts. The primary objective of this approach is to uncover the underlying hierarchical organization of a sentence. This is achieved through a systematic sequence of binary cuts that divide a construction into its two most immediate parts. This process continues until the smallest syntactic units, known as ultimate constituents, are identified and clearly mapped.

7. (D) Karaka
Traditional Indian linguistics recognizes a specific four-fold classification of parts of speech consisting of naama, aakhyaata, upasarga, and nipaata. While karaka is a fundamental concept in Paninian grammar, it refers to the semantic relationship between a noun and a verb rather than being a separate part of speech itself. It describes how participants relate to an action. Therefore, it is excluded from the basic four-fold categorical list used to classify individual words.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The term generative in linguistic theory signifies that a grammar must be explicit and formal. It implies that a finite set of rules can produce an infinite number of well-formed sentences in a

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language. This formalization ensures that the grammar accurately specifies the structural properties of all possible grammatical utterances while excluding ungrammatical ones. Thus, the ability to explicitly define these structures is what allows the grammar to generate a language's infinite set.

9. (C) Humans possess an innate biological template for language acquisition.
Universal Grammar is a theory in generative linguistics proposing that the ability to learn language is hardwired into the human brain. It suggests that all humans are born with an innate biological template or blueprint that contains the fundamental principles of grammar. This internal mechanism explains why children can acquire complex linguistic systems rapidly and uniformly despite limited external input. It posits that there are underlying commonalities shared by all human natural languages.

10. (A) Finite options accounting for cross-linguistic variation.
Within the Principles and Parameters framework, parameters represent the points of variation among different languages. While principles are universal and invariant across all human languages, parameters consist of a finite set of options that each child must set during the process of language acquisition. This setting is based on the linguistic input they receive. These parameters explain how diverse surface structures emerge from a single, shared underlying biological system of universal grammar.

11. (B) a, b, and c only
In syntactic theory, a clear distinction is made between complements and adjuncts based on their relationship to the head. Complements are obligatory elements required to complete the semantic meaning of a head word. In contrast, adjuncts are optional elements that provide additional information such as time or location. In the phrase ate the pizza in the kitchen," the pizza" is a necessary complement of the verb, while the location acts as an adjunct.

12. (B) Humans possess a biological predisposition for learning language.
The Innateness Hypothesis is a central tenet of generative grammar which posits that humans are born with an inherent biological capacity for language. This theory argues that the human mind is not a blank slate but contains a specialized faculty that facilitates language learning. This predisposition accounts for the remarkable speed at which infants master their native tongue. It suggests that linguistic knowledge is part of the human biological endowment rather than being purely learned.

13. (C) Rules operate on hierarchical structures, not just strings of words.
Structure-dependence is a fundamental principle of syntax asserting that grammatical rules do not simply apply to the linear sequence of words. Instead, these rules operate on the underlying hierarchical structures and groupings of words, such as phrases and clauses. This explains why speakers can perform complex operations like forming questions or passive sentences. The mind recognizes these structural relationships rather than just counting word positions, ensuring that linguistic operations remain consistent across diverse sentences.

14. (D) Whether a language allows sentences with no overt subject.
The null subject parameter, often referred to as the pro-drop parameter, distinguishes languages based on their requirement for an overt subject. In languages like English, a subject must be explicitly stated in most sentences. However, in languages like Italian or Spanish, the subject can be omitted because the verbal inflection carries enough information to identify the person and number. This parameter illustrates how a single structural choice can lead to significant differences in sentence appearance.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
X-bar theory provides a universal template for the internal structure of all phrases. The head is the core lexical item that determines the category and essential properties of the entire phrase. Within this structural hierarchy, the specifier is positioned as a sister to the X-bar node, which is the intermediate projection between the head and the phrasal level. Both of these components are integral to defining the relationships and positions available within a syntactic tree.

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16. (B) Ability of a string to be moved to a different sentence position.
Constituency tests are diagnostic tools used by linguists to determine if a group of words forms a single structural unit. One of the most reliable tests is movement, which involves shifting a string of words to a different position within the sentence, such as in topicalization or clefting. If the string can be moved as a whole while maintaining grammaticality, it is considered a constituent. This helps reveal the underlying hierarchical organization of syntax.

17. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The Principles and Parameters theory is organized into several interacting modules. X-bar theory provides the structural template for phrases. Theta theory handles the assignment of thematic roles like Agent and Patient to arguments. Binding theory regulates the distribution and interpretation of nominals such as pronouns and anaphors. Case theory ensures the abstract licensing of noun phrases through the assignment of case. Together, these modules constrain the derivation of well-formed sentences in any natural human language.

18. (A) An anaphor
In generative grammar, an anaphor is a type of noun phrase, such as a reflexive pronoun or a reciprocal, that lacks independent reference. According to Principle A of Binding Theory, an anaphor must be bound by an antecedent within its local domain, typically the smallest clause containing it. This binding requires both co-indexation and c-command. If an anaphor is not properly bound within this specific governing category, the resulting sentence is considered ungrammatical in syntax.

19. (C) Principle C
Binding Theory consists of three primary principles that govern the distribution of different types of nominal expressions. Principle C specifically addresses R-expressions, which are noun phrases with independent referential content, such as proper names. This principle states that an R-expression must be free everywhere, meaning it cannot be c-commanded by a co-indexed antecedent in any position. This ensures that proper names are interpreted as having unique, independent references rather than being bound by other nominals.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Theta Theory is the module of grammar responsible for regulating the semantic relationships between predicates and their arguments. The central principle of this module is the Theta-Criterion, which mandates a strict one-to-one mapping. Every argument must be assigned exactly one thematic role, and every thematic role provided by a verb must be assigned to exactly one argument. This principle ensures that the logical requirements of a predicate are satisfied in the syntactic structure of a sentence.

21. (C) Theme/Patient
In thematic analysis, specific roles are assigned to the participants involved in the action described by a verb. The role of Theme or Patient is assigned to the entity that undergoes the action, is affected by it, or changes state. Unlike the Agent, which initiates the action, the Theme is the recipient of the process. This role is fundamental in distinguishing between the various participants in events and is used to map semantic relations onto syntactic positions.

22. (B) Wh-movement
Wh-movement is a syntactic process where a word or phrase containing a question element, such as who" or what," moves from its original position to a higher position at the beginning of a clause. This movement typically targets the specifier of the Complementizer Phrase. It is a hallmark of question formation in many languages. The original site of the wh-phrase is thought to contain a trace that maintains the thematic and grammatical relationship with the verb.

23. (C) a, b, c, and e only
Syntactic movement involves shifting elements between different positions in a tree structure. NP-movement typically moves noun phrases between argument positions, such as in passives. Head movement involves the shift of a lexical head, like a verb, to a functional head. Wh-movement leaves a trace at the original site to preserve structural relations. Adjunction creates new segments by attaching elements to phrases.

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However, pro-drop refers to the omission of subjects rather than an overt movement process.

24. (A) Substitution targets empty positions, while adjunction creates new ones.
In the theory of movement, substitution and adjunction are two distinct operations. Substitution occurs when a moved element is placed into a pre-existing, empty structural position that has already been generated by phrase structure rules. In contrast, adjunction involves attaching a moved element to an existing node, effectively creating a new segment of that node that was not previously there. This distinction is crucial for understanding how different types of syntactic structures are derived and licensed.

25. (C) The distance an element can move within a sentence.
The Subjacency Condition is a locality constraint in generative grammar that limits the distance over which a syntactic element can move. It prevents an element from crossing more than one bounding node, such as a Noun Phrase or a Tense Phrase, in a single movement step. This principle explains why certain long-distance dependencies are grammatical while others are not. It ensures that movement happens in a successive-cyclic fashion, keeping the operations within manageable structural boundaries.

26. (A) R, S, Q, P
The history of generative grammar is marked by several significant theoretical shifts. It began with the Standard Theory and Transformational Generative Grammar in the late 1950s. This was followed by the development of Government and Binding Theory in the early 1980s. Subsequently, the Principles and Parameters framework refined these ideas by focusing on universal rules and language-specific settings. Finally, the Minimalist Programme emerged in the 1990s, aiming to simplify the grammar to its most essential components.

27. (D) A syntactic relation between a head and the elements it commands.
Government is a central structural relationship in the Government and Binding framework. It defines a specific local domain in which a head, such as a verb or preposition, can influence or license another syntactic element. For government to occur, the head must c-command the element, and no barrier can exist between them. This relation is fundamental for various grammatical processes, including the assignment of abstract case and the licensing of traces left by syntactic movement.

28. (B) Small clause
A small clause is a syntactic construction that consists of a subject and a predicate but lacks a finite verb and tense markers. Because it does not have the full functional structure of a standard clause, it cannot stand alone as an independent sentence. In the example I want John to leave," the segment John to leave" functions as a small clause. These structures are important in syntax for understanding how predication can occur without formal tense inflection.

29. (C) Moving a constituent to the sentence beginning for focus or emphasis.
Topicalization is a syntactic operation used to highlight a specific part of a sentence by moving it to the absolute beginning. This constituent, known as the topic, is often information that has already been mentioned or is being emphasized for contrast. This movement creates a distinctive sentence structure that differs from the standard word order. It is a common strategy in many languages to manage the flow of information and direct the listener's attention to specific elements.

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30. (D) Karaka relations are identical to surface relations like subject and object.
In the Paninian system, karaka relations describe the deep semantic roles that various participants play in an action, such as Agent or Instrument. These relations are not identical to surface grammatical functions like subject or object. A single karaka role can be expressed through different surface cases or positions depending on the voice or construction of the sentence. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the complex relationship between meaning and form in traditional Indian grammar.

31. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Verbs are classified based on the types and positions of the arguments they require. Unergative verbs have an external agent but no internal theme. Unaccusative verbs have an internal theme but lack an external agent.

An endocentric construction is a syntactic grouping where one of the component parts acts as the head of the entire phrase. This head determines the grammatical category and the overall distribution of the construction within a sentence. For example, in the phrase the large house," the noun house" is the head, making the entire unit a noun phrase. Because the phrase functions like its head, the head can often stand in for the entire construction in various contexts.

47. (A) Relations are functions, while case is their abstract licensing or form.
In linguistics, a vital distinction exists between grammatical relations and case. Grammatical relations, such as subject and object, describe the functional roles that different phrases play within the structure of a clause. In contrast, case refers to the morphological marking or abstract licensing that indicates these functions. For instance, while a noun phrase may function as the subject, its form is determined by nominative case. Understanding how functions map onto forms is a central task of syntactic theory.

48. (B) Derivation finishing without unchecked uninterpretable features.
Convergence is a critical concept in the Minimalist Program regarding the success of a syntactic derivation. For a sentence to be considered well-formed, the derivation must finish without any remaining non-interpretable features. These formal features must be checked and deleted before the structure reaches the phonetic and logical interfaces. If any such features remain, the derivation is said to crash," resulting in an ungrammatical output. Convergence thus signifies that the structure is legible and interpretable at both interfaces.

49. (B) R, P, S, Q
X-bar theory organizes the internal structure of phrases through a specific hierarchy. The most embedded element is the head (X), which is the core lexical item. This head combines with a complement to form the intermediate projection, known as X' (X-bar). Above this level, a specifier is added as a sister to the X-bar node. Finally, this entire combination forms the highest level of the structure, the full phrasal projection (XP). This uniform template applies across all categories.

50. (A) The trace theory of movement.
The Copy Theory of Movement was introduced as an alternative to the traditional trace theory used in earlier generative models. While trace theory posited that a moved element leaves a phonologically null placeholder, the copy theory suggests that movement creates a complete identical copy of the element in a new position. This approach simplifies the grammar by using existing operations like Merge and provides a more effective way to handle reconstruction effects at the logical form interface during semantic interpretation.

51. (D) a, b, c, d, and e
The development of syntactic theory has progressed through several distinct phases. Traditional syntax focused on describing and classifying word categories. Structural syntax introduced Immediate Constituent analysis to highlight hierarchical organization. Generative syntax moved toward predictive models of linguistic competence, with early versions proposing deep and surface structures. Finally, the Minimalist Program sought to simplify the entire theoretical apparatus. Each of these stages has contributed to our current understanding of how human language is structured and processed in the mind.

52. (D) tall
In an endocentric construction, the head is the central element that determines the category and primary meaning of the entire phrase. In the example very tall," the word tall" functions as the head. This is because the whole construction behaves like an adjective, which is the category of tall." The word very" serves as a modifier or intensifier, adding detail but not changing the fundamental adjective nature of the phrase. Thus, the phrase is projected from the head.

53. (C) A formal operation where a head eliminates uninterpretable features.
A checking device in the Minimalist Program is a formal mechanism used to ensure the grammatical correctness of a derivation. It involves an operation where a functional head matches its features with those of another element, such as a noun phrase. This process allows for the elimination or checking" of non-interpretable features that would otherwise

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approach ensures that every movement operation has a clear structural justification.

39. (D) Checked before Spell-Out (overtly).
Within the Minimalist framework, features are categorized as either strong or weak. This distinction determines the timing of syntactic movement. A strong feature is one that must be resolved immediately within the visible syntax. Consequently, it triggers overt movement, meaning the movement occurs before the operation of Spell-Out. If a strong feature remains unchecked at the point of Spell-Out, the derivation will crash at the phonological interface, as the feature is not legible for processing in that component.

40. (A) Interpretable vs. Non-interpretable features
Minimalist theory distinguishes between features that carry semantic content and those that are purely formal. Interpretable features, such as the gender of a noun, are legible at the semantic interface and contribute to the meaning of the sentence. In contrast, non-interpretable features, like case or agreement on a verb, serve only to drive syntactic operations. These non-interpretable features must be checked and deleted during the derivation so they do not appear at the final interfaces where they are illegible.

41. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Minimalist Program introduced several foundational principles to streamline linguistic theory. The Copy Theory of Movement posits that moving an element actually involves creating a complete copy of it in a new position, rather than leaving a trace. Simultaneously, the Inclusiveness Principle mandates that the syntax cannot add any new information, such as traces or indices, during the derivation process. All information must be present in the initial lexical items, ensuring a highly constrained and efficient computational system.

42. (A) A phrase to have more than one specifier position.
The Multiple-spec Hypothesis is a proposal in modern syntax that allows a single functional head to have more than one specifier. This is a departure from traditional X-bar theory, which strictly limited each phrase to a single specifier position. This hypothesis is particularly useful for explaining complex movements and configurations, such as multiple wh-movements in certain languages or the presence of both a subject and a shifted object within a single phrasal projection. It increases structural flexibility.

43. (D) D-Structure
The Minimalist Program represents a significant departure from earlier generative models by eliminating several traditional levels of representation. While principles like Greed, Last Resort, and Procrastinate guide the economy of the derivation, the framework explicitly rejects the necessity of D-Structure and S-Structure. Instead, it focuses on the interaction between the lexicon and the two primary interfaces: the phonological form and the logical form. This reduction aims to simplify the grammar to its most essential computational components.

44. (B) A specifier-head agreement relation with a specific functional category.
In later developments of the Minimalist Program, the AGR-based case theory was introduced to provide a uniform mechanism for case assignment. This theory proposes that abstract case is not assigned through government by a lexical head, but is instead checked through a specifier-head agreement relationship. Noun phrases move to the specifier position of specific agreement projections, where their case features are matched against those of a functional head. This ensures that all case licensing follows a consistent structural pattern.

45. (C) Naama
The traditional Indian classification system for parts of speech includes a broad category called naama. This category encompasses a variety of word types that modern grammar would classify separately, including nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. The unifying characteristic of these words is that they represent entities or qualities with a relatively stable existence, as opposed to actions. They are typically subject to declension through case endings. This ancient grouping highlights the foundational role of substantives in the structure of natural language.

46. (D) A constituent serves as the head' and determines phrasal properties.

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computationally complex operations, such as overt movement (movement before Spell-Out'), should be delayed as long as possible, happening covertly (after Spell-Out) unless forced to do otherwise by a strong' feature. Spell-Out itself is the point in the derivation where the structure is sent to the phonological and semantic components. Operations are also constrained by Last Resort', which means a movement operation can only apply if it is absolutely necessary to prevent a derivation from crashing. The features that drive these operations are categorized as strong or weak, and interpretable or non-interpretable. Strong features must be checked and eliminated before Spell-Out, forcing overt movement, while non-interpretable features (like case) must be checked and erased for the derivation to be legitimate at the semantic interface.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the primary motivation behind the Minimalist Programme as described in the text?

(A) To add more levels of representation like D-structure and S-structure.
(B) To increase the number of rules and principles in the grammar.
(C) To simplify the theory of grammar to its most efficient and essential components.
(D) To focus exclusively on the phonological properties of language.

292. According to the principle of Greed', an element undergoes movement primarily to:

(A) satisfy its own morpho-syntactic feature requirements.
(B) satisfy the needs of another element in the structure.
(C) move as far away as possible from its original position.
(D) create a more complex and elaborate syntactic structure.

293. The concept of Procrastinate' suggests that, all else being equal, the grammar prefers:

(A) overt movement that happens before Spell-Out.
(B) movement to be as long-distance as possible.
(C) multiple movements of the same element.
(D) covert movement that happens after Spell-Out.

294. In the Minimalist Programme, what is the role of a strong' feature?

(A) It is a feature that can be interpreted at the semantic interface.
(B) It is a feature that forces an operation like overt movement to occur before Spell-Out.
(C) It is a feature that can be optionally checked.
(D) It is a feature that is associated only with adjuncts.

295. The Last Resort' condition implies that a syntactic operation like movement is:

(A) an optional stylistic choice.
(B) a freely available process that can apply anywhere.
(C) a costly process that is only permitted when derivation ally necessary.
(D) a process that only applies to verbs and not nouns.

296. Please read the following source carefully.

Modern syntactic theory, particularly within the Minimalist Programme, has re conceptualized movement and feature checking. The copy theory of movement' has replaced the earlier notion of moving an element and leaving a trace. In this view, movement is a process of copying a constituent to a new position and pronouncing only the highest copy in the chain. The lower copies, though unpronounced, remain syntactically active and are crucial for semantic interpretation. This entire operation—copying and merging into a new position—is driven by feature checking. The inclusiveness principle' is a foundational tenet which asserts that derivations cannot introduce new objects or features not present in the initial lexical selection; all operations must simply rearrange or delete existing features. The goal of a derivation is convergence', which means it successfully satisfies all interface conditions without any unchecked, non-interpretable features. The checking mechanism itself is refined in concepts like the AGR-based case theory', which posits that case features (like nominative or accusative) are checked in a local relationship with agreement features on a functional head. The multiple-spec hypothesis' allows for a single head to have more than one specifier position, providing landing sites for different types of movement, such as subject movement and wh-movement, to the same functional projection, thereby streamlining

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cause the derivation to crash at the interface. It is the primary motivation for movement and agreement within the computational system of language.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pro-drop languages, such as Italian, allow for the omission of overt subject pronouns because their verbal systems are highly inflected. The specific endings on the verb provide clear information about the person and number of the subject, making an explicit pronoun redundant in many contexts. This rich morphology serves as a licensing mechanism that allows the language to recover the identity of the subject. Consequently, the presence or absence of overt subjects is tied to the strength of the inflectional system.

55. (D) Checked and deleted during the syntactic derivation.
Non-interpretable features are formal properties of lexical items that do not contribute to semantic meaning but are necessary for driving syntactic operations. Examples include case and agreement markers. Because these features are not legible at the logical form or phonetic interfaces, they must be resolved through a checking process during the derivation. Once checked against a corresponding head, they are deleted or erased. This ensures that only legible, interpretable information remains when the structure is sent to the interfaces.

56. (A) NP-movement
In the analysis of passive sentences like The cake was eaten," the subject The cake" is thought to originate as the internal argument of the verb eaten." This is an instance of NP-movement, where a noun phrase moves from its base-generated object position to a higher subject position. This movement is typically driven by the need for the noun phrase to receive case, which it cannot obtain in the object position of a passive verb. It illustrates structural dependency.

57. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Binding Theory and Theta Theory provide essential constraints on the distribution of nominal elements and roles. Principle A ensures that anaphors are bound within their local domain. Principle B dictates that pronouns must be free in that same domain. Principle C requires that R-expressions remain free in all positions to maintain independent reference. Meanwhile, the Theta-Criterion manages the relationship between predicates and their arguments, ensuring a proper one-to-one mapping of semantic roles. These principles together define grammatical well-formedness.

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58. (A) Particles, which are a class of indeclinable words.
In the traditional Indian four-fold classification of parts of speech, the term nipaata refers to particles. This category is characterized by words that are indeclinable, meaning they do not undergo changes in form due to gender, number, or case. Particles serve various functions, such as conjunctions, interjections, or markers of emphasis and comparison. They provide crucial nuances to the meaning of a sentence without participating in the primary morphological systems of nouns and verbs in Sanskrit.

59. (D) Different sentences via deep and surface structures.
A fundamental premise of early Transformational Generative Grammar is that seemingly different sentences can be related through underlying structural levels. Processes like passivization are seen as transformations that map a single deep structure, representing basic thematic relations, onto different surface structures. This explains how John read the book" and The book was read by John" share the same core meaning. Transformations allow the grammar to capture these relationships systematically while accounting for the diversity of possible sentence forms.

60. (B) The Coordinate Structure Constraint
The Coordinate Structure Constraint is a syntactic rule that prohibits moving a constituent out of a coordinate structure, such as those formed with and" or or." In the ungrammatical sentence involving Mary and," an attempt is made to extract one part of a balanced pair while leaving the other behind. This violates the principle that items joined by a conjunction must be treated as a single unit for movement purposes. This constraint ensures the structural integrity of coordinated phrases is maintained.

In the sentence John believes [Mary to be intelligent]," the segment Mary to be intelligent" is an example of a small clause. This structure consists of a subject and a predicate that together form a complete logical proposition, yet it lacks a finite verb and formal tense marking. Small clauses function as units within larger sentences and are often found as complements to verbs of perception or belief. They represent a reduced but semantically complete form of predication in syntactic analysis.

121. (B) Adjunction
Adjunction is a syntactic operation used to attach an element, such as an adverb or a prepositional phrase, to an existing node in the tree structure. Unlike substitution, which fills a pre-existing position, adjunction creates a new segment of the target node. This process allows for the addition of optional modifiers without disrupting the core head-complement relationship of the phrase. Adjunction is a recursive process, meaning that multiple adjuncts can be added to the same phrasal level while maintaining a consistent structure.

122. (C) Agent (Karta)
In the Indian grammatical tradition, karaka relations describe the essential semantic roles that participants play in an action. The Agent, known as Karta, is one of the most prominent karakas, representing the independent initiator of the action. Unlike surface grammatical subjects, which can vary depending on the sentence's voice, the karaka role remains consistent based on the underlying meaning. This system provides a deep semantic framework for understanding how nouns and verbs interact to express complex events in Sanskrit and related languages.

123. (B) Exocentric
The phrase off the wagon" is an example of an exocentric construction. In such structures, the group of words as a whole does not have a single head that determines its category or functions like its individual parts. For instance, the phrase does not behave solely like a preposition or a noun. This contrasts with endocentric phrases where one word dictates the properties of the entire unit. Exocentricity is often used to describe structures like prepositional phrases or coordinated noun phrases.

124. (B) Maintain the principle that roles are assigned within VP.
The VP-internal Subject Hypothesis was proposed to create a more consistent and uniform system for thematic role assignment. By generating subjects inside the verb phrase rather than in a higher functional position, the grammar can ensure that all arguments of a verb receive their roles, such as Agent or Patient, within the same local domain. This simplifies the relationship between the lexicon and syntax, making it clear that all participant roles are determined at the core level where the verb originates.

125. (A) R, S, Q, P
The development of modern syntactic theory has followed a logical progression over several decades. It began with the structuralist approach of Immediate Constituent Analysis. This was followed by the introduction of transformational rules in early generative grammar to relate different structural levels. Later, Government and Binding theory introduced the idea of case assignment under structural government. Finally, the Minimalist Program refined this into the checking theory of case, focusing on feature matching. This evolution reflects a trend toward increasing theoretical abstraction and simplicity.

126. (B) Derivation completing without unchecked uninterpretable features.
Convergence is the term used in the Minimalist Program to describe a successful syntactic derivation. A derivation is said to converge if it reaches the phonological and semantic interfaces without any remaining non-interpretable features. These formal features must be checked and erased during the process because they are illegible to the interface components. If a derivation fails to resolve these features, it crashes," resulting in an ungrammatical sentence. Thus, convergence is the ultimate requirement for structural well-formedness in modern generative syntax.

127. (A) Whether the feature triggers overt or covert movement.
In the Minimalist Program, the strength of a feature determines the timing of syntactic movement. A strong feature is one that must be resolved immediately within the syntax, thereby triggering overt movement that is visible in the

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phrase to serve as the binder. Consequently, the anaphor remains free, which is a direct violation of the structural requirements for reflexive pronouns.

69. (C) Merge
In the Minimalist Program, Merge is the most fundamental operation of the computational system. It takes two separate syntactic objects and combines them to form a new, larger constituent with its own properties. This operation is applied recursively to build the entire hierarchical structure of a sentence, starting from individual lexical items. By using this single, simple mechanism, the grammar can generate an infinite variety of complex structures. Merge is the primary engine of phrase construction in modern syntax.

70. (B) The Unaccusative Hypothesis
The Unaccusative Hypothesis is a significant proposal in generative syntax that divides intransitive verbs into two distinct classes: unergative and unaccusative. Unergative verbs have subjects that originate as external arguments, while unaccusative verbs have subjects that originate as internal arguments in the object position. This distinction helps explain why the single arguments of these verbs behave differently in various syntactic tests. It reveals that surface subjects can have different underlying structural origins depending on the nature of the verb.

71. (D) Wh-movement
Head movement is a type of syntactic operation where a lexical or functional head moves to another head position higher in the tree, creating a complex head. Common examples include the movement of a verb to Tense or Tense to a Complementizer. In contrast, wh-movement involves the movement of an entire phrase, such as a Noun Phrase or Prepositional Phrase, to a specifier position. Therefore, wh-movement is classified as phrasal movement rather than head movement because it targets a different structural site.

72. (A) Contributes to the semantic interpretation at the LF interface.
Within the Minimalist Program, features are classified based on their role at the interfaces. An interpretable feature is one that carries actual semantic information, such as plurality or gender on a noun. Because these features are meaningful, they remain visible throughout the derivation and are legible at the logical form interface where they contribute to the sentence's interpretation. This distinguishes them from non-interpretable features, which are purely formal and must be deleted before the structure reaches the final semantic component.

73. (C) Eliminating levels of representation like D-structure and S-structure.
The Copy Theory of Movement is a central component of the Minimalist Program aimed at simplifying the overall architecture of grammar. By treating movement as a process of copying and merging, it removes the need for traces and specialized rules for different levels of representation. This allows the theory to dispense with D-structure and S-structure, focusing instead on the direct mapping from the lexicon to the interfaces. It provides a more streamlined account of how syntactic structures are built and interpreted.

74. (A) A complement of the verb put'.
In the sentence John put the book in the kitchen," the phrase in the kitchen" is analyzed as a complement. This is because the verb put" inherently requires a location to complete its meaning; one cannot simply put a book" without specifying where. Unlike adjuncts, which are optional and provide extra details, complements are obligatory elements licensed by the head. The requirement for this locational phrase illustrates how the subcategorization properties of a verb determine its surrounding syntactic structure.

75. (D) P, R, S, Q
Syntactic units are organized in an ascending hierarchy of size and structural complexity. At the most basic level is the word, which is the minimal free form. Words combine to form phrases, which are groups of words acting as a single unit. Phrases are then integrated into clauses, which contain a subject and a predicate. Finally, one or more clauses form a sentence, which represents a complete utterance. This progression shows how language builds complex meanings from simple building blocks.

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derivation. This means that all the information used to build a sentence must be present in the initial lexical items selected from the lexicon. It specifically forbids the introduction of new entities like traces, bar-levels, or indices that were not already there. This principle ensures that the derivation remains a purely combinatorial and efficient process.

91. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
In sentences like It seems that John is happy," the word it" is a pleonastic or expletive subject. These elements are semantically empty and do not receive a thematic role; they exist solely to satisfy the grammatical requirement that every English sentence must have a subject. The actual argument that receives the thematic role from the verb is the entire clausal complement. This structure demonstrates how syntax can distinguish between purely formal requirements and the underlying semantic relationships within a sentence.

92. (B) PF (Phonetic Form) and LF (Logical Form)
In the architecture of the Minimalist Program, Spell-Out is the pivotal operation that divides the syntactic derivation. At this point, the structure built by the computational system is sent to two different components: the Phonetic Form for pronunciation and the Logical Form for semantic interpretation. This branching ensures that the same syntactic structure serves as the basis for both sound and meaning. Information must be legible at these interfaces for the sentence to be successfully processed and understood by the speaker.

93. (C) Can be checked covertly, after Spell-Out.
The distinction between strong and weak features is a primary driver of syntactic movement in Minimalism. A weak feature is one that does not require immediate resolution in the overt syntax. As a result, it can be checked covertly," which means the checking operation occurs after the structure has been sent to the interfaces via Spell-Out. This timing is favored by economy principles because covert movement is considered less computationally expensive than overt movement, as it does not affect the phonological output.

94. (D) pronoun dropping
The term pro-drop is a common shorthand for pronoun dropping. it refers to a linguistic phenomenon where certain languages allow for the omission of subject pronouns when they are redundant or can be inferred from the context. This is often possible in languages with rich verbal morphology that clearly indicates the person and number of the subject. The study of pro-drop is central to understanding parameters in universal grammar and how different languages handle the balance between explicit and implicit information.

95. (A) It allows reconstruction by interpreting a lower copy.
The Copy Theory of Movement provides a powerful mechanism for explaining how sentences are interpreted. Because movement leaves a complete copy of the element in its original position, the semantic component can choose to interpret that lower copy instead of the surface one. This process, known as reconstruction, is essential for understanding phenomena like binding and scope in complex sentences. It allows the grammar to maintain a connection between an element's final position and its underlying thematic and structural origins.

96. (B) A predicative structure lacking overt copula and tense.
A small clause is a specific type of syntactic construction that represents a minimal relationship between a subject and a predicate. It is characterized by the absence of a finite verb, tense marking, or a copula like is" or are." Despite these omissions, the two components together express a complete thought or state. These structures often appear as complements to certain verbs, such as consider" or want." They are an important tool for analyzing the essential nature of predication.

97. (B) An endocentric construction
The phrase the king of England" is classified as an endocentric construction because it has a clearly identifiable head. In this case, the noun king" serves as the head, determining that the entire phrase functions as a noun phrase. The other elements, such as the determiner and the prepositional phrase, provide additional information about the head but do not change its

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Different linguistic frameworks have introduced unique concepts to analyze sentence structure. IC Analysis is a hallmark of American Structuralism, while the distinction between Deep and Surface Structure defines early Transformational-Generative Grammar. Concepts like Greed and Procrastinate are central to the Minimalist Program's focus on economy. Karaka relations are the cornerstone of the ancient Paninian tradition of Indian grammar. Matching these concepts to their respective frameworks provides a clear overview of the historical and theoretical evolution of the field of linguistics.

84. (D) A quantifier binds a pronoun it does not c-command.
Weak Crossover is a constraint that limits the binding of pronouns by operators like quantifiers or wh-phrases. It occurs in configurations where an operator moves to a position from which it should be able to bind a pronoun, but the movement process itself involves crossing over" that pronoun. If the operator does not c-command the pronoun in its base position, the binding relation is often judged as illicit. This constraint highlights the complex interaction between syntactic movement and the rules governing semantic interpretation.

85. (C) Its subject The man' is an agent, originating as an external argument.
Verbs like laugh" are classified as unergative because their single argument is an agent who actively initiates the action. According to syntactic theory, this agent is generated as an external argument in the specifier position of the verb phrase. This is the same position where the subjects of transitive verbs are generated. This distinguishes unergatives from unaccusative verbs, whose single arguments are themes that originate in the object position. This structural difference is a key part of the Unaccusative Hypothesis.

86. (B) Children know the specific rules of a specific language.
The Innateness Hypothesis posits that humans are born with a biological capacity for language, known as Universal Grammar. However, this does not mean children are born knowing the specific rules of a particular language like English or Hindi. Instead, they possess a set of universal principles and a language acquisition device that allows them to master whatever language they are exposed to. The hypothesis explains why the process is so rapid and uniform across all cultures despite the vast differences in surface grammar.

87. (D) a, b, c, and d
Modern syntactic theory is defined by several types of movement and the constraints that govern them. Subjacency prevents long-distance extraction out of certain clauses, as seen in wh-island violations. NP-movement shifts noun phrases to positions where they can receive case. Head movement is restricted by the Head Movement Constraint, ensuring that a head only moves to the next available head position. Topicalization moves phrases to the beginning of a sentence for focus. Together, these processes and constraints form a highly regulated system.

88. (A) The Minimalist Program
The Multiple-spec Hypothesis is a theoretical development primarily associated with the Minimalist Program. It allows for more than one specifier position to be associated with a single functional head. This flexibility is utilized to explain various syntactic phenomena, such as multiple wh-movements in some languages or the checking of multiple features within a single phrasal projection. This approach represents a shift away from the more rigid, single-specifier template of earlier X-bar theory, allowing for more complex structural derivations.

89. (C) A non-theta position
According to the VP-internal subject hypothesis, the surface subject position, typically the specifier of the Tense Phrase, is not where thematic roles are assigned. Instead, it is a non-theta position. The subject receives its thematic role, such as Agent, in its base-generated position inside the verb phrase. It then moves to the higher surface position to satisfy grammatical requirements like checking for case. This distinction between where roles are assigned and where case is checked is a fundamental aspect of generative syntax.

90. (A) Inclusiveness Principle
The Inclusiveness Principle is a core tenet of the Minimalist Program stating that the computational system cannot add any new features or information during a syntactic

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61. (A) a, c, and d only
X-bar theory asserts that all phrasal categories across all languages follow a consistent structural template. In this model, the complement is always positioned as a sister to the lexical head (X). The specifier is located higher in the hierarchy, serving as a sister to the intermediate projection known as X-bar (X'). While adjuncts are also part of phrasal structure, they are not strictly required by the basic template itself. This universal framework simplifies the rules needed to generate phrases.

62. (D) Covert movement over overt movement.
Procrastinate is an economy principle in the Minimalist Program that regulates the timing of syntactic movement. It posits that the computational system prefers to delay movement as long as possible. Specifically, it favors covert movement, which occurs after the operation of Spell-Out, over overt movement, which occurs before it. This preference is based on the idea that overt movement is more costly" because it affects the phonological form. Movement only happens overtly when triggered by a strong feature.

63. (A) Movement is only triggered to satisfy a formal requirement.
Within the Minimalist Program, the principle of Last Resort dictates that syntactic movement is not an optional or random process. Instead, movement is viewed as a costly operation that the grammar avoids unless absolutely necessary. An element will only move if the movement is required to check a formal feature that would otherwise remain unchecked and cause the derivation to fail. This ensures that every operation in the grammar is motivated by the need to reach a successful, convergent state.

64. (B) Abstract Case
In Government and Binding theory, the structural relation of government plays a critical role in the licensing of noun phrases. Specifically, a head like a verb or preposition is said to govern its complement, and this relationship allows the head to assign or check abstract case on that complement. Without being governed by a suitable head, a noun phrase cannot receive case, violating the Case Filter and resulting in an ungrammatical sentence. Thus, government is essential for formal licensing.

65. (B) A clause contains a subject and a predicate, unlike a phrase.
Syntactic units are distinguished by their internal complexity and components. A phrase is a group of words that functions as a single unit but does not necessarily contain both a subject and a predicate. In contrast, a clause is a more complete structural unit that must include a subject and a predicate. While some clauses can stand alone as sentences, others function as parts of larger sentences. This presence of a predication relationship is what fundamentally separates clauses from phrases.

66. (B) Both Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Syntactic theory distinguishes between grammatical relations and case relations, but neither is strictly defined as purely universal or purely language-specific in all frameworks. Grammatical relations like subject and object are structural functions within a clause, while case relations like nominative and accusative refer to the formal licensing or marking of these functions. Many theories suggest that both types of relations have universal underlying properties while exhibiting significant variation in their surface realization across different human languages.

67. (C) A stricter condition on government required for licensing traces.
Proper government is a refined version of the government relation used in Government and Binding Theory. It is specifically required to satisfy the Empty Category Principle, which governs the distribution of traces left by movement. For a trace to be licensed, it must be properly governed, meaning it must be governed by either a lexical head or an antecedent. This stricter condition ensures that moved elements remain connected to their original positions in a way that allows for correct interpretation.

68. (D) Binding Principle A
The sentence Himself arrived" is ungrammatical because it contains an anaphor that lacks a proper antecedent. According to Principle A of Binding Theory, an anaphor such as himself" must be bound within its local domain by an antecedent that c-commands it and shares the same index. In this specific case, there is no preceding noun

primary category. Because the whole unit shares the properties of its central word, it follows the endocentric pattern.

98. (A) Explicit and predictive
The generative property of a grammar refers to its ability to be both explicit and predictive. An explicit grammar provides a formal set of rules that precisely define the structure of every possible sentence in a language without relying on the intuition of the analyst. It is predictive because it can account for an infinite number of sentences that have never been uttered before. This focus distinguishes generative grammar from purely descriptive approaches that simply catalog existing linguistic data without explaining the underlying system.

99. (C) X (head)
X-bar theory organizes the internal structure of a phrase through specific hierarchical relationships. One of the most important positions is that of the complement, which is the element that shares a sister relationship with the head (X). Together, the head and the complement combine to form the first level of phrasal projection, known as X-bar (X'). This structural proximity reflects the close semantic link between a head and the arguments it selects to complete its meaning within the syntactic tree.

100. (D) R, Q, S, P
According to the VP-internal subject hypothesis, the formation of a passive sentence involves several sequential steps. First, the external theta role is suppressed, meaning the verb no longer assigns an agent role to a subject. Next, the object is generated in its base position as a complement of the verb. An auxiliary verb like be" is then inserted into the structure. Finally, the noun phrase moves from its original object position to the subject position to receive case and satisfy grammatical requirements.

101. (C) Immediate Constituent Analysis
Principles and Parameters theory is a sophisticated framework composed of several interacting modules. Core components include X-bar theory for phrase structure, Theta theory for argument roles, and Binding theory for nominal relations. While Immediate Constituent Analysis was an important precursor in structural linguistics, it is not a part of the formal Principles and Parameters model itself. The modern framework replaces the simple binary cuts of IC analysis with more complex, universal principles and language-specific settings to explain linguistic diversity.

102. (B) Complements are licensed by the head, while adjuncts are more freely added.
In syntax, the distinction between complements and adjuncts is based on how they relate to the head of a phrase. Complements are essential elements that are specifically required or licensed" by the head to complete its meaning. They occupy a fixed position in the structure. Adjuncts, however, are optional and can be added more freely to provide extra details like time or manner. This difference is crucial for understanding the sub categorization properties of words and how they build complex phrases.

103. (A) a, d, and e only
Syntactic theory involves various concepts that define how sentences are organized. In many languages, grammatical relations like subject are determined by their position in a tree. Immediate Constituent analysis was a foundational step that led to the development of modern phrase structure rules. Furthermore, endocentric constructions are characterized by having a head that can functionally stand in for the entire phrase. These ideas together explain the hierarchical and functional organization of natural language across different linguistic traditions and frameworks.

104. (C) The Coordinate Structure Constraint
The sentence What did John buy and a book?" is ungrammatical because it violates the Coordinate Structure Constraint. This constraint dictates that no element can be moved out of a coordinated structure, such as two noun phrases joined by and," unless all parts of that structure are moved together. By attempting to extract only one part of the pair while leaving the other behind, the movement disrupts the balanced relationship between the coordinated elements. This rule maintains structural consistency in complex phrases.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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76. (B) Ditransitive verbs and their arguments.
The VP-Shell Hypothesis was introduced to provide a more effective structural representation for verbs that take multiple internal arguments, such as ditransitives. Traditional X-bar theory, which uses binary branching, struggled to accommodate a verb, a direct object, and an indirect object within a single projection. By splitting the verb phrase into multiple layers or shells," the hypothesis allows each argument to occupy a distinct specifier or complement position. This maintains structural consistency while accounting for the complexity of multi-argument predicates.

77. (A) a, b, and d only
The Minimalist Program is built on several key concepts regarding the economy and efficiency of grammar. The operation Move is seen as a combination of Copy and Merge. For a derivation to be successful or converge," all non-interpretable features must be removed before reaching the interfaces. Economy principles like Last Resort ensure that operations only occur when necessary. However, the inclusiveness principle forbids adding new objects, and Greed means an element moves primarily to satisfy its own formal requirements.

78. (D) Adjunction creates a new projection, while substitution fills a hole.
Substitution and adjunction are two different ways that movement modifies a syntactic tree. Substitution occurs when a moved element is placed into a pre-existing, empty position, such as a specifier, that was already provided by the phrase structure template. Adjunction, on the other hand, involves attaching an element to an existing node in a way that creates a new layer or segment of that node. This distinction is vital for understanding how different types of syntactic relationships and positions are licensed.

79. (A) NPs move to the specifier of functional projections for checking.
The checking theory of case is a fundamental aspect of the Minimalist Program that replaces traditional case assignment. Instead of receiving case from a governing head, noun phrases are thought to enter the derivation with case features already present. These features must then be checked and validated by moving the noun phrase to the specifier position of a functional projection, such as Tense or Agreement. This move allows the features of the noun phrase and the head to match and be resolved.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Immediate Constituent analysis is based on the principle that sentences are not just linear strings but have a layered, hierarchical structure. The methodology involves dividing a construction into its two most significant sub-parts at each level of analysis. This consistent use of binary cuts naturally results in a tree-like structure where each node branches into two constituents. This approach allows linguists to clearly visualize the relationships between different parts of a sentence and how they combine to form larger units.

81. (B) Post-positional element licensed by a karaka relation.
In the Indian grammatical tradition, the function performed by prepositions or postpositions in English is often handled through the system of karaka relations and case endings. Specifically, certain post-positional elements are used to express the semantic relationship between a noun and an action, effectively acting as markers for the various karaka roles. These elements are licensed by the underlying relationship between the verb and its participants, showing a sophisticated way of managing syntactic dependencies without a separate, standalone category of prepositions.

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82. (A) The definition of the local domain in Binding Theory.
Binding Theory explains why certain reflexive pronouns are grammatical in some contexts but not in others. In John likes himself," the anaphor himself" is bound by John" within its local clause. However, in John's mother likes himself," the anaphor cannot be bound by John" because John" is embedded within another noun phrase and does not c-command the anaphor. This illustrates the importance of the local domain and structural command in determining the possible antecedents for nominals that lack independent reference.

83. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

precede it. This demonstrates that the human mind perceives the sentence as a collection of nested phrases and structural positions rather than a simple, one-dimensional string of sequential words.

113. (B) Principle C: It must be free in all positions.
Within Binding Theory, R-expressions like Mary" are noun phrases with their own independent referential content. According to Principle C, these expressions must be free in all positions within a sentence. This means they cannot be c-commanded by any other co-indexed noun phrase, regardless of whether that antecedent is inside or outside their local clause. This requirement ensures that proper names and other referential expressions always maintain a unique and independent identity within the discourse and the syntactic structure.

114. (C) A prefix modifying the meaning of a verbal root.
In the ancient Indian grammatical tradition, the term upasarga refers to a specialized category of words that function as prefixes. These elements are always attached to a verbal root or a word derived from a verb. Their primary purpose is to modify, intensify, or sometimes completely change the meaning of the original action. There are twenty-two recognized upasargas in Sanskrit, and they play a vital role in expanding the expressive capacity of the language by creating new nuances of meaning.

115. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Split VP or VP-shell hypothesis represents a refinement of traditional phrase structure to better accommodate complex verbal relationships. It posits that the verb phrase consists of multiple layers, including a light verb phrase (vP) where the external argument or subject is introduced. This approach is highly effective because it allows for a uniform binary-branching structure even for verbs with multiple internal arguments, such as ditransitives. By separating the different roles into distinct layers, it provides a clearer mapping of syntax and semantics.

116. (B) Reconstruction effects for binding and scope.
The Copy Theory of Movement is essential for explaining how complex sentences are interpreted at the semantic interface. Because movement leaves a complete copy of the moved element in its original site, the grammar can reconstruct" and interpret that lower copy for purposes of binding and scope. This explains why an element in a high position can still be bound by an antecedent that it used to be near. It maintains the underlying thematic and structural connections necessary for accurate sentence processing.

117. (A) X c-commands Y, and there is no barrier between them.
Government is a central structural relationship in generative grammar that defines a local domain for various grammatical processes. A head is said to govern an element if it c-commands that element and there are no intervening boundaries or barriers that block the relationship. This local connection is necessary for the head to influence the governed element, such as when a verb assigns case to its object. It ensures that syntactic operations are constrained within clearly defined structural neighborhoods.

118. (C) Subjacency
The Subjacency Condition is a constraint on syntactic movement that prevents an element from moving too far in a single step. It specifies that movement cannot cross more than one bounding node, such as a Noun Phrase or a Tense Phrase, at a time. This rule forces long-distance movement to happen in smaller, successive stages. By limiting the reach of movement operations, subjacency explains why certain configurations, like extractions from complex noun phrases or wh-islands, are ungrammatical in natural languages.

119. (C) Unaccusative
An unaccusative verb is a type of intransitive verb whose single argument is semantically a theme or patient. This argument does not originate in the subject position but is base-generated as the complement of the verb, similar to the object of a transitive verb. Because unaccusative verbs cannot assign accusative case, the argument must move to the subject position to be licensed. This distinction is fundamental to the Unaccusative Hypothesis and explains unique syntactic behaviors of these specific intransitive verbs.

120. (B) Small clause

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In the Minimalist Program, every syntactic operation is driven by a specific structural necessity. Movement is not optional; it occurs solely to facilitate the checking and elimination of formal features that are not interpretable. Because these features would cause the derivation to fail at the interfaces if they remained, the computational system must resolve them. This feature-driven approach ensures that the resulting structure is legible and convergent, meaning it can be processed successfully by both the sound and meaning components.

106. (B) student
In the phrase student of physics," the word student" functions as the head. The head is the central element that determines the category of the entire phrase, which in this case is a noun phrase. The segment of physics" acts as a complement that provides specific information about the head but does not change its primary identity. In syntactic trees, the entire phrase inherits its properties from this central noun, illustrating the principle of headed ness in endocentric constructions.

107. (B) Head movement
In French, the finite verb moves from its original position within the verb phrase to a higher functional position, specifically the Tense head. This is a classic example of head movement. Unlike phrasal movement, which shifts an entire group of words, head movement involves only the individual lexical or functional head. This operation accounts for why the position of the verb relative to adverbs or negation differs between languages like French and English. It is a fundamental mechanism for explaining cross-linguistic variation.

108. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The Minimalist Program utilizes several key concepts to explain the efficiency of the language faculty. Greed ensures that elements move only to satisfy their own requirements. Procrastinate favors delaying movement until it is absolutely necessary, preferring covert over overt operations. Spell-Out marks the branching point where the syntactic structure is sent to the interfaces for sound and meaning. Finally, convergence describes a successful derivation where all illegible features have been resolved. Together, these principles define the economy and success of syntactic derivations.

109. (C) sing
An unergative verb is a type of intransitive verb whose single subject acts as an agent that actively initiates the action. The verb sing" is a typical example because the person performing the action is clearly the source of the activity. In syntactic structure, this argument is generated in an external position, just like the subjects of transitive verbs. This distinguishes unergatives from unaccusative verbs where the subject is a recipient or undergoes a change without being the active initiator.

110. (A) The Minimalist Program
The Inclusiveness Principle is a foundational tenet of the Minimalist Program designed to constrain the computational system of language. It specifies that the syntax cannot add any new information, such as traces, labels, or indices, that was not already present in the initial lexical items. This principle ensures that the process of building a sentence is purely combinatorial. By strictly limiting what the syntax can do, it helps achieve the goal of a simpler and more theoretically elegant model of grammar.

111. (B) a, b, and c only
Generative linguistics is based on the interaction between universal principles and language-specific parameters. While all languages share the same set of invariant principles, they differ in how they set their parameters. The null subject parameter is a classic example of this variation, as different languages make different choices about whether an overt subject is required. Not all languages share the same setting for any given parameter; it is these differing choices that account for the diverse surface structures observed across human languages.

112. (B) To form a yes/no question in English, we move the auxiliary verb, regardless of its position. Structure-dependence is the principle that grammatical rules operate on the hierarchical organization of sentences rather than just the linear order of words. In English question formation, the rule identifies and moves the auxiliary verb to the front based on its structural role within the clause, no matter how many words

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surface sentence. Conversely, a weak feature can wait and be checked covertly, meaning the movement occurs after the structure has been sent to the interfaces. This distinction is central to the principle of Procrastinate, which favors delaying movement until it is computationally less expensive.

128. (C) TP/IP (Tense/Inflectional Phrase)
In the AGR-based case theory, the licensing of noun phrases is handled through a specifier-head agreement relationship with functional categories. Specifically, the Nominative case is checked when a noun phrase moves to the specifier position of the Tense Phrase or Inflectional Phrase. In this position, the features of the noun phrase match with the features of the Tense head. This movement explains why the subject appears at the beginning of sentences in many languages, driven by the need for formal case licensing.

129. (D) a, b, c, d, and e
Binding Theory regulates the interpretation and distribution of nominals through a set of universal principles. Anaphors must have a c-commanding antecedent within their local clause, while pronouns must remain free in that same domain. R-expressions, having independent meaning, must be free everywhere. The local domain is generally the smallest clause containing the nominal. Successful binding requires both co-indexation and a structural relationship where the antecedent c-commands the nominal. Together, these rules ensure that reference is managed consistently in all well-formed sentences.

130. (C) NP-movement (Raising)
In the sentence John seems to be happy," the noun phrase John" undergoes a process known as NP-movement or Raising. Originally, John" is generated as the subject of the lower clause, where it receives its thematic role. However, because the lower infinitive clause cannot assign case to its subject, John" must move to the subject position of the main or matrix clause to be licensed. This movement illustrates how syntactic requirements like case checking can shift elements across different levels of a sentence.

131. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The phrase the man who is tall" is a clear example of an endocentric construction. This classification is appropriate because the entire phrase is built around the central noun man," which functions as the head. This head determines that the whole unit behaves as a noun phrase in terms of its distribution and grammatical properties. The relative clause who is tall" provides additional information but does not change the core category. Therefore, the phrase is a projection of its internal head.

132. (C) Move only if you must.
Last Resort is a fundamental economy principle in the Minimalist Program that restricts the application of syntactic operations. It can be simply understood as the rule to move only if you must." According to this principle, movement is not a free or optional process. It is only triggered when it is absolutely necessary to check a formal feature that would otherwise remain unchecked and cause the derivation to fail. This ensures that the computational system performs only the minimum necessary operations to produce a grammatical sentence.

133. (A) Can be assigned a thematic role.
In Theta Theory, an argument position is a specific structural site where a noun phrase can receive a thematic role, such as Agent or Patient, from a predicate. These positions typically include the complement of a verb and the specifier of a verb phrase. Non-argument positions, in contrast, are sites where elements move for other reasons, such as case checking or question formation. Distinguishing between these positions is essential for understanding how the grammar manages both the meaning and the formal requirements of a sentence.

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134. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The traditional Indian classification system organizes words into four categories based on their function and meaning. Naama refers to nouns or names of entities. Aakhyaata designates verbs that express actions or states. Upasarga consists of prefixes that modify the meaning of verbal roots. Nipaata includes various particles and indeclinables like conjunctions. Matching these terms to specific examples, such as a name

argument position, like a subject. This type of movement is typically driven by the need for the noun phrase to receive formal case licensing. It is distinguished from A-bar movement, which shifts elements to non-argument positions for purposes like focus or question formation in syntax.

150. (A) Complement
In the phrase destroy the city," the noun phrase the city" functions as a complement of the verb destroy." Complements are essential constituents that are required by the head to complete its meaning. In an X-bar tree, a complement is positioned as a sister to the head. This close structural and semantic relationship reflects the fact that the action of the verb is directed toward this specific participant. Without the complement, the meaning of the verb phrase would be incomplete and grammatically unfinished.

151. (D) Inclusiveness Principle
The Inclusiveness Principle is a fundamental rule in the Minimalist Program designed to simplify the computational system. It states that syntactic operations must not add any new information, such as traces or labels, that was not already present in the initial lexical items. By ensuring that the derivation only works with the existing features and objects, it keeps the grammar efficient and focused. This principle helps achieve a more elegant and constrained theory of how the human mind constructs complex linguistic structures from simple elements.

152. (B) Head Movement Constraint (HMC)
Head movement is a syntactic operation that involves moving a single head, such as a verb, to another head position higher in the tree. This process is strictly governed by the Head Movement Constraint, which dictates that a head can only move to the next available head position. It cannot skip over an intervening head to reach a more distant one. This constraint ensures that head movement remains a local and highly predictable process, explaining the specific word order patterns observed in various natural languages.

153. (D) a, b, c, and d
Early generative grammar introduced several revolutionary concepts that shaped modern linguistics. It moved beyond purely descriptive goals to seek explanatory adequacy. The framework introduced transformations to relate underlying structures to surface sentences and posited D-Structure to represent basic grammatical relationships. Additionally, it utilized phrase structure rules to generate the initial hierarchical trees for sentences. Together, these developments established a formal and predictive model of linguistic competence that accounts for how speakers produce and understand an infinite variety of well-formed and meaningful utterances.

154. (B) The Innateness Hypothesis
The concept of Universal Grammar is the cornerstone of the Innateness Hypothesis. This theory proposes that the fundamental principles of language are biologically hardwired into the human brain at birth. Universal Grammar acts as an innate blueprint that guides children as they acquire their specific native tongue. By providing a pre-existing structure for linguistic information, it explains why language acquisition is remarkably fast and uniform despite the complexity of the input. It suggests that language is an inherent part of the human biological endowment.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Unaccusative Hypothesis posits that the single argument of an unaccusative verb, such as arrive," is an underlying object rather than a subject. This argument is generated as an internal complement of the verb. This structural origin explains why these arguments often behave like the objects of transitive verbs in various syntactic processes, such as participial formations. By identifying different underlying positions for surface subjects, the hypothesis provides a more accurate account of the diversity in how intransitive verbs function within the grammar of various languages.

156. (C) Clause
In the sentence The man who saw me left," the segment who saw me" is identified as a clause. This is because it contains its own subject and a finite verb, forming a structural unit that expresses

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In the sentence The beans, John really likes," the phrase The beans" has been moved from its original object position to the absolute beginning of the sentence. This process is known as topicalization. It is used to give special focus or emphasis to a specific piece of information, making it the topic" of the utterance. This movement changes the standard word order of the language but maintains the same underlying thematic relations. It is a common strategy for managing information flow in many languages.

143. (C) X-bar Theory: A theory of phrase structure.
Linguistics employs several specialized theories to account for different aspects of language. X-bar theory is specifically designed to provide a universal template for the internal structure of phrases across all categories. It standardizes the positions of heads, complements, and specifiers. Other concepts like pro-drop relate to subject requirements, while subjacency constrains movement, and Theta theory manages thematic roles. Correctly identifying X-bar theory as a theory of phrase structure is fundamental to understanding how hierarchical syntactic trees are constructed in generative models.

144. (A) The checking theory of case
The checking theory of case represents a significant shift in how linguistics views the licensing of noun phrases. Instead of case being assigned" to a noun by a governing verb or preposition, this theory posits that nouns enter the derivation with their case features already present. These features must then be checked" and validated through a specifier-head agreement relationship with a functional head like Tense. This mechanism ensures that the formal properties of nominals are consistent with the overall structure of the sentence.

145. (C) Subject, Object, Indirect Object
Grammatical relations are the functional roles that noun phrases and other constituents play within a clause. These include familiar categories such as Subject, Direct Object, and Indirect Object. They describe the structural position and function of these elements rather than their semantic roles or morphological forms. For instance, while an Agent" is a semantic role and Nominative" is a case, the Subject" is the grammatical relation. Distinguishing these functions is essential for understanding how sentences are organized across different languages and constructions.

146. (A) Free in its governing category, according to Principle B.
In the sentence Mary likes him," the word him" is a personal pronoun. According to Principle B of Binding Theory, a pronoun must be free within its local governing category, which is typically the clause in which it appears. This means that him" cannot be bound by an antecedent that c-commands it within that same clause. This rule ensures that pronouns are interpreted as referring to someone other than the most immediate possible antecedents, thereby maintaining clarity and preventing ambiguity in reference.

147. (C) Substitution test
The substitution test is a diagnostic tool used by linguists to identify if a specific group of words forms a constituent. This test involves replacing the entire string of words with a single word that has the same grammatical function, such as a pronoun or a generic verb form like do so." If the replacement results in a grammatical sentence that maintains the original meaning, it strongly suggests that the replaced words constitute a single structural unit within the hierarchical sentence organization.

148. (C) Driving operations and ensuring legibility at the interfaces.
In the Minimalist Program, the distinction between interpretable and non-interpretable features is a central mechanism of the grammar. Non-interpretable features, which lack semantic content, act as the primary drivers of syntactic operations like movement and agreement. Because these features must be checked and deleted before the derivation reaches the final interfaces, they ensure that the resulting structure is fully legible and clear. This process guarantees that only meaningful information remains for the components responsible for processing both the sound and the interpretation of the sentence.

149. (A) An argument position
NP-movement, such as that seen in passive sentences, is classified as A-movement, which stands for movement to an argument position. In these cases, a noun phrase moves from its original argument position, like an object, to another

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phrase like in the garden" is a classic example because neither the preposition in" nor the noun phrase the garden" can stand in for the entire phrase's function. This differs from endocentric constructions where a head, such as a noun in a noun phrase, dictates the properties of the whole. Exocentricity highlights structures where the combination of parts creates a new, distinct category.

192. (B) Government and Binding Theory
Government and Binding Theory was the first framework to systematically propose the VP-internal subject hypothesis. This idea asserts that subjects are not generated in their surface position but instead originate inside the verb phrase. Specifically, they are base-generated in the specifier position of the VP. From there, they move to a higher functional position to receive case and satisfy grammatical requirements. This hypothesis allows for a more uniform account of thematic role assignment, as all of a verb's arguments are generated within its own projection.

193. (C) Agree
In the Minimalist Program, the traditional concept of case assignment is replaced by the operation known as Agree. This is a general mechanism where a functional head matches its features with those of another element, such as a noun phrase. Through this matching process, the case features of the noun phrase are validated or checked." Agree is a fundamental structural relationship that handles agreement and licensing without always requiring overt movement. It represents a more localized and efficient way of managing the formal requirements of syntactic derivations.

194. (C) Attaches an element to a node, forming two segments.
Adjunction is a syntactic operation that attaches an element, such as a modifier, to an existing node in a tree structure. This process is unique because it creates a multi-segmented category rather than a new level of projection. The attached element becomes a sister to the target node, and the resulting structure is considered a new segment of that same node. This allows for the addition of optional information, like adverbs or prepositional phrases, while preserving the primary head-complement relationship and the overall category of the phrase.

195. (C) It moves a wh-phrase to an A-bar position (like Spec-CP).
Wh-movement is a prominent syntactic operation where an element containing a question word moves to a non-argument position at the beginning of a clause. This target is typically the specifier of the Complementizer Phrase. Because it moves to a position that does not receive a thematic role, it is classified as A-bar movement. This process is essential for question formation and relative clauses in many languages. The original position of the wh-phrase is thought to contain a trace or copy that maintains its structural relationship with the verb.

196. (C) Theme
The verb arrive" is classified as an unaccusative verb because its single argument does not act as an initiator of the action. Instead, the subject the guests" is semantically a Theme, the entity undergoing the process of reaching a location. In syntactic terms, this argument is generated in the object position as an internal complement of the verb. It must then move to the subject position for formal licensing. This structural origin is what distinguishes unaccusatives from unergative verbs whose subjects are true agents.

197. (C) Kriya
The traditional Indian grammatical tradition, established by scholars like Yaska, recognizes a specific four-fold classification of parts of speech. This system includes naama (nouns), aakhyaata (verbs), upasarga (prefixes), and nipaata (particles). While kriya" is a common term meaning action, it is not used as one of the four formal categorical labels for parts of speech in this specific framework. Instead, the term aakhyaata is the formal designation for the category of verbs. Understanding this precise terminology is essential for studying ancient Indian linguistic theories.

198. (B) Greed, Procrastinate, and Last Resort
The Minimalist Program is guided by the overarching goal of economy in the syntactic derivation. This is achieved through several key principles: Greed ensures that elements move only to satisfy their own needs; Procrastinate

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a complete thought or relationship. Specifically, it is a relative clause that modifies the noun man." Unlike a phrase, which lacks a subject-predicate structure, a clause provides a more complete level of organization. Understanding these nested clauses is essential for analyzing the complex hierarchical structure of modern natural language.

157. (B) Endocentric
An endocentric construction is a type of syntactic structure that always possesses a clearly identifiable head. This head is the core element that determines the grammatical category and the overall distribution of the entire construction. For example, in a noun phrase, the noun is the head. This property ensures that the phrase as a whole functions in a similar way to its central word. Headedness is a fundamental principle in both traditional and modern syntax for organizing words into coherent and predictable phrasal units.

158. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Syntactic movement can be categorized based on the type of element moving and the position it targets. NP-movement involves shifting a noun phrase between argument positions, as seen in passive sentences. Wh-movement shifts question phrases to the beginning of a clause. Head movement involves an individual head, like an auxiliary verb, moving to a higher head position. Topicalization fronting an element for emphasis is another distinct type. Mapping these movement types to specific examples clarifies the diverse ways that language structures can be rearranged.

159. (C) A computational system with minimal Merge and Agree/Move.
The Minimalist Program is a theoretical framework that aims to simplify linguistic theory by reducing it to its most essential elements. It proposes a streamlined computational system based on a few fundamental operations: Merge, which combines objects; Agree, which handles feature matching; and Move, which rearranges elements. By eliminating redundant levels of representation and complex rules, it seeks to explain the human language faculty in terms of basic cognitive and biological efficiency. This reductionist approach aims for a more elegant and powerful account of grammar.

160. (B) Adjuncts are optional and iterable, unlike complements.
Distinguishing between complements and adjuncts is a key task in syntactic analysis. One of the primary diagnostics is that adjuncts are optional and can be stacked" or repeated multiple times within a single phrase. In contrast, complements are typically obligatory because they are required to complete the head's meaning, and their number is strictly limited. For example, in a student of physics with long hair," of physics" is a complement, while with long hair" is an optional and iterable adjunct.

161. (A) a, b, and d only
The Minimalist Program introduced several significant changes to generative grammar. It dispensed with traditional levels like D-Structure and S-Structure, focusing instead on feature-driven movement and the interfaces. The operation Move is strictly motivated by the need to check features. Additionally, the Multiple-spec Hypothesis allows for multiple specifier positions in certain phrasal projections. However, while Spell-Out is the point where structure is sent to interfaces, it is strong features, not weak ones, that must be checked before this operation occurs overtly.

162. (B) Functional head (like T or C)
In the Minimalist Program, checking is the primary mechanism for ensuring grammatical well-formedness. This process is typically carried out by a functional head, such as Tense (T) or a Complementizer (C). These heads possess formal features that must be matched against the features of other elements, like noun phrases. By acting as a checking device, the functional head ensures that all non-interpretable features are resolved during the derivation. This process drives movement and agreement, ensuring the final structure is legible at the interfaces.

NODIA

163. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Copy Theory of Movement posits that moving an element creates an identical copy in the new position. For the sentence to be pronounced correctly, these lower copies must be deleted at the phonetic interface. However, it is not true that

all copies are equally available for interpretation at the logical form. Usually, only one copy is fully interpreted, though reconstruction allows the semantic component to choose which copy provides the most appropriate meaning. This theory provides a more integrated account of movement and interpretation.

164. (C) Null subject parameter
The null subject parameter, also known as the pro-drop parameter, is a major point of variation among world languages. It determines whether a language requires a subject to be overtly stated or whether it can be omitted. In languages like English, It rains" needs a placeholder subject. In contrast, languages like Spanish can simply use Llueve." This difference is often linked to the richness of a language's verbal inflection, which can carry the necessary information about the subject even when it is not explicitly mentioned.

165. (B) Wh-Island Constraint
The Wh-Island Constraint is a locality principle that prevents a wh-phrase from being extracted out of a clause that is already introduced by another wh-phrase. In the ungrammatical sentence Who did you ask whether bought the book?", the movement of who" is blocked by the presence of whether." This rule ensures that question formation and other wh-movements do not cross specific structural boundaries that would make the sentence difficult to process or ambiguous. It highlights the importance of structural islands in restricting syntactic movement.

166. (B) Deep semantic role related to the action of the verb.
In the Indian grammatical tradition, karaka relations describe the deep semantic relationship between a participant and the action expressed by a verb. These roles, such as Agent (Karta) or Patient (Karma), are based on the underlying meaning of the sentence rather than its surface structure. While a single karaka role can be expressed through different grammatical forms or cases, the semantic relationship remains constant. This system provides a sophisticated way to analyze how participants interact in events, regardless of how they are phrased.

167. (C) Small Clause
In the sentence I consider [John a genius]," the bracketed segment is analyzed as a small clause. It consists of a subject, John," and a predicate, a genius," which together form a complete proposition. However, it lacks a finite verb and tense markers. These structures are common as complements to certain verbs like consider," find," or want." They demonstrate how basic predication can be expressed without the full functional architecture of a standard clause. Small clauses are an important tool for understanding structural relations in syntax.

168. (B) Government and Binding Theory
Government and Binding Theory introduced the concept that moving an element leaves behind a trace at its original site. This trace functions as a null placeholder that maintains the thematic and grammatical relations of the moved item. The theory also developed constraints like the Empty Category Principle to regulate the distribution and licensing of these traces. By using traces, the framework can account for how moved elements are interpreted and how they interact with other parts of the sentence, providing a clear structural history of the derivation.

169. (A) proud
In the phrase proud of his son," the word proud" functions as the head. As an adjective, it determines that the entire construction is an adjective phrase. The subsequent elements, of his son," act as a complement that provides specific information required by the head but does not change its primary category. In an X-bar structure, the phrase is a projection of this central head. Headedness is a fundamental principle for understanding the hierarchical organization and the grammatical distribution of all types of phrases.

170. (A) Empty Category Principle (ECP)
The Empty Category Principle is a fundamental rule in Government and Binding Theory that regulates the distribution of traces left by movement. It states that every trace must be properly governed, which means it must be governed by either a lexical head or an antecedent. This stricter condition on government ensures that moved elements are formally licensed and can be correctly connected to their original positions. The ECP is crucial for explaining

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various constraints on movement and why certain extraction configurations are ungrammatical in natural languages.

171. (B) VP-Shell Hypothesis
The Split VP hypothesis is commonly known as the VP-Shell Hypothesis. This model was developed to provide a more effective structural representation for verbs that take multiple arguments, such as ditransitives. By splitting the verb phrase into nested layers or shells," the hypothesis allows each argument to occupy a unique and well-defined position in the tree. This approach maintains a consistent binary branching structure while accurately capturing the complex relationships and order of elements within the predicate. It is a cornerstone of modern syntactic theory.

172. (B) Functional heads in the syntax.
In the Minimalist Program, the distinction between strong and weak features is a key property of functional heads, such as Tense or a Complementizer. These features determine the timing of syntactic movement. A strong feature on a functional head triggers overt movement, which must occur before the operation of Spell-Out. A weak feature, in contrast, allows for covert movement that occurs after Spell-Out. By placing these properties on functional heads, the theory explains how the computational system drives the visible and invisible rearrangements of elements.

173. (D) Particles and other indeclinables
In the traditional Indian four-fold classification of parts of speech, nipaata refers to a diverse category of indeclinable words. This class includes particles, conjunctions, and interjections that do not undergo morphological changes. These words serve various linguistic functions, such as connecting phrases, expressing emphasis, or conveying the speaker's emotions. While they are not nouns or verbs, they provide essential nuances and structural links within a sentence. Nipaatas are characterized by their formal stability across different grammatical contexts in Sanskrit and related linguistic traditions.

174. (B) It leaves a variable.
NP-movement is a specific type of syntactic operation where a noun phrase moves between argument positions, typically driven by the need for case. Common examples include movement in passive and raising constructions. Unlike wh-movement, which moves elements to A-bar positions and leaves a variable that behaves like a bound nominal, NP-movement leaves a trace that behaves like an anaphor. This trace must be bound within its local domain. Understanding the properties of the traces left by different types of movement is essential for accurate syntactic analysis.

175. (A) An element moves only to satisfy its own feature requirements.
Greed is an economy principle in the early Minimalist Program that limits the application of syntactic movement. It asserts that an element will only move if the movement is necessary to check its own internal formal features. In this view, elements are selfish" and do not move to satisfy the requirements of other parts of the structure. This principle was part of an effort to make the computational system as efficient as possible by ensuring that every movement has a clear and localized motivation for the moving item.

NODIA

176. (C) Government and Binding Theory
Government and Binding Theory is a influential framework in generative linguistics that introduced several foundational concepts. It focused on structural relations like government and subjacency to explain how elements are licensed and how movement is constrained. The theory also developed the idea of proper government to regulate traces. By organizing grammar into interacting modules like Binding and Case, it provided a sophisticated and comprehensive model of linguistic structure. This framework served as the basis for many subsequent developments, including the Principles and Parameters approach and the Minimalist Program.

177. (A) a and b only
Syntactic units are defined by their structural properties and complexity. A sentence is often viewed as the maximal projection of the Complementizer category, representing the highest level of organization. A clause is a unit containing a subject and a predicate, and it can be either finite, having tense, or non-finite. While

a word is the minimal atom, a phrase is not an intermediate projection; it is the full phrasal level (XP). Understanding these distinctions is fundamental to analyzing the hierarchical structure of all natural human languages.

178. (A) The subject of shout' is an Agent, while the subject of fall' is a Theme.
The fundamental difference between unergative and unaccusative verbs lies in the semantic role and structural origin of their single argument. For an unergative verb like shout," the subject is an Agent who actively performs the action. For an unaccusative verb like fall," the subject is a Theme who undergoes the action. This semantic difference corresponds to a structural one: the subject of an unergative verb is an external argument, while the subject of an unaccusative verb originates as an internal argument in the object position.

179. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Crossover phenomena refer to illicit syntactic configurations that arise when an operator, such as a wh-phrase, moves across a pronoun with which it is co-indexed. In the example involving Who" and his mother," the movement of who" creates a situation where it cannot properly bind the pronoun. This is because the intended binding relation is blocked by the movement process itself. These constraints ensure that variables and their binders maintain correct structural relationships, which is essential for accurate semantic interpretation in generative grammar.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
X-bar theory provides a universal structural template that applies to all phrasal categories in natural language. It captures the crucial generalization that phrases like Noun Phrases, Verb Phrases, and Adjective Phrases all share the same underlying hierarchical organization. This template specifies fixed positions for the head, the complement, and the specifier. By using a uniform schema, the theory significantly simplifies the rules of grammar, showing that diverse types of phrases are built using the same basic principles of syntactic organization and projection.

181. (C) Principles and Parameters Theory
Principles and Parameters Theory is a foundational framework in generative syntax that explains how children acquire language. It posits that Universal Grammar consists of a set of invariant principles and a series of adjustable parameters. During acquisition, the child sets" these parameters based on the specific linguistic input they receive. This process accounts for the systematic differences observed between languages while maintaining a common underlying structure. It provides a powerful explanation for both the universality and the diversity of human languages within a single biological system.

182. (C) Specifier position
Substitution is a type of syntactic movement where a moved element is placed into a pre-existing, empty position in the tree structure. This target is typically a specifier position that has already been generated by phrase structure rules but is not yet filled. For example, in question formation, a wh-phrase moves into the specifier of the Complementizer Phrase. This differs from adjunction, which creates a new structural segment. Substitution is a key mechanism for licensing elements in new positions throughout a derivation.

183. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Syntactic constraints ensure that sentences are well-formed by limiting movement and relations. Subjacency prevents long-distance movement out of wh-islands. The Theta-Criterion requires a strict one-to-one mapping between arguments and roles. Binding Principle A dictates that anaphors must be properly bound in their local domain. The Case Filter ensures that every noun phrase is licensed by receiving case. Violations of these rules, such as misplaced reflexive pronouns or improper extractions, result in ungrammatical sentences. These principles together define the boundaries of grammatical structure in all human languages.

184. (B) Successive cyclic wh-movement through Spec-CP position.
The Multiple-spec Hypothesis was introduced in the Minimalist Program to provide more flexibility in phrasal structure. One of its primary applications is to account for successive-cyclic

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wh-movement. In this process, a wh-phrase moves through intermediate specifier positions of Complementizer Phrases to satisfy locality constraints. By allowing more than one specifier, the theory can accommodate both the moved wh-phrase and other elements that might need to occupy that same structural level. This hypothesis helps explain complex dependencies and movement patterns across different types of clauses.

185. (B) Fails to satisfy interface conditions at PF/LF.
In the Minimalist Program, a derivation is said to crash" if it fails to reach a state where it is fully legible at the interfaces. This typically happens when non-interpretable features remain unchecked or if principles like the Theta-Criterion are violated. Because the phonological and semantic components cannot process these illegible structures, the resulting sentence is judged as ungrammatical. Therefore, the success of a derivation, or its convergence," depends entirely on satisfying the formal requirements of the interfaces where sound and meaning are realized.

186. (B) Government
The Minimalist Program represents a significant simplification of earlier generative models. It focuses on a few essential principles like Last Resort, Greed, and the operation of Spell-Out to guide the derivation. One of the major changes was the elimination of the concept of government." While government was central to Government and Binding Theory for assigning case and licensing traces, the Minimalist framework replaces it with a more localized mechanism of feature checking through specifier-head agreement and the general operation of Merge.

187. (A) a, b, c, and d only
Minimalist theory is built on several key principles regarding structural derivation. The Copy Theory of Movement posits that movement leaves a full copy rather than a trace. The Inclusiveness Principle forbids adding new information during the process. Strong features trigger overt movement, while interpretable features remain visible for semantic processing. However, the theory generally views Merge as a more economical and fundamental operation than Move. These principles together create a highly constrained and efficient computational system for generating the hierarchical structures of natural human language.

188. (C) An anaphor
In the sentence John is proud of himself," the word himself" is classified as an anaphor. This type of nominal expression lacks its own independent reference and must be bound by an antecedent within its local domain. In this case, himself" is co-indexed with and c-commanded by John." This relationship satisfies Principle A of Binding Theory, ensuring that the reflexive pronoun is correctly interpreted. Anaphors are a key area of study for understanding how syntax manages co-reference within clauses.

189. (B) Hierarchical structure of the sentence.
Immediate Constituent Analysis is a methodology in structural linguistics that focuses on identifying the nested parts of a sentence. Instead of viewing a sentence as a simple linear string of words, it analyzes it as a layered hierarchy. By repeatedly dividing constructions into their most significant sub-units, the analysis reveals how words combine into phrases and how phrases form larger clauses. This approach provides a clear visual and structural map of the internal organization of sentences, which is foundational for modern syntactic theory.

190. (C) Cross-linguistic variation within a constrained system.
Parameters are a central concept in generative syntax used to account for the systematic differences observed among various human languages. While all languages are built on a shared set of universal principles, parameters represent the specific points where they can vary. Each language selects a specific setting for these parameters during the acquisition process. This framework explains how a single, innate biological capacity for language can give rise to the immense diversity of surface structures found across different cultures and linguistic communities.

191. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
An exocentric construction is a syntactic group that lacks a single internal head to determine its grammatical function. A prepositional

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for naama or an action word for aakhyaata, clarifies how this ancient system categorizes the basic building blocks of natural human language.

135. (C) They can be freely ordered and stacked.
Complements are specific types of constituents that have a very close structural relationship with the head of a phrase. They are typically required by the head to complete its meaning and are positioned as its sister in an X-bar tree. Unlike adjuncts, which are optional and can be freely ordered or stacked in multiple layers, complements are generally limited in number and must appear in a specific position relative to the head. This restricted distribution reflects their essential role in satisfying the head's subcategorization requirements.

136. (B) The head whose features attract the element.
In the evolution of the Minimalist Program, the principle of Greed was eventually replaced by the concept of Attract. This shift changed the focus of movement from the moved element to the target head. While Greed suggested that elements move to satisfy their own requirements, Attract proposes that a functional head with an unchecked feature attracts" the closest available element that can satisfy that feature. This revision provides a more efficient and localized account of how the computational system drives movement within the syntactic structure.

137. (A) a, b, and c only
Syntactic structure is defined by the organization of words into larger units. A phrase is typically headed by a specific lexical category that determines its properties. In Immediate Constituent Analysis, sentences are systematically divided into their largest component parts to reveal their hierarchical nature. Common examples include prepositional phrases like on the desk." However, endocentric constructions are characterized by having a head, whereas exocentric ones do not. Understanding these building blocks is essential for accurate structural analysis in both traditional and modern linguistics.

138. (A) Long-distance
In the question Who do you think left?", the wh-phrase who" undergoes what is known as long-distance movement. This occurs because the element moves from its original position as the subject of the embedded clause to the beginning of the entire main sentence. This type of movement crosses a clause boundary and must satisfy various locality constraints, such as subjacency. It demonstrates the ability of syntactic rules to create dependencies between elements that are structurally far apart in the hierarchical tree.

139. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The VP-shell hypothesis is a sophisticated model for representing verbal structure, but the specific layers and positions are often misunderstood. Standard versions of this hypothesis posit a higher light verb phrase (vP) and a lower core verb phrase (VP). The subject is typically generated in the specifier of the higher vP, while the object remains as the complement of the lower V head. This structural arrangement allows for a uniform binary branching template while accommodating multiple arguments and maintaining clear thematic and syntactic relationships.

140. (C) Ungrammatical.
In modern generative grammar, the concept of a crashing" derivation refers to a structure that fails to meet the necessary conditions for success. Specifically, if a derivation reaches the interfaces with unresolved non-interpretable features, it is said to crash. This failure results in an output that is considered ungrammatical. In this framework, grammaticality is defined by the computational system's ability to produce a structure that is fully legible and interpretable at both the sound and meaning components of the human mind.

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141. (A) Determine correct interpretation of various nominal types.
Binding Theory is the module of grammar dedicated to regulating the relationships between different types of noun phrases and their possible antecedents. Its primary function is to determine the correct interpretation of anaphors, pronouns, and R-expressions based on their structural positions in a sentence. By establishing rules for when these elements must be bound or free, the theory ensures that reference is handled consistently. This allows speakers to accurately identify who or what is being referred to in complex linguistic structures.

142. (B) Topicalization

favors delaying movement until it is covert and less costly; and Last Resort dictates that movement only occurs when it is absolutely necessary for success. Together, these principles ensure that the computational system of language performs only the minimum number of operations required to produce a well-formed and convergent structure at the interfaces.

199. (B) The anaphor himself' is not bound in its local clause.
The sentence John thinks that himself is clever" is ungrammatical because it violates Principle A of Binding Theory. This principle states that an anaphor, such as himself," must be bound by an antecedent within its local domain, which is typically the smallest clause containing it. In this case, himself" is the subject of the embedded clause, but its intended antecedent, John," is in a separate, higher clause. Because the anaphor is not properly bound within its own local structural neighborhood, the sentence is considered syntactically ill-formed.

200. (B) The Theta-Criterion.
The Theta-Criterion is a fundamental principle in generative grammar that regulates the relationship between predicates and their arguments. It requires a strict one-to-one mapping: every argument must be assigned exactly one thematic role, and every thematic role provided by a verb must be assigned to exactly one argument. This ensures that the logical requirements of an action are fully and uniquely satisfied in the syntax. It prevents errors such as missing arguments or the same participant being assigned two conflicting roles within a single sentence structure.

201. (C) very beautiful
An endocentric construction is one that possesses a head which determines the category and function of the entire phrase. The phrase very beautiful" is a clear example because the adjective beautiful" serves as the head. This head determines that the whole construction is an adjective phrase. The word very" acts as an intensifier that modifies the head but does not change its primary identity. Because the phrase behaves like its central word, it fits the definition of an endocentric structure projected from an internal head.

202. (C) NP-movement
The relationship between active and passive sentences is explained in generative syntax through the process of NP-movement. In a passive construction, the original object of the verb moves to the subject position to satisfy formal grammatical requirements, such as receiving case. This movement shifts the noun phrase between argument positions, making it a type of A-movement. It illustrates how the same underlying thematic relationship can be realized through different surface structures, providing a clear way to relate diverse sentence forms with the same core meaning.

203. (D) a, b, c, and d
In the Minimalist Program, features are the primary drivers of the syntactic derivation. Interpretable features carry meaning and are legible at the semantic interface, while non-interpretable features are purely formal and must be deleted. Strong features trigger immediate, overt movement of elements, such as the subject moving to the specifier of the Tense Phrase. Weak features allow for covert movement after the structure has been sent to the interfaces. Together, these feature types and their properties explain the timing and motivation of all operations in the grammar.

204. (B) Verb Raising or Head Movement
Verb raising is a type of head movement where a lexical verb moves from its original position within the verb phrase to a higher functional head, such as Tense or a Complementizer. This operation is common in many languages and accounts for specific word order patterns, such as the placement of adverbs or the formation of questions. Unlike phrasal movement, it involves only the individual head. This process is a fundamental mechanism for explaining how different languages rearrange their verbal and functional elements to create well-formed sentences.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
X-bar theory organizes the internal structure of phrases through a specific hierarchical asymmetry. Complements are placed as sisters to the head, reflecting their close semantic and syntactic relationship. Specifiers, in contrast, are

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positioned higher as sisters to the intermediate X-bar projection. this structural difference captures the fact that a head and its complement are more tightly linked than a head and its specifier. By representing these varying degrees of proximity, X-bar theory provides a sophisticated and universal template for the organization of all phrasal categories.

206. (B) Operations are delayed, favoring covert over overt movement.
Procrastinate is an economy principle in the Minimalist Program that dictates the timing of syntactic movement. It posits that the computational system prefers to delay any movement operation as long as possible. Specifically, it favors covert movement, which occurs after the operation of Spell-Out, over overt movement, which occurs before it. This preference is based on the idea that overt movement is more computationally expensive" because it affects the phonological form. Therefore, movement only happens overtly when it is absolutely required by a strong feature.

207. (C) The Minimalist Program
The Minimalist Program aims for maximum theoretical simplicity by reducing the number of syntactic levels. Unlike earlier frameworks that relied on multiple levels such as D-Structure and S-Structure, the Minimalist model operates only with the initial lexicon and the two primary interfaces: Phonetic Form and Logical Form. This reduction streamlines the grammar and focuses on the essential computational operations required to map sound to meaning. By eliminating redundant representations, it seeks a more elegant and biologically plausible account of the human language faculty and its structural properties.

208. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
X-bar theory defines the roles and positions of different components within a phrasal structure. The head is the core lexical item that projects the phrase. The complement is an obligatory argument specifically selected by the head. The specifier is positioned as a sister to the intermediate projection. Adjuncts are optional elements that provide extra information and are adjoined to the phrasal or bar-level nodes. Correctly matching these terms to their structural definitions is essential for understanding the universal template used to build all phrases in generative syntax.

209. (C) Ditransitive verbs like give' or send'
The VP-shell hypothesis is particularly valuable for providing a consistent structural analysis of ditransitive verbs. Because these verbs have two internal arguments, such as a theme and a goal, they exceed the capacity of a single traditional X-bar projection. By introducing multiple layers of verbal structure, the hypothesis allows each argument to occupy its own well-defined position. This maintains the principle of binary branching while accurately representing the complex hierarchical relationships within the predicate. It is a vital tool for analyzing the syntax of multi-argument verbs.

210. (B) It is deleted (or erased).
In the Minimalist Program, non-interpretable features serve only to drive syntactic operations like movement and agreement. Because these formal features do not carry semantic content, they are illegible to the interface components. Therefore, once a non-interpretable feature has been successfully checked against a corresponding head, it must be deleted or erased from the structure. This ensuring that only meaningful, interpretable information remains when the final syntactic object is sent to the phonological and logical interfaces for processing and final interpretation by the mind.

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211. (B) a, b, c, and d only
Generative syntax is based on several core concepts that explain both the universal properties and the variation of human language. Parameters and Universal Grammar provide the framework for acquisition, while the null subject parameter specifically addresses whether subjects must be overt. The innateness hypothesis suggests a biological endowment for language. However, the principle of structure-dependence asserts that rules apply to the hierarchical organization of phrases rather than linear word order. This distinction is crucial for understanding how the human mind processes the complex structures of natural language.

212. (D) Coordination test

The coordination test is a diagnostic used by linguists to identify constituents within a sentence. This test involves taking two strings of words and joining them with a conjunction like and" or or." If the resulting sentence is grammatical, it indicates that the two strings are constituents of the same type. For example, in John ate a red apple and a yellow banana," the ability to coordinate these phrases confirms that they are both noun phrases. This test helps reveal the underlying structural units of hierarchical syntax.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Copy Theory of Movement represents a shift in how generative grammar views the process of rearranging elements. Instead of leaving a null trace, movement is seen as making a complete copy of an element and merging it in a new, higher position. This approach is theoretically advantageous because it utilizes existing operations like Merge and eliminates the need for traces as separate types of entities. It provides a clearer account of how moved elements can be interpreted in their original positions through the process of reconstruction.

214. (B) Island constraint
In syntax, an island is a structural configuration from which an element cannot be easily extracted. Island constraints are rules that prevent movement out of these specific domains. For example, a wh-phrase cannot be moved out of a clause that is already introduced by another wh-word. These constraints explain why certain long-distance dependencies are ungrammatical. They ensure that syntactic operations remain localized and do not violate structural boundaries that would interfere with the clarity and processability of a sentence for the human mind.

215. (B) Principles and Parameters / Minimalist Program
The checking theory of case is a fundamental component of modern generative frameworks, including Principles and Parameters and the Minimalist Program. This theory replaces the traditional idea of case being assigned by a governing head. Instead, it posits that nouns enter the derivation with their case features already present, and these features must be checked against a functional head through a specifier-head agreement relationship. This mechanism provides a more localized and uniform account of how formal features are licensed within the syntactic derivation.

216. (C) book
In the phrase the man's book," the word book" functions as the head. The head is the central element that determines the category and primary distribution of the entire phrase, making it a noun phrase. The other components, such as the determiner and the possessive noun phrase, serve to modify or specify the head but do not change its fundamental category. In a syntactic tree, the properties of the entire unit are projected from this central noun, illustrating the principle of headedness in endocentric constructions.

217. (B) Pronoun that it binds
Cross-over phenomena involve specific syntactic restrictions on how moved elements interact with pronouns. These illicit configurations occur when an operator, such as a wh-phrase, moves to a new position and, in the process, crosses over" a pronoun with which it is intended to be co-indexed. If this movement results in a structure where the operator cannot properly bind the pronoun, the sentence is considered ungrammatical. These constraints ensure that structural relations between binders and variables are maintained correctly to allow for accurate semantic interpretation.

218. (D) Nipaata
In the traditional Indian four-fold classification of parts of speech, the term nipaata refers to a broad and diverse category of indeclinable words. This class encompasses various types of particles, including conjunctions, interjections, and markers of comparison or emphasis. These words are characterized by their formal stability, as they do not undergo changes due to gender, number, or case. Nipaatas provide crucial structural links and subtle nuances to the meaning of a sentence, playing a vital role in the complex organization of Sanskrit and related languages.

219. (C) A finite Tense or a copula
A small clause is a syntactic unit that expresses a relationship between a subject and a predicate but lacks the full functional structure of a standard clause. Specifically, it is characterized

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by the absence of a finite verb, tense marking, or a copula like is." Despite these omissions, it forms a complete logical proposition. These structures often appear as complements to certain verbs. They demonstrate how predication can be established through a minimal structural arrangement, focusing purely on the relationship between the participants and their properties.

220. (A) Subjacency
Subjacency is a central principle in generative syntax that constrains the distance over which an element can move. It states that movement must be as short as possible and cannot cross more than one bounding node, such as a Noun Phrase or a Tense Phrase, in a single step. This rule forces long-distance movement to occur in multiple, successive stages. By limiting the reach of movement, subjacency ensures that syntactic operations remain localized, explaining why certain extractions from complex structural domains are ungrammatical in all human languages.

221. (B) Topicalization
Topicalization is a syntactic operation used to highlight a specific constituent by moving it from its original position to the absolute beginning of the sentence. This moved element, known as the topic, is typically information that is being emphasized or contrasted in the discourse. While this movement changes the standard word order of the language, it preserves the underlying thematic relationships. Topicalization is a common strategy across many languages for managing information flow and directing the listener's attention to the most important parts of an utterance.

222. (C) Spec-head agreement
The AGR-based case theory formalized the idea that abstract case is not assigned through structural government by a lexical head. Instead, it is checked through a specifier-head agreement relationship within specialized functional projections. In this model, noun phrases move to the specifier position of an agreement head, where their features are matched and validated. This approach provides a more uniform and localized mechanism for formal licensing, ensuring that all case checking follows the same structural pattern across different types of nominals and sentences.

223. (B) Ensure the correct assignment of roles to arguments.
Theta Theory is the module of grammar responsible for regulating the semantic relationships between predicates and their arguments. Its primary function is to ensure that every participant in an action is assigned a proper thematic role, such as Agent, Patient, or Goal. The theory is governed by the Theta-Criterion, which mandates a strict one-to-one mapping between roles and arguments. By managing these semantic connections, Theta Theory ensures that the logical requirements of a verb are accurately and uniquely satisfied within the syntactic structure.

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224. (D) Vowel movement
Syntactic movement involves the rearrangement of words, phrases, or heads within the hierarchical structure of a sentence. Common types include NP-movement in passives, wh-movement in questions, and head movement of verbs or auxiliaries. However, vowel movement is not a syntactic process; it is a phonological or phonetic phenomenon related to the pronunciation of individual sounds within words. While syntax deals with the organization of constituents, phonology handles the sound systems of language. Therefore, vowel movement falls outside the domain of syntactic operations.

225. (A) R, S, Q, P
The historical development of generative syntax has progressed through several major theoretical frameworks. It began with the structuralist method of Immediate Constituent Analysis. This led to early Transformational-Generative Grammar, or Standard Theory, which introduced rules to relate different structural levels. This was followed by Government and Binding Theory, which organized grammar into interacting modules. Finally, the Minimalist Program emerged, aiming to simplify the theory by focusing on economy and minimal computational operations. This progression reflects a move toward greater abstraction and structural simplicity in linguistic analysis.

226. (C) The syntactic configuration of their single argument.
The distinction between unergative and unaccusative verbs is based on the underlying

structural position of their single argument. For unergative verbs, the subject originates as an external argument or agent in the specifier position. In contrast, for unaccusative verbs, the subject originates as an internal argument or theme in the object position. This difference in base-generation explains why these verbs behave differently in various syntactic tests, revealing that surface similarity can mask deep structural diversity. This is a central part of the Unaccusative Hypothesis.

227. (D) a, b, c, and d
Binding Theory consists of a set of universal principles that regulate the distribution and interpretation of nominal expressions. Principle A applies to anaphors, Principle B to pronouns, and Principle C to R-expressions. Together, these principles define the possible structural relationships and co-reference patterns between noun phrases in a sentence. They ensure that reference is handled consistently across all human languages. By establishing when nominals must be bound or free, the theory provides a precise way to analyze how speakers identify and track participants in discourse.

228. (B) The Minimalist Program
Spell-Out is a critical operation within the Minimalist Program that marks a pivotal point in the syntactic derivation. At this stage, the structure that has been built is sent to the phonetic and logical interfaces for processing. This operation ensures that the same syntactic configuration serves as the foundation for both the sound and the meaning of the sentence. Spell-Out is a key part of the move away from traditional levels like D-Structure and S-Structure, focusing instead on the direct interaction between syntax and the cognitive interfaces.

229. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Minimalist theory distinguishes between features that carry semantic content and those that are purely formal. An interpretable feature is one that is meaningful and survives the derivation to be legible at the semantic interface. In contrast, a non-interpretable feature is a formal property, such as case or agreement, that exists only to drive syntactic operations. These features must be checked and eliminated during the derivation for it to be successful. This system ensures that only relevant information reaches the interfaces where sound and meaning are processed.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The VP-internal subject hypothesis proposes that subjects are initially generated inside the verb phrase, specifically in the specifier position of the VP or a light verb phrase. This idea is essential because it allows for a uniform mechanism of thematic role assignment. By having all arguments, including the subject, originate within the verb's projection, the grammar can assign roles like Agent and Patient in a consistent local domain. This simplifies the relationship between the logical structure of an action and its realization in the syntactic tree.

231. (B) Systematic differences between languages within a universal framework.
Parameters are a foundational concept in generative syntax designed to explain the systematic variation observed among world languages. While all human languages are built on a shared set of universal principles, parameters represent the specific options or switches" that can be set differently by each language. This framework explains how children can acquire vastly different surface grammars based on the same underlying biological template. It provides a powerful account of both the commonalities and the diversity of linguistic structures found across human cultures.

232. (B) Pronoun
In Binding Theory, different types of nominal expressions are governed by specific principles regarding their relationship to antecedents. A pronoun is a type of nominal that must be free within its local governing category, typically the clause in which it appears. This means it cannot be c-commanded by a co-indexed antecedent in that same domain. This rule, known as Principle B, ensures that pronouns are interpreted as referring to someone other than the most immediate participants, thereby maintaining clarity and avoiding reference errors in speech.

233. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Syntactic theory is built on several key concepts that define how language is structured and acquired. The innateness hypothesis suggests

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a biological predisposition for language, while structure-dependence asserts that rules operate on hierarchical rather than linear order. Parameters, such as the pro-drop parameter, account for systematic variation between languages. X-bar theory provides a universal structural template for phrases. Matching these concepts to their descriptions provides a comprehensive overview of the fundamental principles used in modern generative linguistics to analyze and explain the human language faculty.

234. (C) Adjunction
Adjunction is a syntactic operation that attaches an element, such as a modifier, to an existing phrasal or bar-level node. This process is unique because it creates a multi-segmented category where the original node is duplicated into two segments. The attached element becomes a sister to one of these segments. Adjunction allows for the recursive addition of optional information, like adverbs or prepositional phrases, without changing the fundamental category or the head-complement structure of the phrase. It is a vital mechanism for representing modification in syntax.

235. (B) D-Structure and S-Structure
The Minimalist Program represents a significant simplification of generative grammar by eliminating several traditional levels of representation. It specifically dispenses with D-Structure and S-Structure, which were central to earlier models like Government and Binding Theory. Instead, the Minimalist framework focuses on a direct mapping from the lexicon to the two primary interfaces: Phonetic Form and Logical Form. This reduction aims to simplify the computational system of language to its most essential components, explaining linguistic structure in terms of basic cognitive and biological efficiency.

236. (B) man
In the phrase man of courage," the word man" serves as the head. The head is the central constituent that determines the category and the overall grammatical behavior of the entire phrase, making it a noun phrase. The other part, of courage," is a prepositional phrase that functions as a modifier or complement, providing additional detail about the head. In an X-bar tree, the phrase is projected from this central noun, illustrating the principle of headedness that is fundamental to the organization of endocentric constructions.

237. (B) a, b, c, and d only
Modern syntax is defined by several types of movement and universal constraints. Wh-movement is a type of A-bar movement to non-argument positions, while NP-movement shifts noun phrases between argument positions. Head movement involves the relocation of individual lexical or functional heads. Constraints like subjacency are universal rules that limit the distance of these operations. However, not all movement is overt; some checking occurs covertly after the structure has been sent to the interfaces. These concepts together form a highly regulated system for managing syntactic arrangements.

238. (C) Topicalization
In the sentence Mary, I like a lot," the noun phrase Mary" has been moved from its original object position to the beginning of the sentence. This process is known as topicalization. It is used to place a specific piece of information into focus or to mark it as the topic of discussion. While this movement alters the standard word order, it preserves the underlying thematic relationship where Mary" is still the recipient of the action. Topicalization is a common information-management strategy found in many natural languages.

239. (C) The semantic roles of participants in an action.
In the Indian grammatical tradition, karaka relations are primarily concerned with defining the deep semantic roles that participants play in an action. These roles, such as Agent (Karta), Patient (Karma), and Instrument (Karana), describe how participants relate to the verb's meaning. While these roles are often expressed through specific case endings on nouns, the karaka itself is a conceptual relationship rather than a surface form. This sophisticated system provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the interaction between meaning and structure in Sanskrit and related languages.

240. (C) Leaves a full copy of itself in the original position.

The Copy Theory of Movement is a central concept in the Minimalist Program that replaces the traditional idea of traces. It posits that when an element moves, it actually creates a complete and identical copy of itself in the new position. This approach simplifies the grammar by using existing operations and provides a powerful way to account for reconstruction effects during semantic interpretation. By maintaining a full copy at the original site, the grammar can accurately process binding and other structural relations at the interfaces.

241. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
In generative syntax, verbs are classified based on the base position and type of their single argument. An unaccusative verb like arrive" has an internal argument that originates in the object position, not an external one. In contrast, an unergative verb like work" has an external argument that originates in the specifier position, not an internal one. These specific structural origins are what distinguish the two classes of intransitive verbs. Therefore, both statements provide incorrect descriptions of the argument structures associated with these verb types.

242. (C) Be necessary to satisfy a feature-checking requirement.
Last Resort is a fundamental economy principle in the Minimalist Program that restricts the application of syntactic operations. It dictates that movement is not an optional or stylistic process. Instead, an element only moves if the movement is absolutely necessary to check and eliminate a formal feature that would otherwise remain unresolved and cause the derivation to fail. This principle ensures that the computational system performs only the minimum required operations. It views every movement as a costly step that must have a clear and formal justification.

243. (B) Merge
In the Minimalist Program, Merge is the most fundamental operation used to build hierarchical structures. It takes two separate syntactic objects and combines them to form a new, larger constituent. This operation is applied recursively, starting with individual lexical items from the lexicon, to create the entire nested structure of a sentence. By using this single, simple mechanism, the grammar can generate an infinite variety of complex and meaningful phrases and clauses. Merge is the primary engine of structural construction in modern generative syntactic theory.

244. (D) X-bar theory
X-bar theory is a prominent theoretical framework in generative syntax that proposes a universal template for the internal structure of all phrases. It asserts that every phrase, regardless of its category, follows a consistent schema consisting of a head, a complement, and a specifier. This uniform hierarchy, which includes the intermediate X-bar level, captures the structural commonalities shared by Noun Phrases, Verb Phrases, and others. By using this single template, the theory significantly simplifies the rules of grammar and explains the hierarchical organization of natural language.

245. (C) Principle C
Within Binding Theory, R-expressions such as the student" or proper names are governed by Principle C. This principle states that an R-expression must be free in all positions. Specifically, it cannot be c-commanded by any other noun phrase that shares the same index. This requirement ensures that R-expressions maintain their own independent referential content and are not bound by other nominals in the sentence. Principle C is essential for explaining why certain co-reference relations are illicit and how proper names are interpreted in complex structures.

246. (B) Derivation completing without violating specific principles.
Convergence is a critical concept in the Minimalist Program concerning the success of a syntactic derivation. For a sentence to be considered well-formed, the derivation must reach the final interfaces, Phonetic Form and Logical Form, without violating any core principles or leaving unchecked non-interpretable features. If the structure is fully legible and interpretable at these interfaces, the derivation is said to converge. This signifies a successful mapping from the lexicon to sound and meaning. Failure to converge results in a crash" and an ungrammatical output.

247. (B) Trace proper government.

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The sentence What did Bill think that __ was bought by whom?" illustrates a violation related to the proper government of traces. In Government and Binding Theory, the Empty Category Principle requires that all traces left by movement be properly governed. In this case, the trace in the subject position of the embedded clause is not correctly governed by its antecedent or a lexical head due to the intervening that" complementizer. This failure of formal licensing results in an ungrammatical structure. It highlights the strict local requirements for moved elements.

248. (C) Adjoined to X' or XP.
In X-bar theory, a clear structural distinction is made between complements and adjuncts. Complements are essential arguments that are positioned as sisters to the lexical head within the first bar-level projection. In contrast, adjuncts are optional modifiers that provide extra information. They are attached to the tree through the operation of adjunction, typically being placed as sisters to the X-bar (X') or the phrasal (XP) node. This difference in structural position reflects their different degrees of proximity and necessity to the head of the phrase.

249. (B) Overt movement (before Spell-Out).
Within the Minimalist Program, the strength of a formal feature determines the timing of syntactic movement. A strong feature on a functional head is one that must be resolved immediately within the visible syntax. Consequently, it triggers overt movement, meaning the movement occurs before the operation of Spell-Out. This timing ensures that the feature is checked and eliminated before the structure is sent to the phonetic interface. If a strong feature remains unchecked at the point of Spell-Out, the entire derivation will fail to converge or crash."

250. (A) Syntax operates only on initial lexical features.
The Inclusiveness Principle is a fundamental tenet of the Minimalist Program designed to simplify the computational system of language. it specifies that the syntax cannot add any new features or information, such as traces, labels, or indices, that was not already present in the initial lexical items selected from the lexicon. This principle ensures that the process of building a sentence is purely combinatorial. By strictly limiting what the syntax can do, it helps achieve the goal of a simpler and more theoretically elegant account of linguistic structure.

251. (B) Nipaata
The Indian grammatical tradition classifies linguistic components into four primary classes to analyze sentence structure. Among these categories, nipaata refers specifically to particles and indeclinables. This classification is functional and semantic, distinguishing such elements from substantives, finite verbs, and pre-verbs. It highlights how various linguistic units contribute to the overarching syntactic and semantic framework of sentences.

252. (A) Karaka relations are based on deep semantic roles, while grammatical relations are based on formal syntactic positions.
The distinction between specific relations lies in their fundamental basis. While formal grammatical relations like subject and object are defined by their syntactic positions within a sentence, karaka relations are rooted in deep semantic roles. These roles identify how entities participate in an action, focusing on concepts like agent and instrument rather than just their surface-level placement.

253. (C) Word, Phrase, Clause, Sentence
Syntactic units are structured in a specific hierarchical manner where smaller elements combine to form progressively larger units. In this arrangement, individual words are the basic building blocks that group together into phrases. These phrases subsequently form clauses, which eventually constitute complete sentences. This ascending order illustrates the layered complexity found in the structural analysis of human languages.

254. (D) Verbs or finite verbs
In the context of the Indian grammatical tradition, linguistic elements are organized into four distinct classes for structural analysis. One of these categories is aakhyaata, which specifically denotes verbs or finite verbs. This classification is essential for identifying the primary action or state within a sentence, distinguishing it from nouns, adjectives, prefixes, and other particles within the framework.

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255. (C) the morphological composition of words.
Classifying certain elements as pre-verbs or prefixes highlights a specific analytical approach within the Indian system. By focusing on these components, the framework examines how words are constructed through the addition of functional elements. This perspective emphasizes morphological composition, showing how prefixes interact with other linguistic units to modify meaning or function, rather than just looking at syntax.

256. (B) To reveal the hierarchical structure of a sentence through segmentation.
Immediate Constituent analysis serves as a systematic tool for evaluating how sentences are built beyond simple linear word sequences. Its primary objective is to demonstrate that sentences possess an inherent hierarchical structure. By progressively segmenting a sentence into its largest meaningful parts until reaching individual words, this methodology uncovers the layered organization that characterizes the internal structure of language.

257. (D) Its overall syntactic function is the same as its head constituent.
Endocentric constructions are defined by the specific relationship between the whole structure and its internal parts. In such cases, the entire phrase performs the same syntactic function as one of its primary components, which is identified as the head. For example, a noun phrase functions as a noun because its head is a noun, maintaining functional consistency throughout the entire construction.

258. (A) read" and the new book"
Applying Immediate Constituent analysis involves dividing a phrase into its most significant meaningful components. When evaluating a verb phrase, the process typically segments the action from the entity being acted upon. Consequently, the phrase is split into the verb itself and the following noun phrase. This division highlights the hierarchical relationship between the head verb and its associated object.

259. (C) Because the sentence's function is not equivalent to that of the NP or the VP alone.
An exocentric construction is characterized by a structure where the overall function does not match the function of any individual constituent. A basic sentence is a prime example because the combined unit of a subject and a predicate performs a role that is distinct from either the noun phrase or the verb phrase alone, lacking a clear internal head.

260. (A) based on the descriptive analysis of observable linguistic forms.
Structural syntax methodologies are primarily defined by an objective and rigorous approach to language. Instead of prescribing rules for how language should be used, this field focuses on the descriptive analysis of observable linguistic forms. By examining how elements are actually arranged and segmented, researchers can identify the patterns and hierarchical structures that exist within real-world examples of speech.

261. (D) A formal system that explicitly defines all and only the grammatical sentences of a language.
Within generative grammar, the term refers to a specific formal system rather than the physical act of production. It describes a grammar consisting of a finite set of rules and principles that explicitly defines all grammatical sentences of a language. This system aims to model linguistic competence by identifying the infinite set of valid structures that a speaker can understand.

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262. (B) the hierarchical arrangement of constituents.
The principle of structure-dependence asserts that linguistic operations are not dictated by the simple linear sequence of words. Instead, these processes are sensitive to the hierarchical arrangement of constituents within a sentence. Speakers unconsciously compute complex structural relationships, ensuring that operations like question formation target specific positions in the hierarchy rather than just following the order of the string.

263. (C) humans are born with a dedicated cognitive faculty for language.
The innateness hypothesis suggests that the human capacity for language is not solely acquired through external experience or imitation. Instead, it proposes that humans are born with a dedicated, pre-wired cognitive faculty specifically designed for language acquisition. This internal blueprint provides the foundational structural knowledge necessary for individuals

to develop linguistic competence rapidly and efficiently from a very young age.

264. (D) It posits that an underlying structural blueprint is common to all languages, despite superficial differences.
Universal Grammar addresses the diversity of human languages by proposing a common underlying structural blueprint. While individual languages exhibit various superficial differences in their surface forms, they are all built upon the same innate principles. This framework explains how children can acquire any language, as the universal system provides the core rules that remain invariant across all human linguistic systems.

265. (A) linguistic rules must refer to the structural positions of elements, not just their sequence.
The example involving question formation demonstrates that syntactic rules are governed by the internal organization of a sentence. It shows that speakers do not simply move words based on their linear order. Instead, they must identify the structural position of elements, such as distinguishing a main clause verb from an embedded one, to perform grammatical operations correctly and consistently.

266. (B) To represent the universal and invariant aspects of grammar common to all languages.
Within the framework of generative syntax, principles represent the core components of the language faculty that do not change. These elements are universal and invariant across all human languages, providing a stable foundation for grammar. An example of such a principle is structure-dependence, which ensures that all linguistic operations remain sensitive to the hierarchical organization of sentence constituents.

267. (B) permits the omission of the subject in a finite clause.
The null subject parameter, frequently called the pro-drop parameter, focuses on a specific variation in sentence structure across languages. It determines whether a language allows the subject of a finite clause to be omitted or if it requires an overt subject. This setting accounts for why some languages can produce grammatical sentences without an explicit pronoun while others cannot.

268. (A) Through different settings of a finite number of parameters.
Syntactic variation among different languages is explained through the concept of parameters. While all languages share universal principles, they differ because their internal switches or parameters are set to different values. For instance, variation in subject presence between English and Italian results from different settings of a finite number of parameters within the common framework of Universal Grammar.

269. (C) the setting of language-specific parameters based on linguistic input.
In this theoretical framework, language acquisition is viewed as a dynamic process where a child interacts with linguistic data. The child does not need to learn universal principles from scratch. Instead, they use the input they hear to set language-specific parameters. This process of configuring internal switches based on environmental evidence allows the child to develop their native grammar.

270. (D) It would require an overt subject to be present in most finite clauses.
A language characterized by a negative setting for the pro-drop parameter exhibits specific structural requirements for its sentences. In such a language, the subject of a finite clause cannot be omitted without making the sentence ungrammatical. Therefore, most sentences must include an overt subject, such as a pronoun or a noun, to satisfy the syntactic rules of that system.

271. (C) A complement is a sister to the head (X^0), while an adjunct is a sister to the intermediate projection (X').
X-bar theory distinguishes between different types of modifiers based on their specific structural positions. A complement is defined as a sister to the head of the phrase, indicating a very close semantic relationship. In contrast, an adjunct is located further away in the hierarchy, serving as a sister to an intermediate projection rather than the lexical core or head.

272. (B) with long hair"

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In the provided phrase, certain elements are essential to the meaning of the head while others are optional modifiers. The specific segment providing extra information about a physical characteristic is considered an adjunct. Unlike the complement, which is closely tied to the head's definition, this optional part can be removed without making the remaining structure ungrammatical or semantically incomplete.

273. (D) It is the lexical core of the phrase that determines the phrase's category.
In the context of X-bar theory, the head serves as the fundamental lexical core of every phrasal category. It is the primary element that determines the syntactic category and properties of the entire phrase. Whether the head is a noun, verb, adjective, or preposition, it dictates how other elements like complements and specifiers are organized within the structural hierarchy.

274. (A) Head (X^0), Intermediate projection (X'), Maximal projection (XP)
X-bar theory introduces a specific three-tiered structure to model the internal organization of phrases. This hierarchy includes the lexical head, which is the most basic level. Above the head is an intermediate projection formed by combining the head with a complement. Finally, the maximal projection represents the highest level of the phrase, incorporating all its required and optional constituents.

275. (C) provides a universal and more detailed schema for internal phrase structure.
X-bar theory offers a more sophisticated approach than earlier methods by providing a universal and detailed schema for internal phrase structure. It moves away from flat representations and instead uses a consistent, three-tiered hierarchy for all categories. This framework allows for a clearer distinction between different types of constituents, such as complements and adjuncts, within the overall structural model.

276. (A) The assignment of semantic roles from predicates to arguments.
Theta Theory is a grammatical principle focused on the semantic roles assigned by lexical items, especially verbs. It establishes a formal relationship between a predicate and its arguments by ensuring that each participant in an event receives a specific role. This system regulates how roles like agent or theme are distributed, maintaining a strict correspondence between meaning and syntactic structure.

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277. (D) within the verb phrase, where it receives its theta role.
The VP-internal subject hypothesis redefines where subjects are first created in a sentence. It posits that the subject does not start in a high clausal position but instead originates within the maximal projection of the verb. In this original location, specifically the specifier of the verb phrase, the subject receives its necessary semantic role directly from the predicate.

278. (B) An argument in a sentence failing to receive any theta role.
Theta Theory requires a precise one-to-one correspondence between arguments and semantic roles within a sentence. Every argument present must be assigned exactly one role, and every available role from a predicate must be assigned to an argument. Therefore, if an argument exists in a sentence but fails to receive any role, the structure is considered ungrammatical according to this principle.

279. (C) To satisfy other grammatical requirements like case in a higher clausal position.
Although a subject begins its life inside the verb phrase to receive a semantic role, it must eventually relocate. This movement occurs because the subject needs to satisfy other grammatical requirements that cannot be met within the VP. By moving to a higher clausal position, such as the specifier of a tense or inflectional phrase, the subject receives grammatical case.

280. (D) GOAL
In the sentence provided, the verb describes an action involving several participants with different semantic roles. One entity initiates the action, while another is the object being moved. The final entity represents the destination or the being toward which the motion is directed. In this specific context, that entity functions as the goal within the semantic framework.

281. (A) Wh-movement
Within the framework of transformational grammar, specific operations are used to create

44. The semantic notion of a mapping" or function" is best illustrated by:
(A) The relationship between a word and its various emotional connotations.
(B) A rule that assigns a unique output value to a given propositional input.
(C) The social function of phatic communication in maintaining relationships.
(D) The historical evolution of a word's meaning through different cultures.

45. The study of language use in context" is the fundamental definition of:
(A) Semantics
(B) Morphology
(C) Pragmatics
(D) Syntax

46. Which model of communication views it as a process of encoding and decoding a signal, with the focus on the fidelity of the transmitted message?
(A) Inferential model
(B) Gricean model
(C) Speech act model
(D) Message model

47. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Gricean Maxim)
P. Be relevant.
Q. Avoid obscurity of expression.
R. Do not say what you believe to be false.
S. Be brief.
List II: (Supermaxim)
1. Maxim of Quality
2. Maxim of Quantity
3. Maxim of Relation
4. Maxim of Manner
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

48. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : Sentence meaning is the abstract, context-independent meaning derived from lexis and grammar.
Statement II : Utterance meaning is the context-dependent meaning a speaker conveys by uttering a sentence on a particular occasion.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. When someone says, It's cold in here," and intends for the hearer to close the window, they are performing what kind of speech act?
(A) A locutionary act only
(B) An illocutionary act of requesting
(C) A perlocutionary act of stating temperature
(D) A representative act

50. In pragmatics, what is the term for words whose meaning and reference are fixed only by reference to the context of utterance, such as I', here', now'?
(A) Deixis
(B) Predicates
(C) Quantifiers
(D) Anaphora

51. The additional meaning conveyed by a speaker who says Some of the students passed," implying Not all of the students passed," is an example of:
(A) Presupposition
(B) Entailment
(C) Implicature
(D) Deixis

52. The inferential model' of communication is characterized by its emphasis on:
(A) The perfect encoding and decoding of a message.
(B) The role of the communication channel in preventing noise.
(C) The literal, truth-conditional meaning of sentences.
(D) The hearer's ability to deduce the speaker's intention based on evidence.

53. Consider the following statements about speech acts:
(i) The locutionary act is the literal linguistic meaning of the utterance.
(ii) The illocutionary act is the speaker's intention in producing the utterance (e.g., promising, warning).
(iii) The perlocutionary act is the effect of the

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operations. They are used to predict which specific derivations will lead to ungrammatical results. By establishing these boundaries, the theory provides a more accurate model of human linguistic knowledge, explaining why certain structures are fundamentally impossible in natural language.

291. (C) To simplify the theory of grammar to its most efficient and essential components.
The Minimalist Programme represents a shift toward a more streamlined grammatical model. Its primary objective is to simplify the theory by focusing on the most efficient mechanisms required to connect sound and meaning. By eliminating unnecessary levels of representation and focusing on computational efficiency, this approach aims to identify the most essential and perfect components of the language faculty.

292. (A) satisfy its own morpho-syntactic feature requirements.
The principle of greed defines the motivation for movement in a minimalist framework. It asserts that an element does not move to help another part of the sentence or for general structural improvement. Instead, movement is driven solely by the need of the moving element itself to satisfy its own internal morpho-syntactic requirements, such as checking a specific feature.

293. (D) covert movement that happens after Spell-Out.
Procrastinate is a principle that governs the timing of syntactic operations. It suggests that the grammar prefers to delay complex operations whenever possible. Specifically, it favors covert movement, which occurs after the structure has been sent to the phonological component, over overt movement. This preference is based on the idea that delaying movement is computationally more efficient for the system.

294. (B) It is a feature that forces an operation like overt movement to occur before Spell-Out.
In the minimalist framework, features are categorized based on how they impact the derivation. A strong feature is one that must be resolved immediately within the visible portion of the syntax. Because it cannot wait until after the structure is processed for pronunciation, it forces an operation like overt movement to occur before the point known as spell-out in the derivation.

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295. (C) a costly process that is only permitted when derivationally necessary.
The last resort condition reflects the minimalist goal of maximum efficiency in language processing. It dictates that movement is not a free or optional choice but a costly operation. Consequently, a movement can only take place if it is absolutely necessary to prevent a derivation from failing. This ensures that no unnecessary steps are taken during the construction of sentences.

296. (D) Movement is an operation of re-merging a copy of a constituent into a higher position.
The copy theory of movement provides a new way to understand how constituents change position. Instead of moving an element and leaving a trace, this theory suggests that a copy of the constituent is made and merged into a higher position. While only the highest copy is typically pronounced, the lower versions remain part of the structure for other processes.

297. (A) syntactic operations cannot create new elements not present in the initial lexicon.
The inclusiveness principle is a core tenet of minimalist syntax that limits what can happen during a derivation. It states that no new objects or features can be introduced if they were not already present in the initial lexical selection. All syntactic operations must simply involve the rearrangement or deletion of these existing features to achieve a successful final structure.

298. (B) They remain syntactically present and are important for semantic interpretation.
In modern movement theory, although some parts of a movement chain are not heard in the final spoken sentence, they are not discarded. These lower, unpronounced copies remain active within the syntax. Their presence is essential for the semantic component of the language faculty, as they provide necessary information for the correct interpretation of the meaning of the sentence.

299. (B) It allows a single head to host multiple moved elements in different specifier positions.

The multiple-spec hypothesis is a structural refinement that allows for greater flexibility in the architecture of a clause. It proposes that a single head can have more than one specifier position. This allows multiple elements to move to the same functional projection, providing necessary landing sites for different types of movement while keeping the overall grammatical structure streamlined and efficient.

300. (A) successfully satisfies interface conditions by eliminating all non-interpretable features.
In the context of minimalist syntax, a derivation is successful when it achieves convergence. This occurs when the structural process satisfies all interface conditions. Specifically, the system must check and eliminate all non-interpretable features before the sentence is processed by the phonological and semantic components. If no unchecked features remain, the derivation is considered legitimate and reaches a stable state.

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CHAPTER 05

Semantics and Pragmatics

1. Which type of meaning is primarily concerned with conveying factual information and is the core of literal communication?
(A) Emotive meaning
(B) Descriptive meaning
(C) Phatic meaning
(D) Connotative meaning

2. Consider the statement: How do you do?". This utterance primarily serves to establish or maintain social contact rather than to seek information. Which type of meaning does it exemplify?
(A) It exemplifies phatic meaning.
(B) It exemplifies descriptive meaning.
(C) It exemplifies emotive meaning.
(D) It exemplifies failure in meaning.

3. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Sense Relation)
P. Synonymy
Q. Antonymy
R. Homonymy
S. Hyponymy
List II: (Example Pair)
1. Flower / Tulip
2. Bank (river) / Bank (financial)
3. Big / Small
4. Begin / Start
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

4. Read the following statements regarding sense and reference and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The reference' of an expression is the entity in the real world it points to.
Statement II : The sense' of an expression is its relationship with other expressions in the language system, defining its meaning internally.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. In the phrase a den of thieves," the word den" has a negative association beyond its literal meaning of a lair. This additional, culturally-embedded layer of meaning is best described as:
(A) Reference
(B) Hyponymy
(C) Connotation
(D) Denotation

6. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The principle of compositionality states that the meaning of a complex expression is determined by the meanings of its constituent parts and the rules used to combine them.
Reason (R) : Idiomatic expressions like kick the bucket" pose a significant limitation to the principle of compositionality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. Which of the following is NOT a recognized type of meaning?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Emotive
(C) Phatic
(D) Stylistic

8. The relationship between poodle' and dog' is best described as hyponymy because:
(A) A poodle is a type of dog, making poodle' the hyponym and dog' the superordinate.
(B) A poodle and a dog are synonyms that represent the exact same level of

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classification.

(C) A poodle and a dog are antonyms that represent opposite ends of a biological spectrum.

(D) A poodle and a dog are homonyms that share the same sound but have unrelated meanings.

9. Consider the following statements about entailment:

(i) If sentence X entails sentence Y, then whenever X is true, Y must also be true.

(ii) The sentence The cat is sleeping" entails The cat is not awake".

(iii) Entailment is a pragmatic inference that can be cancelled.

(iv) If X entails Y, then the negation of Y entails the negation of X.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (i) and (iv) only

(B) (i), (ii), and (iv)

(C) (ii) and (iii) only

(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

10. In Indian linguistic tradition, what is the term for the primary, literal, or denotative power of a word?

(A) Abhidha

(B) Vyanjana

(C) Laksana

(D) Tatparya

11. Which of the following pairs incorrectly matches a concept with its description?

(A) Polar opposition - A gradable relationship between two opposites (e.g., hot/cold).

(B) Taxonomic opposition - A non-gradable opposition within a defined set (e.g., solid/liquid/gas).

(C) Contradiction - A sentence that is false by virtue of its meaning alone.

(D) Synonymy - Words with identical sense and reference in all possible contexts.

12. Following is a list of layers of meaning in Indian theories of meaning. Arrange them in a logical sequence from the most literal to the most suggestive:

(P) Vyanjana

(Q) Laksana

(R) Abhidha

Choose the correct sequence:

(A) R, Q, P

(B) P, Q, R

(C) Q, R, P

(D) R, P, Q

13. What is the semantic term for a sentence that is necessarily true by virtue of the meanings of the words within it, such as All bachelors are unmarried"?

(A) A contradiction

(B) An entailment

(C) An analytic truth

(D) A synthetic statement

14. Which statement correctly describes the concept of ambiguity?

(A) Ambiguity arises when a sentence has no clear or discernible meaning.

(B) Ambiguity is a feature of individual words, not overall sentence structure.

(C) Ambiguity is used in semantics as a technical synonym for vagueness.

(D) Ambiguity refers to a word, phrase, or sentence having multiple meanings.

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15. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

List I: (Formal Semantic Concept)

P. Union of sets

Q. Intersection of sets

R. Universal Quantifier

S. Existential Quantifier

List II: (Symbol/Notation)

1. ∃

2. ?

3. ∀

4. ?

Choose the correct option from the following:

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

16. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : The sentence This circle is a square" is a contradiction.

Statement II : A contradiction is a sentence that is necessarily false due to the meanings of its words.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

17. A semantic analysis that breaks down the meaning of a word into smaller, more fundamental semantic features, such as [+human], [-adult], [+male] for the word boy', is known as:
(A) Contrastive analysis
(B) Componential analysis
(C) Sense relation analysis
(D) Truth-conditional semantics

18. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Laksana' or secondary/ metaphorical meaning is employed when the primary meaning (abhidha') is blocked or inappropriate in a given context.
Reason (R) : The interpretation of The village is on the Ganges" to mean The village is on the bank of the Ganges" is an example of laksana' because villages cannot literally be on a river.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. All of the following are types of sense relations EXCEPT:
(A) Homonymy
(B) Hyponymy
(C) Meronymy
(D) Antonymy

20. What is the most appropriate term for the relationship between the two meanings of light' in a light feather" and a light color"?
(A) Homonymy, as they are unrelated meanings with the same form.
(B) Meronymy, as they represent a part-whole relationship of light.
(C) Synonymy, as they both imply a lack of something in context.
(D) Polysemy, as they are related meanings of the same word.

21. Consider the following statements about formal semantics:
(i) A proposition is the abstract meaning of a declarative sentence.
(ii) Propositions have truth values, meaning they can be either true or false.
(iii) Sentential connectives like and' ($\wedge$) and or' ($\vee$) combine propositions to form new ones.
(iv) The cardinality of a set refers to the type of elements it contains.
(v) Variables in predicate logic are placeholders for arguments of a predicate.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v)
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) All of the above

22. The study of meaning derived from the literal content of words and their combination in sentences, independent of the context of utterance, is known as:
(A) Pragmatics
(B) Semantics
(C) Discourse Analysis
(D) Sociolinguistics

23. Which of the following pairs demonstrates a taxonomic opposition?
(A) Alive / Dead
(B) Married / Unmarried
(C) Intelligent / Stupid
(D) Red / Green / Blue

24. Consider the following statements about definiteness:
(i) The definite article the' is used when the speaker assumes the hearer can identify the referent.
(ii) Definiteness can be marked by determiners like the', this', and my'.
(iii) Indefinite expressions, like a cat', typically introduce new entities into the discourse.
(iv) Definiteness and specificity are identical concepts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) All of the above

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different sentence types. When forming questions that involve terms like who or what, a particular movement process is employed. This operation relocates the phrase from its original structural position to the beginning of the clause, resulting in the final surface order required for such interrogative sentences.

282. (B) NP-movement
Passive constructions involve a specific type of transformation where an entity originally functioning as the object is promoted. This process relocates the noun phrase from its post-verbal position to the sentence-initial subject position. Such a move is a classic example of noun phrase movement, as it reconfigures the structural placement of the argument while maintaining its underlying semantic role.

283. (B) Substitution fills an empty, pre-existing position, while adjunction attaches an element to create a new structure.
Substitution and adjunction represent two distinct ways that constituents move within a syntactic structure. Substitution occurs when a moved element fills an empty position that already exists in the hierarchy, such as a specifier. Adjunction, however, involves attaching an element to a category in a way that creates a new, segmented structure, rather than filling a pre-defined empty slot.

284. (A) Head movement
The movement of an auxiliary verb to the front of a sentence during question formation is a specific syntactic operation. It involves a head, such as a verb or auxiliary, moving from its original head position to another head position higher in the structure. This type of movement is distinct from processes that relocate entire phrases or individual noun phrases.

285. (C) an underlying abstract structure and the final pronounced sentence.
In transformational grammar, movement is a central concept used to explain how different levels of sentence structure are connected. It describes the relationship between the underlying, abstract deep structure and the final, pronounced surface structure. By identifying these movement operations, the theory models how complex sentences are derived from simpler internal representations through systematic and predictable structural changes.

286. (D) Movement cannot cross more than a single specified barrier at once.
Subjacency is a constraint that regulates how far a constituent can move within a single step of a derivation. It posits that movement cannot cross more than one specified barrier, known as a bounding node, at a time. This rule prevents overly long-distance movements that would result in ungrammatical sentences, ensuring that syntactic operations remain local and strictly constrained.

287. (C) the subjacency constraint.
Certain sentences are judged as ungrammatical because the movement of an element violates specific structural constraints. When a word is extracted from a complex environment, such as a noun phrase within a clause, it may cross multiple barriers simultaneously. The constraint that specifically prohibits such movement over more than one bounding node is used to explain these types of errors.

288. (B) empty categories (traces) left by movement.
Proper government is a strict structural condition that must be satisfied for certain elements to remain valid in a sentence. Specifically, it applies to empty categories, known as traces, which are left behind after a constituent has moved to a new position. These traces must be properly governed by a lexical head or an antecedent to ensure grammatical legitimacy.

289. (D) moves a phrase to a sentence-initial position for emphasis.
Topicalization is a specific syntactic operation used to highlight a particular part of a sentence. It involves moving a phrase from its typical location to a position at the very beginning of the sentence. This movement is performed to provide emphasis or to establish the topic of the conversation, marking the moved element as the focus of the utterance.

290. (A) predict which movement operations will result in ungrammatical sentences.
Constraints like subjacency and proper government play a vital role in generative theory by limiting the power of movement

(C) The speaker is stating a factual observation regarding Norwegians in a general sense.
(D) The speaker is expressing a direct command to a specific person of Norwegian origin.

35. The vyanjana' function of a word, in Indian semantics, refers to its:
(A) Literal, dictionary meaning
(B) Metaphorical or secondary meaning
(C) Suggested or implied meaning
(D) Context-independent meaning

36. Following are several semantic concepts. Arrange them in a logical order of analysis, from word-level features to sentence-level meaning:
(P) Truth conditions
(Q) Componential analysis
(R) Propositional meaning
(S) Sense relations
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) Q, S, R, P
(B) S, P, Q, R
(C) P, R, S, Q
(D) Q, R, P, S

37. Consider the statement The dog chased the cat." A semantic analysis focusing on dog" as the agent and cat" as the patient is dealing with:
(A) Modality
(B) Hyponymy
(C) Predicates and arguments
(D) Connotation

38. Which of the following statements about the limitations of compositionality is incorrect?
(A) The meaning of idioms is not compositional.
(B) The meaning of sentences with quantifiers like every student" is always perfectly compositional.
(C) The meaning of metaphorical expressions is often non-compositional.
(D) Context can influence meaning in ways that challenge strict compositionality.

39. Consider the following statements about sense relations:
(i) Synonymy implies that two words can be interchanged in all contexts without changing the truth value.
(ii) Antonymy always involves a gradable scale between two words.
(iii) Homonyms have the same form but unrelated meanings.
(iv) Hyponymy is a transitive relation (if X is a hyponym of Y, and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is a hyponym of Z).
(v) Hot' and cold' represent a polar opposition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

40. What is the logical connective that corresponds to the English word and', which results in a true proposition only if both connected propositions are true?
(A) Conjunction ($\wedge$)
(B) Disjunction ($\vee$)
(C) Negation ($\neg$)
(D) Implication ($\rightarrow$)

41. In componential analysis, the feature [+animate] would be applicable to which of the following words?
(A) Rock
(B) Idea
(C) Puppy
(D) Book

42. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The expressions morning star' and evening star' have the same reference.
Reason (R) : Both expressions refer to the planet Venus, but they have different senses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

43. Which of the following is an example of a sentence whose meaning relies on deontic modality (permission, obligation)?
(A) He must be very tired.
(B) It looks like it could snow.
(C) She is able to solve the puzzle.
(D) Students may leave after the exam.

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25. The core idea that the meaning of a sentence can be determined by whether the state of affairs it describes is true or false is central to:
(A) Componential analysis
(B) Speech act theory
(C) Truth-conditional semantics
(D) Gricean maxims

26. Which of the following is an example of emotive meaning?
(A) Oh, what a beautiful sunset!"
(B) The Earth revolves around the Sun."
(C) Please pass the salt."
(D) Good morning."

27. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Quantifier
Q. Predicate
R. Argument
S. Proposition
List II: (Definition)
1. An entity that participates in the state or action described by the predicate.
2. The abstract meaning content of a declarative sentence that can be true or false.
3. An expression like all', some', or no' that specifies a quantity.
4. A property or relation that is ascribed to one or more entities.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

28. In formal semantics, a variable is best understood as:
(A) A logical connective like and' or or'
(B) A placeholder for an argument of a predicate
(C) The truth value of a proposition
(D) A complete, truth-evaluable statement

29. The difference between a cat" (indefinite) and the cat" (definite) primarily relates to the speaker's assumption about:
(A) The cat's physical characteristics
(B) The cat's existence in the real world
(C) The hearer's ability to identify the specific cat being referred to
(D) The emotional attachment to the cat

30. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The sentence The present King of France is bald" is problematic for a simple truth-conditional analysis.
Reason (R) : The sentence is not straightforwardly false; rather, it makes a presupposition (that there is a present King of France) which is false.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. If Set A = {apple, orange, banana} and Set B = {orange, grape, pear}, what is the intersection (A ∩ B)?
(A) {orange}
(B) {apple, banana}
(C) {grape, pear}
(D) {apple, orange, banana, grape, pear}

32. What is the cardinality of the set C = {red, green, blue}?
(A) Red
(B) 3
(C) {red, green, blue}
(D) 1

33. Which of the following sentences contains a modal verb expressing epistemic modality (related to knowledge/belief)?
(A) You must finish your homework.
(B) It might rain tomorrow.
(C) He can swim very fast.
(D) Shall we go?

34. The distinction between a specific' and generic' reading can be seen in the sentence I want to marry a Norwegian." Which statement accurately describes the generic' reading?
(A) The speaker's desire is to marry any person, as long as that person is Norwegian.
(B) The speaker wants to marry a particular Norwegian person they already have in mind.

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utterance on the hearer.
(iv) All utterances have a locutionary and illocutionary force, but not always a perlocutionary effect.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

54. The Gricean maxim that requires a speaker to be orderly and avoid ambiguity is the Maxim of:
(A) Quality
(B) Manner
(C) Quantity
(D) Relation

55. Which of the following is NOT a type of deixis?
(A) Person deixis (e.g., we', you')
(B) Spatial deixis (e.g., here', that')
(C) Temporal deixis (e.g., yesterday', now')
(D) Semantic deixis (e.g., happy', sad')

56. Following are several components of a speech act. Arrange them in the order proposed by J.L. Austin:
(P) Perlocutionary Act
(Q) Locutionary Act
(R) Illocutionary Act
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) Q, R, P
(B) P, Q, R
(C) R, Q, P
(D) Q, P, R

57. I promise to pay you back tomorrow." This utterance is a classic example of a(n):
(A) Performative utterance
(B) Constative utterance
(C) Indirect speech act
(D) Presupposition trigger

58. What is the background belief, assumed by the speaker to be true and known by the addressee, that is embedded in an utterance like Have you stopped cheating on exams?"
(A) Implicature
(B) Presupposition
(C) Entailment
(D) Proposition

59. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Gricean maxims are not rules that must be followed but are principles that speakers are assumed to observe in cooperative communication.
Reason (R) : Conversational implicatures are often generated when a speaker overtly flouts one of the maxims, prompting the hearer to infer a non-literal meaning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

60. The part of a sentence's meaning that constitutes new' information, as opposed to given' information, is a central concern of:
(A) Deixis
(B) Speech act theory
(C) Truth-conditional semantics
(D) Information structure

61. Words like this', that', here', and there' are also known as:
(A) Quantifiers
(B) Indexicals
(C) Predicates
(D) Connectives

62. Using honorifics or more formal language when addressing a person of higher social status is an example of linguistic behavior governed by the principles of:
(A) Deixis and information structure
(B) Gricean maxims
(C) Politeness and power
(D) Compositionality

63. Which field is concerned with the analysis of language in units larger than a sentence, such as conversations or texts?
(A) Componential analysis
(B) Sentential logic
(C) Predicate calculus
(D) Discourse analysis

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(A) Q, P, R, S
(B) R, P, Q, S
(C) P, Q, R, S
(D) S, R, P, Q

84. The distinction between descriptive, emotive, and phatic meaning is a classification based on the _____ of language.
(A) structure
(B) history
(C) sound
(D) function

85. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about sense and reference?
(A) An expression with sense must always have a reference in the real world.
(B) Two expressions can have the same reference but different senses.
(C) The sense of an expression is its relationship to other words in the language.
(D) The reference of the capital of France' is Paris.

86. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The meaning of the sentence All of my friends came" is different from Some of my friends came".
Reason (R) : This difference is captured by the use of different quantifiers (all' vs some') which specify the quantity of the friends' predicate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. If Set Vowels = {a, e, i, o, u} and Set MyName = {j, o, h, n}, what is the union (Vowels ∪ MyName)?
(A) {o}
(B) {j, h, n}
(C) {a, e, i, o, u, j, h, n}
(D) {a, e, i, u}

88. The analysis of mood in a sentence like Leave the room!" (imperative mood) versus He left the room" (indicative mood) is part of the study of:
(A) Mood and modality
(B) Sense relations
(C) Deixis
(D) Componential analysis

89. Consider the following statements about Indian theories of meaning:
(i) Abhidha' is the literal power of a word.
(ii) Laksana' is the indicative or metaphorical power, used when abhidha' fails.
(iii) Vyanjana' is the suggestive power, revealing a deeper, often emotional or aesthetic, meaning.
(iv) These three functions operate independently and never coexist in a single utterance.
(v) Laksana' is completely unrelated to the literal meaning.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (iv) and (v) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) All of the above

90. In the sentence The bird is in the cage," the relationship between bird" and in the cage" can be formalized using the concepts of:
(A) Synonymy and antonymy
(B) Argument and predicate
(C) Connotation and denotation
(D) Mood and modality

91. The statement, The study of meaning is divided into semantics and pragmatics," implies a fundamental distinction based on:
(A) Spoken vs. written language
(B) Formal vs. informal language
(C) Context-independent vs. context-dependent meaning
(D) Historical vs. contemporary language

92. Which of the following sentences contains a structural ambiguity?
(A) The bat is a flying mammal.
(B) He is waiting at the bank.
(C) She is very bright.
(D) The boy saw the man with the telescope.

93. Which of the following does NOT fall under the purview of Pragmatics?
(A) Componential analysis
(B) Speech acts
(C) Presupposition and implicature

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73. The analysis of how speakers manage turn-taking, topic shifts, and coherence in conversation falls under the domain of:
(A) Componential analysis
(B) Truth-conditional semantics
(C) Deixis
(D) Discourse analysis

74. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The pragmatic concept of face' is crucial to understanding politeness phenomena.
Reason (R) : Politeness strategies are linguistic means to acknowledge and respect the face' needs of others, thus minimizing potential face-threatening acts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. The question Did you buy the bread and the milk?" presupposes that:
(A) The hearer likes bread and milk.
(B) The hearer already possesses bread and milk.
(C) The hearer was expected to buy bread and milk.
(D) The hearer went to the store.

76. Can you tell me the time?" is a conventionalized indirect speech act. What is its primary illocutionary force?
(A) A question about the hearer's ability
(B) A command to state the time
(C) A statement about the speaker's ignorance
(D) A request for the time

77. Consider the following statements regarding definiteness and indefiniteness:
(i) Indefinite noun phrases typically introduce new referents into the discourse.
(ii) Definite noun phrases refer to entities assumed to be identifiable by the hearer.
(iii) The distinction is a semantic one with strong pragmatic implications for information structure.
(iv) A generic statement like Tigers are dangerous" uses a definite noun phrase.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) All of the above

78. The study of sense relations' like synonymy and antonymy falls under which branch of linguistics?
(A) Pragmatics
(B) Lexical Semantics
(C) Phonology
(D) Syntax

79. Which of the following pairs represents a polar opposition?
(A) Cat / Dog
(B) Single / Married
(C) Long / Short
(D) Solid / Liquid

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80. A word like bank' (of a river vs. financial institution) is an example of:
(A) Synonymy
(B) Hyponymy
(C) Antonymy
(D) Homonymy

81. The sentence My brother is a bachelor" entails which of the following?
(A) My brother is a man.
(B) My brother is happy.
(C) My brother is looking for a wife.
(D) My brother lives alone.

82. The term denotation' refers to:
(A) The set of associations a word evokes.
(B) The literal, dictionary definition of a word.
(C) The emotional content of a word.
(D) The social function of an utterance.

83. Following are several pragmatic concepts. Arrange them in a logical progression of analysis:
(P) Recognition of Illocutionary Force
(Q) Calculation of Conversational Implicature
(R) Identification of Deictic Referents
(S) Understanding of Utterance Meaning
Choose the correct sequence:

(D) Ambiguity

103. The term sentential connectives' refers to words such as:
(A) the', a', an'
(B) run', eat', sleep'
(C) and', or', if...then'
(D) I', you', he'

104. Following are several linguistic units. Arrange them from smallest to largest in the scope of their analysis:
(P) Word (Lexical Semantics)
(Q) Sentence (Sentential Semantics)
(R) Discourse (Discourse Analysis)
(S) Morpheme (Componential Features)
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) P, S, Q, R
(B) S, P, R, Q
(C) S, P, Q, R
(D) Q, R, P, S

105. The meaning of a word is its use in the language." This philosophical stance is most aligned with the concerns of:
(A) Pragmatics
(B) Truth-conditional semantics
(C) Componential analysis
(D) Formal logic

106. In the context of politeness theory, an act that intrinsically threatens the face' of the addressee (e.g., a request or a criticism) is called a:
(A) Face-Saving Act
(B) Face-Threatening Act (FTA)
(C) Felicity Condition Act (FCA)
(D) Perlocutionary Face Act (PFA)

107. Which model of communication places the most emphasis on the shared background knowledge and inference-making abilities of the participants?
(A) The message model
(B) The code model
(C) The inferential model
(D) The mathematical model

108. Which of the following statements is true about presupposition?
(A) Presuppositions are typically cancellable without contradiction.
(B) Presuppositions are the same as entailments.
(C) Presuppositions are part of the asserted content of a sentence.
(D) Presuppositions are stable under negation (i.e., they survive when the sentence is negated).

109. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Speech Act Category)
P. Representatives
Q. Directives
R. Commissives
S. Expressives
List II: (Illocutionary Point)
1. Committing the speaker to a future course of action.
2. Expressing a psychological state about a state of affairs.
3. Committing the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition.
4. Attempting to get the hearer to do something.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

110. The shift from analyzing sentence meaning to utterance meaning represents a shift from:
(A) Pragmatics to Semantics
(B) Semantics to Pragmatics
(C) Syntax to Phonology
(D) Morphology to Syntax

111. What is the deictic center?
(A) The physical location where a conversation takes place.
(B) The main topic of a discourse.
(C) The speaker (I'), the time of utterance (now'), and the location of utterance (here').
(D) The person being spoken to (you').

112. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Discourse analysis examines language use beyond the sentence.
Reason (R) : It investigates how linguistic elements create cohesion and coherence in texts and conversations, which are properties of larger linguistic units.

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(D) Politeness, power and solidarity

94. The utterance I hereby declare you husband and wife" is a powerful example of a speech act because:
(A) It describes a state of affairs.
(B) It brings about a change in the state of the world.
(C) It expresses the speaker's emotional state.
(D) It is a question about the listeners' status.

95. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Type of Opposition)
P. Polar
Q. Taxonomic
R. Antonymy (general)
S. Contradictory
List II: (Example)
1. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday...
2. good / bad
3. dead / alive
4. rich / poor
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

96. Read the following statements about Information Structure and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : Information structure deals with how speakers package information for the hearer, distinguishing between old/given and new information.
Statement II : The concept of topic' and comment' is a key part of information structure analysis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

97. An utterance that is literally a question but is conventionally understood as a request is known as:
(A) An indirect speech act
(B) A presupposition
(C) A locutionary act
(D) A contradiction

98. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The word this' is an indexical expression.
Reason (R) : Its referent can only be determined by knowing the physical context in which the word is uttered.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

99. The feeling of awkwardness' when using very informal language with a figure of authority stems from a violation of expectations related to:
(A) Gricean maxims
(B) Deixis
(C) Power and solidarity
(D) Entailment

100. A: Are you coming to the party tonight?" B: I have an exam tomorrow." B's response is an implicature generated by appearing to flout the maxim of:
(A) Quality
(B) Quantity
(C) Maxim of Quantity
(D) Relation

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101. Consider the following statements about deixis:
(i) Deixis connects language to the context of utterance.
(ii) You' is an example of person deixis.
(iii) Then' is an example of temporal deixis.
(iv) Discourse deixis refers to parts of the ongoing conversation itself (e.g., that's a good point').
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) All of the above

102. The difference in meaning between He is not happy" and He is unhappy" relates to:
(A) Synonymy
(B) Entailment and presupposition
(C) Homonymy

143. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The Indian theory of meaning involving abhidha', laksana', and vyanjana' provides a multi-layered account of interpretation.

Reason (R) : This model recognizes that meaning is not confined to literal denotation but extends to metaphorical and suggestive layers that are crucial for understanding complex texts, especially poetry.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

144. In componential analysis, the distinction between man' and woman' can be captured by the features:
(A) [+/- Animate]
(B) [+/- Human]
(C) [+/- Adult]
(D) [+/- Male]

145. A mapping from a set of individuals to a set of truth values is a formal definition of a(n):
(A) Predicate
(B) Quantifier
(C) Argument
(D) Connective

146. Which of the following is NOT a sentential connective?
(A) $\wedge$ (and)
(B) $\forall$ (for all)
(C) $\vee$ (or)
(D) $\rightarrow$ (if...then)

147. The sentence The colorless green idea sleeps furiously" is grammatically correct but semantically anomalous. This demonstrates that:
(A) Syntax and semantics are the same.
(B) All grammatically correct sentences are meaningful.
(C) Semantic well-formedness is independent of syntactic well-formedness.
(D) The principle of compositionality is always valid.

148. The distinction between mood and modality is that:
(A) Modality is a syntactic category, while mood is a semantic category.
(B) Mood relates to possibility, while modality relates to obligation.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(D) Mood is a syntactic category (e.g., indicative, imperative), while modality is the semantic category of possibility, necessity, etc.

149. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Implicature
Q. Truth Conditions
R. Componential Analysis
S. Politeness
List II: (Field)
1. Lexical Semantics
2. Pragmatics
3. Formal Semantics
4. Pragmatics
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

150. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : Phatic communication has high descriptive content.

Statement II : The main purpose of phatic communication is to manage social bonds.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

151. What type of meaning is central to poetry and advertising, aiming to evoke feelings in the audience?
(A) Descriptive meaning
(B) Phatic meaning
(C) Emotive meaning
(D) Referential meaning

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

113. The choice between saying Give me the report" and Could I possibly have a look at the report when you're free?" demonstrates the speaker's management of:
(A) Politeness and face
(B) Deixis
(C) Truth conditions
(D) Entailment

114. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The sentence John's brother is a doctor" entails John has a brother".
Statement II : The sentence John's brother is a doctor" presupposes John has a brother".
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

115. A speaker who provides a long, rambling, and overly-detailed answer to a simple question is violating the Gricean Maxim of:
(A) Quality
(B) Relation
(C) Quantity
(D) Manner

116. Consider the following statements about communication:
(i) The message model' likens communication to sending a package.
(ii) The inferential model' emphasizes the role of reasoning about intentions.
(iii) Successful communication in the message model depends on a shared code.
(iv) Pragmatics is more aligned with the inferential model than the message model.
(v) Noise in the channel is the primary concern of the inferential model.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), and (v)
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(D) All of the above

117. The use of we' in a doctor's question How are we feeling today?" to a single patient is an example of using person deixis to express:
(A) Solidarity and empathy
(B) Power
(C) Social distance
(D) A factual error

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118. Which concept is defined as a proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence?
(A) A contradiction
(B) An entailment
(C) An implicature
(D) A presupposition

119. A study analyzing how a manager uses imperatives (Do this") while an employee uses questions (Could I...?") would be focusing on the linguistic reflection of:
(A) Information Structure
(B) Power
(C) Temporal Deixis
(D) Compositionality

120. In formal semantics, an expression like sleeps' in John sleeps' is considered a(n):
(A) Argument
(B) Quantifier
(C) Predicate
(D) Connective

121. The limitations of compositionality are most evident in the analysis of:
(A) Simple declarative sentences
(B) Mathematical formulas
(C) Computer programming languages
(D) Idioms and metaphors

122. Which of the following is a key feature of vyanjana' (suggestion)?
(A) It is highly context-sensitive and can be open to multiple interpretations.
(B) It is the most direct and stable meaning of a word.
(C) It relies entirely on the dictionary definition.
(D) It is only found in prose and not in poetry.

123. The relationship between ask' and answer' is an example of:
(A) Synonymy
(B) Relational antonymy (converses)
(C) Homonymy
(D) Hyponymy

124. The term truth value' in semantics refers to:
(A) The emotional truth of a statement.
(B) Whether a proposition is true or false.
(C) The degree of certainty a speaker has.
(D) The moral value of an utterance.

125. The core function of a quantifier in a proposition is to:
(A) Specify the quantity of individuals that have a certain property.
(B) Specify a property of an entity.
(C) Express the speaker's attitude.
(D) Connect two or more propositions.

126. Consider the following case-based scenario: A student, late for class, tells the professor, The bus was late." The student's utterance is not just a statement of fact but also an attempt to perform the speech act of:
(A) Promising
(B) Declaring
(C) Apologizing or explaining
(D) Questioning

127. The concept of indexicals' is most closely related to:
(A) Speech acts
(B) Gricean maxims
(C) Information structure
(D) Deixis

128. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Semantic Concept)
P. Proposition P is true
Q. For all x, P holds
R. P and Q
S. There exists an x such that P holds
List II: (Formal Representation)
1. $P \wedge Q$
2. $\exists x(P(x))$
3. T(P) or [P]=1
4. $\forall x(P(x))$
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

129. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The sentence I regret leaving the party early" presupposes that I left the party early".
Statement II : The verb regret' acts as a presupposition trigger.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

130. The choice to say He passed away" instead of He died" is primarily motivated by:
(A) The Maxim of Quantity
(B) Principles of politeness and euphemism
(C) The need for structural clarity
(D) The principle of compositionality

131. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The meaning of an utterance is often more than the sum of the meanings of the words it contains.
Reason (R) : Pragmatic principles, such as Gricean maxims and knowledge of speech acts, allow hearers to infer a speaker's intended meaning, which goes beyond the literal sentence meaning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

132. The difference between the book" and that book" involves which type of deixis?
(A) Person deixis
(B) Temporal deixis
(C) Discourse deixis
(D) Spatial deixis

133. Which of the following is the best example of a commissive speech act?
(A) I promise to be on time."

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(B) I apologize for being late."
(C) You are late."
(D) Is he on time?"

134. Consider the following statements about politeness:
(i) Politeness is a universal concept but its linguistic realization varies across cultures.
(ii) Power and solidarity are two key social dimensions that influence politeness strategies.
(iii) Negative politeness strategies focus on minimizing imposition on the hearer.
(iv) Positive politeness strategies focus on appealing to the hearer's desire to be liked and approved of.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) All of the above

135. The study of how speakers and writers structure their messages to guide the hearer's or reader's attention is known as:
(A) Deixis
(B) Speech Act Theory
(C) Information Structure
(D) Componential Analysis

136. An utterance like Wow!" or Ouch!" is classified under which category of speech acts?
(A) Directives
(B) Commissives
(C) Representatives
(D) Expressives

137. Following are steps of interpreting an indirect speech act. Arrange them in a logical order:
(P) Recognize that the literal meaning is contextually inappropriate or irrelevant.
(Q) Infer the primary illocutionary force based on pragmatic principles and context.
(R) Identify the literal meaning (direct speech act).
(S) Search for a more plausible, non-literal intention.
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) R, Q, P, S
(B) R, P, S, Q
(C) P, R, S, Q
(D) Q, P, S, R

138. The sentence The car is red" has as its proposition:
(A) The emotional feeling about the car.
(B) The idea that a specific entity, the car, has the property of being red.
(C) The command to paint the car red.
(D) The question of whether the car is red.

139. In the sentence A child needs love", the noun phrase a child" has a...
(A) specific indefinite reading.
(B) deictic reading.
(C) generic reading.
(D) definite reading.

140. Consider the following statements about semantic ambiguity:
(i) Lexical ambiguity arises from a word having multiple meanings (e.g., bat').
(ii) Structural ambiguity arises from the grammatical structure of a sentence (e.g., old men and women').
(iii) Ambiguity can usually be resolved by context.
(iv) Vagueness is the same as ambiguity.
(v) He saw her duck" is an example of structural ambiguity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii), and (v)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(D) All of the above

141. The relationship between tulip' and flower' is:
(A) Homonymy
(B) Antonymy
(C) Synonymy
(D) Hyponymy

142. The opposition between true' and false' is best described as:
(A) Polar opposition
(B) Contradictory or complementary opposition
(C) Taxonomic opposition
(D) Relational opposition

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64. A speaker says, He's a fine friend," after being betrayed. The listener understands the opposite meaning is intended. This is an example of flouting which Gricean maxim to create an implicature?
(A) Maxim of Quality
(B) Maxim of Quantity
(C) Maxim of Relation
(D) Maxim of Manner

65. Consider the following statements about Pragmatics:
(i) Pragmatics studies meaning that is independent of context.
(ii) The distinction between sentence meaning and utterance meaning is central to pragmatics.
(iii) Speech Act Theory and the Cooperative Principle are key pragmatic theories.
(iv) Deixis refers to how language points to" aspects of the context.
(v) Presupposition is a type of entailment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iv), and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (v)

66. In the sentence, Could you pass the salt?", the literal meaning is a question about ability, while the intended meaning is a request. This is an example of a(n):
(A) Direct speech act
(B) Indirect speech act
(C) Constative utterance
(D) Propositional act

67. The relationship between two speakers who use informal language, slang, and first names with each other likely reflects a high degree of:
(A) Power difference
(B) Social distance
(C) Solidarity
(D) Negative politeness

68. The use of the word yesterday' to refer to the day before the day of utterance is an example of:
(A) Person deixis
(B) Discourse deixis
(C) Spatial deixis
(D) Temporal deixis

69. Which statement incorrectly describes a Gricean maxim?
(A) Quantity: Give as much information as possible.
(B) Quality: Be truthful.
(C) Relation: Be relevant.
(D) Manner: Be clear and orderly.

70. When a student asks a professor, Excuse me, sorry to bother you, but would you mind if I asked a quick question?", the student is employing strategies of:
(A) Positive politeness
(B) Bald on-record FTA
(C) Negative politeness
(D) Off-record implicature

71. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Pragmatic Concept)
P. Presupposition
Q. Implicature
R. Deixis
S. Speech Act
List II: (Example/Definition)
1. The word I' referring to the speaker
2. Promising, warning, requesting
3. The background assumption in The King of France is bald."
4. The implied meaning that can be cancelled
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

72. Read the following statements about communication models and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The message model assumes that communication is successful if the hearer decodes the exact message the speaker encoded.
Statement II : The inferential model places greater emphasis on the hearer's role in inferring the speaker's communicative intentions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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152. The Queen of England" and the current monarch of the United Kingdom" are expressions that have:
(A) The same sense but different reference.
(B) The same sense and the same reference.
(C) Different senses and different references.
(D) The same reference but different senses.

153. The relationship between the words flour' and flower' is an example of:
(A) Homophony
(B) Homonymy
(C) Synonymy
(D) Antonymy

154. If statement P entails statement Q, which of the following must be true?
(A) If P is true, Q might be false.
(B) If P is true, Q must be true.
(C) If Q is true, P must be true.
(D) P and Q are logically independent.

155. Consider the following statements about propositions:
(i) A proposition is the meaning of a sentence, not the sentence itself.
(ii) It is raining" and Il pleut" (French) can express the same proposition.
(iii) Questions and commands express propositions.
(iv) The primary property of a proposition is its truth value.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(C) (iii) and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

156. In the sentence Some politicians are honest," the word some' is a(n):
(A) Predicate
(B) Argument
(C) Variable
(D) Quantifier

157. The problem with a sentence like This statement is false" for truth-conditional semantics is that it creates a:
(A) Paradox
(B) Tautology
(C) Contradiction
(D) Entailment

158. The concept of definiteness' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The speaker's certainty about a proposition.
(B) The identifiability of a referent for the hearer.
(C) The politeness level of an utterance.
(D) The literal truth of a statement.

159. The message model' of communication is often criticized for:
(A) Overemphasizing the role of complex inference and speaker intention in communication.
(B) Underestimating the vital role that shared situational context plays during interpretation.
(C) Underestimating the shared linguistic code by treating it as a simple transcoding process.
(D) Ignoring the speaker's active role in the initial encoding of the communicative signal.

160. According to Speech Act Theory, the effect an utterance has on the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the hearer is its:
(A) Locutionary act
(B) Illocutionary force
(C) Propositional content
(D) Perlocutionary effect

161. A speaker saying That was a brilliant idea" in a sarcastic tone to mean the opposite is an example of:
(A) Flouting the Maxim of Quality
(B) Flouting the Maxim of Quantity
(C) Flouting the Maxim of Relation
(D) Flouting the Maxim of Manner

162. The use of pronouns like I', you', and we' to refer to participants in a conversation is known as:
(A) Spatial deixis
(B) Person deixis
(C) Temporal deixis
(D) Discourse deixis

163. The statement John managed to solve the puzzle" presupposes that:

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206. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The interpretation of an utterance can change dramatically depending on the context.

Reason (R) : Pragmatics is the study of how context, including the speaker, hearer, and situation, contributes to meaning.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

207. Consider the following case-based scenario: Person A asks, Would you like some dessert?" Person B, who is on a diet, replies, Dessert is my weakness." What is Person B most likely implicating?

(A) A direct refusal, No, I don't want any."
(B) An enthusiastic acceptance, Yes, I would love some."
(C) An indirect refusal, implying I want it, but I shouldn't, so no."
(D) A request for more information about the dessert.

208. The utterance I name this ship the Queen Elizabeth'" is an example of which category of speech act?

(A) Commissive
(B) Expressive
(C) Representative
(D) Declaration

209. Consider the following statements about entailment and presupposition:

(i) Entailment is a logical consequence of what is said.
(ii) Presupposition is a background assumption.
(iii) I have a cat" entails I have a pet".
(iv) I don't have a cat" does NOT entail I have a pet".
(v) I regret having a cat" and I don't regret having a cat" both presuppose I have a cat".

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

210. What is the fundamental difference between sentence meaning and utterance meaning?

(A) Sentence meaning is phatic, while utterance meaning is emotive.
(B) Sentence meaning is abstract and context-free, while utterance meaning is concrete and context-dependent.
(C) Sentence meaning is studied by pragmatics, while utterance meaning is studied by semantics.
(D) There is no fundamental difference; the terms are interchangeable.

211. Which of the following is a primary concern of discourse analysis?

(A) The phonological features of individual words.
(B) The truth value of isolated propositions.
(C) The cohesive and coherent structure of a text or conversation.
(D) The historical origin of syntactic structures.

212. The word tomorrow' is an indexical because its meaning depends on:

(A) The location of the speaker.
(B) The identity of the speaker.
(C) The topic of conversation.
(D) The time of utterance.

213. The choice between using vous' (formal) and tu' (informal) in French is a clear example of linguistic choices related to:

(A) Power and solidarity
(B) Information structure
(C) Gricean maxims
(D) Componential analysis

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214. Which of the following questions falls squarely within the domain of Semantics?

(A) Why did the speaker choose to phrase the request as a question?
(B) What does the word bachelor' entail?
(C) What was the speaker's intention in saying It's cold in here"?
(D) How does turn-taking work in a parliamentary debate?

215. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

List I: (Author/Theory)

(C) A synthetic statement
(D) An ambiguous statement

175. The connotative meaning of the word snake' would include associations like:
(A) A limbless reptile
(B) A type of animal
(C) Danger, evil, betrayal
(D) Its biological classification

176. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Pragmatic Term)
P. Indexical
Q. Maxim of Quality
R. Solidarity
S. Perlocutionary Act
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Truthfulness
2. Effect on hearer
3. Context-dependent reference
4. Social closeness
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

177. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The utterance I'll be there" is a commissive speech act.
Statement II : A commissive speech act commits the speaker to a future course of action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

178. The study of meaning based on the principle that you shall know a word by the company it keeps" is most closely related to:
(A) Truth-conditional semantics
(B) Sense relations
(C) Componential analysis
(D) Formal logic

179. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The boundary between semantics and pragmatics is often described as a wastebasket" problem, where difficult cases are thrown into pragmatics.
Reason (R) : Phenomena like presupposition and implicature are difficult to explain using purely truth-conditional semantics, thus requiring pragmatic analysis of context and speaker intention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. The sentence The king of Buganda is wise" carries the presupposition that:
(A) Buganda is a real place.
(B) The speaker has met the king of Buganda.
(C) Wisdom is a desirable quality in a king.
(D) There exists a king of Buganda.

181. Which of the following is NOT an example of a deictic expression?
(A) happy
(B) now
(C) that
(D) I

182. A speaker who changes the topic of conversation abruptly might be violating the Maxim of:
(A) Quality
(B) Relation
(C) Quantity
(D) Manner

183. The use of kinship terms like brother' or sister' among non-relatives in some cultures is a linguistic strategy to build:
(A) Power
(B) Social distance
(C) Solidarity
(D) Negative politeness

184. The analysis of turn-taking and adjacency pairs (e.g., question-answer) is a key component of:
(A) Componential analysis
(B) Truth-conditional semantics
(C) The message model of communication
(D) Conversation Analysis

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185. Consider the following statements about speech acts:
(i) A speech act is an action performed via an utterance.
(ii) A declarative' (e.g., I resign") is a type of speech act that changes reality.
(iii) It's hot in here" can function as a directive' speech act.
(iv) Felicity conditions are the criteria that must be satisfied for a speech act to be successful.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) All of the above

186. The meaning of kick the bucket" cannot be derived from the meaning of kick", the", and bucket". This is a primary example of:
(A) A successful application of compositionality
(B) A limitation of compositionality
(C) A semantic contradiction
(D) A pragmatic presupposition

187. The opposition between single' and married' is:
(A) Polar
(B) Taxonomic
(C) Contradictory
(D) Gradable

188. In the Indian tradition, which power of meaning is considered the most subtle and often associated with aesthetic experience?
(A) Abhidha
(B) Laksana
(C) Tatparya
(D) Vyanjana

189. Which of the following best describes phatic' communication?
(A) Social grooming' talk to maintain relationships
(B) Conveying complex factual data
(C) Expressing deep personal emotions
(D) Persuading an audience to act

190. The sentence If you are a student, then you get a discount" uses which sentential connective?
(A) Conjunction
(B) Implication
(C) Disjunction
(D) Negation

191. Following are types of deictic expressions. Arrange them from personal to environmental:
(P) Spatial Deixis (here')
(Q) Person Deixis (I')
(R) Temporal Deixis (now')
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) P, Q, R
(B) Q, R, P
(C) R, P, Q
(D) Q, P, R

192. A bald on-record" utterance, according to politeness theory, is:
(A) A direct, unambiguous statement with no politeness strategy.
(B) An indirect and ambiguous statement.
(C) A statement that shows great deference to the hearer.
(D) A statement that flouts the Maxim of Quality.

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193. The difference between John didn't leave" and It is not the case that John left" is primarily a matter of:
(A) Truth value
(B) Scope of negation and focus
(C) Entailment
(D) Deixis

194. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Politeness strategies are essential for maintaining social equilibrium.
Reason (R) : They serve to mitigate face-threatening acts, thereby reducing the potential for social friction and conflict.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

195. Which of the following is an example of a representative (or assertive) speech act?
(A) I bet you five dollars it will rain."
(B) I order you to stand down."

(C) I claim that the earth is round."
(D) I apologize for the delay."

196. The inferential model of communication is more powerful than the message model in explaining:
(A) How radios transmit signals.
(B) How computer code is compiled.
(C) How noise corrupts a signal.
(D) How non-literal and indirect communication works.

197. Consider the following statements about sense and reference:
(i) The most populous city in the world' has a reference.
(ii) A unicorn' has a sense but no real-world reference.
(iii) Sense is the relation of a word to other words in language, while reference is its relation to the world.
(iv) The sense of a word determines its reference.
(v) The current King of France' has a sense but no reference.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)
(D) All of the above

198. The focus of componential analysis is on:
(A) The contextual meaning of a word.
(B) Decomposing word meanings into basic semantic features.
(C) The truth conditions of a sentence.
(D) The social function of an utterance.

199. The universal quantifier (∀) corresponds to English words like:
(A) some, a, one
(B) no, not
(C) all, every, each
(D) maybe, possibly

200. The concept that a definite noun phrase (e.g., the man") is appropriate only when its referent is uniquely identifiable in the context is a key aspect of:
(A) Mood and modality
(B) Componential analysis
(C) Vyanjana
(D) Definiteness

201. The sentence The unmarried man is married" is a:
(A) Contradiction
(B) Tautology
(C) Paradox
(D) Presupposition

202. Which pair does NOT represent a correct match between term and example?
(A) Hyponymy: car/vehicle
(B) Homonymy: sad/unhappy
(C) Synonymy: couch/sofa
(D) Antonymy: asleep/awake

203. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Phatic Communication
Q. Emotive Expression
R. Descriptive Statement
S. Commissive Speech Act
List II: (Example Utterance)
1. The boiling point of water is 100°C."
2. I'll call you tonight."
3. Lovely weather, isn't it?"
4. That's disgusting!"
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

204. Read the following statements about Gricean maxims and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The Cooperative Principle assumes that participants in a conversation are trying to be helpful.
Statement II : Implicatures arise only when all maxims are perfectly observed.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

205. The study of how power relations are expressed and negotiated through language is a central theme in:
(A) Formal semantics
(B) Componential analysis
(C) Politeness theory and discourse analysis
(D) Indian theories of meaning

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(A) The puzzle was easy.
(B) John is intelligent.
(C) John tried to solve the puzzle.
(D) No one else could solve the puzzle.

164. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The expression here' is a deictic term.
Reason (R) : The location it refers to is entirely dependent on the physical location of the speaker at the time of utterance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

165. The analysis of topic-comment and focus-background structures in a sentence is part of the study of:
(A) Information structure
(B) Deixis
(C) Mood and modality
(D) Speech acts

166. A speaker who uses formal titles (e.g., Professor Smith," Dr. Jones") and avoids first names is signaling:
(A) Solidarity and closeness
(B) Power or social distance
(C) Phatic communion
(D) A violation of the politeness principle

167. Discourse analysis is different from sentential semantics because:
(A) It only deals with written texts.
(B) It is not concerned with meaning.
(C) It analyzes units of language larger than a single sentence.
(D) It is a subfield of phonology.

168. Which of the following sentences best exemplifies a generic' statement?
(A) The lion in the zoo is sleeping.
(B) A lion is roaring loudly.
(C) I saw a lion on the safari.
(D) Lions are carnivorous mammals.

169. Laksana' (indicative meaning) is necessary when:
(A) The literal meaning (abhidha') is contextually incongruous or blocked.
(B) The speaker wants to be poetic.
(C) The speaker wants to be intentionally ambiguous.
(D) The literal meaning is too simple.

170. Consider the following statements about semantics and pragmatics:
(i) Semantics deals with the what' of meaning, pragmatics with the how'.
(ii) The boundary between semantics and pragmatics is always clear-cut.
(iii) Implicature is a semantic concept, while entailment is pragmatic.
(iv) What is said" is the domain of semantics; what is implicated" is the domain of pragmatics.
(v) Context is irrelevant for both semantics and pragmatics.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (v)

171. In predicate logic, the x' and y' in Predicate(x, y) are:
(A) Predicates
(B) Quantifiers
(C) Arguments
(D) Connectives

172. The cardinality of the set of days in a week is:
(A) Monday
(B) {Sunday, Monday,...Saturday}
(C) 1
(D) 7

173. The pair buy'/'sell' is an example of:
(A) Relational antonymy
(B) Synonymy
(C) Polar antonymy
(D) Hyponymy

174. The sentence My dog is a mammal" is an example of:
(A) A contradiction
(B) An analytic truth

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P. J.L. Austin
Q. H.P. Grice
R. Brown & Levinson
S. Frege

List II: (Key Concept)
1. Cooperative Principle & Maxims
2. Sense and Reference
3. Speech Act Theory
4. Politeness Theory & Face

Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

216. Read the following statements about communication models and choose the correct answer.
Statement I : The message model' of communication focuses on the process of encoding and decoding.
Statement II : The inferential model' of communication focuses on the speaker's intentions and the hearer's reasoning.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

217. A statement that is true in some situations and false in others (e.g., The cat is on the mat") is called:
(A) A synthetic statement
(B) An analytic truth
(C) A contradiction
(D) A paradox

218. The expression every man" in formal semantics is an example of:
(A) A predicate
(B) A quantified noun phrase
(C) A sentential connective
(D) An argument variable

219. The pair parent'/'child' demonstrates which type of antonymy?
(A) Gradable
(B) Complementary
(C) Relational
(D) Polar

220. The concept of truth conditions' specifies:
(A) The conditions under which a speaker is being truthful.
(B) The social conditions required for a successful speech act.
(C) The grammatical conditions for a sentence to be well-formed.
(D) The conditions in the world that must hold for a sentence to be true.

221. Consider the following statements about pragmatic failure:
(i) Pragmatic failure occurs when the hearer fails to understand the speaker's intended meaning.
(ii) It can be caused by misinterpreting an indirect speech act.
(iii) It can arise from cultural differences in politeness strategies.
(iv) It is the same as a grammatical error.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) All of the above

222. The function of language to let off steam" or express feelings, as in shouting Ouch!", is primarily:
(A) Descriptive
(B) Emotive
(C) Phatic
(D) Referential

223. What is the relationship between car' and vehicle'?
(A) Car' is a synonym of vehicle'.
(B) Car' is an antonym of vehicle'.
(C) Car' is a hyponym of vehicle'.
(D) Car' is a homonym of vehicle'.

224. Which of the following sentences has a specific reading of the indefinite NP a book"?
(A) I need to buy a book, any one will do for the long journey.
(B) Every student must read a book for this class.
(C) A book is a good companion.
(D) I am looking for a book; it's the specific one with the red cover I saw yesterday.

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(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

248. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : The utterance I'll be back" can be a promise or a threat.

Statement II : The specific illocutionary force of the utterance depends on the context and the speaker's tone of voice.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

249. A person violating the Maxim of Manner would be someone who is:
(A) Being obscure, ambiguous, or disorderly.
(B) Being irrelevant.
(C) Lying.
(D) Giving too little information.

250. The core idea of definiteness' in an expression like the dog" is that the speaker assumes:
(A) The dog exists somewhere in the world.
(B) The hearer can uniquely identify which dog is being talked about.
(C) The speaker likes the dog.
(D) The dog is a specific breed.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of meaning in semantics distinguishes between various types, each serving a distinct function in communication. Descriptive meaning, also known as cognitive or conceptual meaning, is the core component that conveys factual information about the entity or concept a word refers to. It is the literal, dictionary-defined sense. In contrast, emotive meaning pertains to the feelings or attitudes expressed by the speaker or evoked in the listener, carrying a subjective charge that goes beyond factual description. Phatic meaning, a third category, is primarily social; its purpose is not to convey information but to establish, maintain, or manage social contact, as seen in greetings or small talk. Further complicating this landscape is the distinction between sense and reference, where sense' is the inherent meaning of a word within a language system, and reference' (or referent) is the actual object or entity in the world it points to. For example, the morning star' and the evening star' have different senses but the same referent (the planet Venus). Similarly, connotation and denotation are differentiated. Denotation is the explicit, literal meaning, closely aligned with descriptive meaning. Connotation, however, encompasses the web of cultural and emotional associations that a word carries, contributing significantly to its emotive force.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which type of meaning is primarily concerned with establishing and maintaining social relationships rather than conveying information?
(A) Descriptive meaning
(B) Phatic meaning
(C) Emotive meaning
(D) Connotative meaning

252. According to the text, the concepts of the morning star' and the evening star' are used to illustrate the difference between:
(A) sense and reference.
(B) connotation and denotation.
(C) descriptive and emotive meaning.
(D) phatic and descriptive meaning.

253. What is the relationship between denotation and descriptive meaning as described in the paragraph?
(A) They are opposing concepts.
(B) Denotation is a sub-category of emotive meaning.
(C) They are closely aligned, both referring to the literal meaning.
(D) Descriptive meaning is the worldly object, while denotation is the concept.

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254. A word's ability to evoke feelings and attitudes in the listener is primarily a function of its:
(A) descriptive meaning.
(B) referential meaning.
(C) phatic meaning.
(D) emotive meaning.

255. Based on the paragraph, the web of cultural and emotional associations" that a word carries is known as its:
(A) denotation.
(B) reference.

238. If the set of students is S and the set of people who passed is P, the set of students who passed is represented by:
(A) $S \cup P$
(B) $S \cap P$
(C) $S \setminus P$
(D) $P \setminus S$

239. Mood' and Modality' in semantics are concerned with expressing:
(A) Factual states of affairs only.
(B) The social relationship between speakers.
(C) The speaker's attitude towards the proposition.
(D) The historical development of words.

240. Consider the following statements about pragmatic concepts:
(i) Deixis is the pointing' function of language.
(ii) Implicature is a meaning that is implied, not explicitly stated.
(iii) Presupposition is a type of cancellable inference.
(iv) Speech acts are about doing things with words.
(v) Politeness theory is concerned with minimizing social friction.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) All of the above

241. Could you be a little quieter?" is a more polite request than Be quiet!". The first utterance is an example of:
(A) A direct speech act
(B) An indirect speech act
(C) A bald on-record command
(D) A declarative speech act

242. The difference between solidarity' and power' as social variables is that:
(A) Power relates to social distance, while solidarity relates to hierarchy.
(B) Both are identical concepts in pragmatics.
(C) Solidarity relates to social closeness, while power relates to social hierarchy.
(D) Solidarity is a semantic concept, while power is pragmatic.

243. The utterance, I'm sorry to hear that," is an example of which speech act category?
(A) Commissive
(B) Directive
(C) Representative
(D) Expressive

244. If a professor asks Any questions?" at the end of a lecture, and a student remains silent, the silence can be pragmatically interpreted as:
(A) An utterance meaning I have no questions."
(B) A flouting of the Maxim of Quantity.
(C) A face-threatening act.
(D) A failure of communication.

245. The meaning of the word here' is dependent on the context of utterance. Therefore, here' is a(n):
(A) Predicate
(B) Indexical
(C) Quantifier
(D) Connective

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246. Which of the following is a key insight of the inferential model of communication?
(A) Communication is a matter of pure coding and decoding.
(B) The linguistic meaning of a sentence fully determines the speaker's meaning.
(C) The speaker provides evidence for an intention, which the hearer infers.
(D) The channel is the most important component of communication.

247. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Entailment
Q. Presupposition
R. Contradiction
S. Synonymy
List II: (Example)
1. The sentence He is a married bachelor."
2. The relationship between I am a man" and I am a human".
3. The relationship between sofa" and couch".
4. The assumption in He stopped smoking" that he used to smoke.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

225. In the context of the Indian theories of meaning, the sentence He is a lion" (meaning he is brave') is best explained through:
(A) Laksana
(B) Abhidha alone
(C) Vyanjana alone
(D) A failure of abhidha

226. The semantic property of a sentence being true in all possible situations is called:
(A) Contradiction
(B) Tautology
(C) Contingency
(D) Ambiguity

227. The principle of compositionality is a cornerstone of:
(A) Pragmatics
(B) Sociolinguistics
(C) Formal Semantics
(D) Discourse Analysis

228. Following are three levels of meaning. Arrange them from most context-independent to most context-dependent:
(P) Implicature
(Q) Sentence Meaning (Proposition)
(R) Utterance Meaning
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) Q, R, P
(B) P, R, Q
(C) Q, P, R
(D) R, Q, P

229. The sentence John knows that Paris is the capital of France" presupposes:
(A) Paris is the capital of France.
(B) John has been to Paris.
(C) John is French.
(D) France has a capital.

230. A boss telling an employee, It's hot in here," is more likely to be interpreted as a command to open a window than if the employee said the same thing to the boss. This difference in interpretation is best explained by:
(A) The Gricean Maxim of Quality
(B) The social variable of power
(C) The concept of taxonomic opposition
(D) The principle of compositionality

231. Which of the following is the best definition of a speech act'?
(A) The physical act of speaking.
(B) The meaning of a sentence regardless of context.
(C) An action performed by a speaker with an utterance.
(D) A sentence that is grammatically correct.

232. In the sentence I'll do that," the word that' is an example of:
(A) Person deixis
(B) Temporal deixis
(C) Spatial deixis
(D) Discourse deixis

233. The maxim Be relevant" is the Maxim of:
(A) Relation
(B) Quality
(C) Quantity
(D) Manner

234. In politeness theory, face' refers to:
(A) The literal face of the speaker.
(B) The public self-image that every person wants to claim for themselves.
(C) The truthfulness of an utterance.
(D) The emotional state of the hearer.

235. The study of cohesive devices like however', therefore', and in addition' falls under:
(A) Componential Analysis
(B) Truth-conditional Semantics
(C) Discourse Analysis
(D) Predicate Calculus

236. The distinction between the sentence The professor is easy to please" and The professor is eager to please" is a matter of:
(A) Lexical ambiguity
(B) Deictic reference
(C) Entailment
(D) Structural ambiguity

237. The formal semantic notation for There exists a person (P) who is happy (H)" would be:
(A) $\exists x(P(x) \wedge H(x))$
(B) $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow H(x))$
(C) $P(x) \vee H(x)$
(D) $\neg\exists x(P(x))$

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(C) connotation.
(D) sense.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Lexical semantics explores the relationships between word meanings, known as sense relations. These relations structure the vocabulary of a language in a systematic way. Homonymy occurs when two or more words have the same form (sound or spelling) but unrelated meanings, such as bank' (a financial institution) and bank' (the side of a river). Hyponymy is a hierarchical relationship of inclusion where the meaning of one word is included in that of another; for instance, poodle' is a hyponym of dog', and dog' is a hyponym of animal'. The more general term (dog') is called the hypernym. Antonymy refers to oppositeness of meaning, but this opposition can manifest in several ways. Types of opposition include taxonomic sisters, which are hyponyms of the same hypernym at the same level of contrast, like red' and blue' under the hypernym color'. Another key type is polar opposition, which involves gradable adjectives at opposite ends of a scale, such as hot' and cold', which allow for intermediate terms (e.g., warm', cool'). Synonymy, while often defined as sameness of meaning, rarely involves perfect interchangeability. Words like begin' and start' are synonyms, but their usage might differ based on context or register, indicating that absolute synonymy is rare. These sense relations are fundamental to understanding how lexical items are organized and interconnected within a language's semantic network.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. The relationship between tulip' and flower' is an example of:
(A) homonymy.
(B) hyponymy.
(C) antonymy.
(D) synonymy.

257. Which of the following pairs best illustrates polar opposition?
(A) Alive' and dead'
(B) Man' and woman'
(C) Table' and chair'
(D) Tall' and short'

258. According to the source, words such as red' and blue' are considered taxonomic sisters because they are:
(A) hyponyms of the same hypernym at the same level.
(B) gradable adjectives on a single scale.
(C) words with the same form but different meanings.
(D) words that are identical in meaning.

259. What does the paragraph suggest about absolute synonymy?
(A) It is the most common sense relation.
(B) It is exemplified by the words bank' and bank'.
(C) It is rare because context and register often affect word choice.
(D) It is a hierarchical relationship of inclusion.

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260. Homonymy is defined as a case where words have:
(A) the same form but unrelated meanings.
(B) the same meaning but different forms.
(C) opposite meanings on a continuous scale.
(D) a relationship of inclusion under a general term.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sentential semantics is concerned with the meaning of sentences and the logical relationships between them. A central concept in this field is that the meaning of a declarative sentence is intrinsically linked to its truth conditions—the conditions that must hold in the world for the sentence to be true. Understanding a sentence means knowing what the world would have to be like for it to be judged as true. This framework allows for the analysis of several semantic phenomena. Ambiguity, for instance, can occur at the sentence level when a sentence can be interpreted as having more than one set of truth conditions. A classic example is The boy saw the man with the telescope," which could mean the boy used a telescope or the man he saw had one. Contradictions are sentences that are false by virtue of their own meaning, as they express logically incompatible propositions (e.g., The bachelor is married"). Their truth conditions can never be met. Conversely, entailment describes a logical relationship where the truth of one sentence guarantees the truth of another.

287. The abstract, linguistic meaning of a sentence, independent of its use on a specific occasion, is called:
(A) utterance meaning.
(B) inferential meaning.
(C) sentence meaning.
(D) contextual meaning.

288. Which model of communication is described as being insufficient for explaining the complexities of human interaction?
(A) The inferential model
(B) The message model
(C) The pragmatic model
(D) The contextual model

289. The inferential model of communication emphasizes that the hearer:
(A) passively decodes the literal meaning of the words.
(B) relies solely on the grammatical correctness of the sentence.
(C) ignores the speaker's intention in favor of sentence meaning.
(D) uses evidence and context to infer the speaker's intention.

290. The difference between what a sentence literally means and what a speaker means by uttering it on a specific occasion highlights the distinction between:
(A) sentence meaning and utterance meaning.
(B) semantics and syntax.
(C) the message model and the code model.
(D) denotation and connotation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Pragmatic analysis delves into the aspects of meaning that are derived from the context of an utterance. A cornerstone of this field is the theory of speech acts, which posits that in uttering a sentence, a speaker is not just saying something but also doing something. Actions such as requesting, promising, warning, and apologizing are performed through language. Every utterance can be analyzed as having a locutionary act (the literal utterance), an illocutionary act (the speaker's intention, e.g., to warn), and a perlocutionary act (the effect on the hearer, e.g., being alarmed). Another crucial concept is deixis, which concerns words whose interpretation is entirely dependent on the context of the utterance, specifically the identity of the speaker and hearer, and the time and place of the utterance. Words like I', you', here', now', and tomorrow' are deictic. Furthermore, pragmatics examines meaning that is not explicitly stated but is taken for granted or implied. Presupposition refers to the background beliefs or assumptions that a speaker holds and assumes the hearer shares, which must be true for the utterance to be considered appropriate (e.g., The King of France is bald" presupposes there is a King of France). Implicature, on the other hand, refers to what a speaker suggests or implies with an utterance, separate from what is literally said.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The idea that uttering a sentence constitutes performing an action like promising or warning is central to the theory of:
(A) deixis.
(B) implicature.
(C) speech acts.
(D) presupposition.

292. The words I', here', and now' are examples of deixis because their interpretation depends on:
(A) the context of the utterance.
(B) the logical structure of the sentence.
(C) the speaker's emotional state.
(D) the dictionary definition of the words.

293. The assumption that there is currently a King of France in the utterance The King of France is bald" is an example of a:
(A) a speech act.
(B) a perlocutionary act.
(C) an implicature.
(D) a presupposition.

294. In speech act theory, what is the illocutionary act'?
(A) The literal act of uttering sounds and words.
(B) The speaker's intention in making the utterance.
(C) The effect that the utterance has on the hearer.
(D) The background belief assumed by the speaker.

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(D) the conventional dictionary meaning is sufficient.

268. The subtlest power of a word, which conveys suggested sense and emotional resonance, is known as:
(A) vyanjana.
(B) abhidha.
(C) laksana.
(D) denotation.

269. In the sentence The village is on the river," understanding village' as the people of the village' is an operation of:
(A) abhidha, because it is a common phrase.
(B) vyanjana, because it suggests an emotional tone.
(C) laksana, because the literal meaning is obstructed.
(D) abhidha, because it is the primary meaning of village'.

270. What is the relationship between vyanjana' and the other two powers of meaning?
(A) Vyanjana' is completely independent of abhidha' and laksana'.
(B) Vyanjana' is simply another term for laksana'.
(C) Vyanjana' must always be based on abhidha' and never laksana'.
(D) Vyanjana' can be based on either abhidha' or laksana'.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Formal semantics often employs tools from mathematics and logic to model meaning with precision. A prominent approach involves set theory, which provides a framework for defining the denotation of expressions. In this model, the meaning of a common noun like dog' can be conceptualized as the set of all individuals in the universe of discourse that are dogs. This relies on the notion of membership, where an individual entity is either a member of that set or not. When meanings are represented as sets, logical operations can be applied. For example, the meaning of a complex phrase like black dogs" can be understood through the operation of intersection: it is the set of all entities that are members of both the set of black things' and the set of dogs'. Similarly, a phrase like cats or dogs" would be modeled using the union of the set of cats and the set of dogs. The notion of cardinality, which refers to the number of elements in a set, also becomes relevant. Another key concept borrowed from mathematics is that of mapping and functions. A function is a rule that maps each element from one set (the domain) to a unique element in another set (the codomain). In semantics, functions can model how different linguistic elements combine to create meaning, such as how an adjective functions to map the set denoted by a noun to a subset of that noun's denotation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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271. In formal semantics, how is the meaning of a common noun like cat' often conceptualized?
(A) As a function mapping to a truth value
(B) As the cardinality of the cat' concept
(C) As the set of all entities that are cats
(D) As the union of all animal sets

272. The meaning of the phrase intelligent students" would be formally represented as the _____ of the set of intelligent beings' and the set of students'.
(A) union
(B) intersection
(C) cardinality
(D) membership

273. Which concept refers to the number of elements within a set?
(A) Union
(B) Intersection
(C) Function
(D) Cardinality

274. A mathematical rule that maps elements from a domain set to a codomain set, used in semantics to model meaning combination, is known as a:
(A) function.
(B) set.
(C) member.
(D) quantifier.

275. The operation of union' would be most appropriate for modeling the meaning of which phrase?

If sentence A entails sentence B, then in every situation where A is true, B must also be true. For example, the sentence The assassin killed the king" entails the sentence The king is dead." If the first is true, the second cannot be false.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the text, what is central to understanding the meaning of a declarative sentence?
(A) The speaker's intention
(B) Its emotive connotation
(C) Its phatic function
(D) Its truth conditions

262. The relationship where the truth of The assassin killed the king" guarantees the truth of The king is dead" is known as:
(A) contradiction.
(B) entailment.
(C) ambiguity.
(D) opposition.

263. Which of the following best describes a sentence that is a contradiction?
(A) A sentence that is true in all possible worlds.
(B) A sentence with multiple, distinct sets of truth conditions.
(C) A sentence whose truth conditions can never be satisfied.
(D) A sentence whose truth guarantees the truth of another sentence.

264. The sentence The boy saw the man with the telescope" is used in the passage to illustrate:
(A) contradiction.
(B) entailment.
(C) a truth condition.
(D) sentential ambiguity.

265. What does it mean to understand a sentence" within the framework of truth-conditional semantics?
(A) To know the conditions under which the sentence would be true.
(B) To know the speaker's personal feelings about the sentence.
(C) To be able to use the sentence in a socially appropriate way.
(D) To recognize all the synonyms for the words in the sentence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the Indian grammatical and philosophical traditions, the analysis of meaning is sophisticatedly layered, identifying three primary powers or functions of a word, known as shabda-vritti'. The first and most direct of these is abhidha', which corresponds closely to the Western concept of denotation or literal meaning. It is the primary, conventional, and stable meaning of a word as established by the linguistic community and often recorded in dictionaries. When the literal meaning is contextually inappropriate, obstructed, or leads to an absurdity, a second power, laksana' (indicative or secondary meaning), is invoked. Laksana' allows a word to indicate a meaning that is related to its primary sense but is not the literal meaning itself. For example, in The village is on the river," village' is understood through laksana' to mean the inhabitants of the village. The third and most subtle power is vyanjana' (suggested meaning or implication). It goes beyond both literal and indicative meaning to convey a suggested sense, an aesthetic overtone, or a deeper emotional or philosophical resonance that is not explicitly stated. Vyanjana' can be based on either abhidha' or laksana' and is highly dependent on context, speaker's intention, and the listener's sensibility. This three-tiered model provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how meaning is constructed from the literal to the highly suggestive.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which function of a word corresponds to its literal, denotative, and conventional meaning?
(A) Laksana
(B) Abhidha
(C) Vyanjana
(D) Shabda-vritti

267. According to the text, laksana' is typically employed when:
(A) the suggested meaning is the primary focus.
(B) the literal meaning is contextually unsuitable or absurd.
(C) an aesthetic or emotional overtone is desired.

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which concern the speaker's attitude towards the proposition's factuality (e.g., possibility, necessity, obligation), can be analyzed as features that operate on the core propositional content. This entire enterprise relies heavily on the principle of compositionality, which posits that the meaning of a complex expression is determined by the meanings of its constituent parts and the rules used to combine them. However, this principle has its limitations, as it struggles to account for idioms or other non-literal expressions where the whole meaning is not a sum of its parts, thereby highlighting the boundaries of a purely feature-based, compositional approach.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the fundamental goal of componential analysis?
(A) To deconstruct word meaning into minimal semantic features.
(B) To determine the truth value of a sentence.
(C) To analyze the social context of an utterance.
(D) To study the historical evolution of word forms.

282. Using the method described, how would the word boy' likely be distinguished from man'?
(A) By the feature [+HUMAN]
(B) By the feature [-ADULT]
(C) By the feature [+MALE]
(D) By the feature [-HUMAN]

283. The principle of compositionality states that the meaning of an expression is derived from:
(A) the speaker's intention alone.
(B) the meanings of its parts and their combination rules.
(C) its emotive and cultural associations.
(D) its relationship to the real-world referent.

284. According to the text, which of the following poses a challenge to the principle of compositionality?
(A) The existence of idiomatic expressions.
(B) The distinction between definite and indefinite articles.
(C) The analysis of modality and mood.
(D) The use of binary features like [+MALE].

285. The distinction between the student' and a student' relates to the semantic category of:
(A) mood and modality.
(B) generic reference.
(C) definiteness.
(D) componential features.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that studies how language is used in context. It moves beyond the literal, context-independent meaning of sentences, which is the domain of semantics, to explore how meaning is created and interpreted in actual situations of communication. A fundamental distinction in pragmatics is between sentence meaning and utterance meaning. Sentence meaning is the abstract, linguistic meaning assigned to a sentence by the rules of grammar and semantics. Utterance meaning, however, is the meaning that a specific speaker intends to convey by uttering that sentence on a particular occasion, which includes contextual inferences and assumptions. To explain this process, two models of communication are often contrasted. The message model (or code model) views communication as a process of encoding and decoding messages, where a speaker packages a thought into a linguistic signal that the hearer simply unwraps. This model is insufficient to explain the complexities of human interaction. The more sophisticated inferential model proposes that a speaker provides evidence of their intention, and the hearer uses this evidence, combined with contextual information and background knowledge, to infer the speaker's intended meaning. This model emphasizes the role of inference and shared context, which are central to pragmatic interpretation and bridge the gap between what is said (sentence meaning) and what is meant (utterance meaning).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the primary focus of pragmatics?
(A) The grammatical structure of sentences.
(B) The historical development of words.
(C) The literal, dictionary meaning of words.
(D) The use of language in context.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Descriptive meaning
Descriptive meaning is primarily concerned with the transmission of factual information and represents the literal core of human communication. It allows speakers to describe objects, states of affairs, and properties in the world through propositional content. Unlike emotive or phatic functions, this type of meaning focuses on truth-evaluable information that can be verified as either true or false within a specific linguistic context or objective reality.

2. (A) It exemplifies phatic meaning.
Phatic meaning refers to language used primarily to establish, maintain, or close social contact rather than to convey specific factual information. Utterances such as social greetings or inquiries about well-being often serve a purely interactional purpose. In these cases, the literal content of the words is less important than the social function of signaling friendliness and keeping the channels of communication open between participants.

3. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Sense relations categorize how words relate within a language system. Synonymy involves different words with similar meanings, like begin and start. Antonymy represents opposite meanings, such as big and small. Homonymy occurs when words share the same form but have unrelated meanings, like river bank and financial bank. Hyponymy describes a hierarchical relationship where a specific term like tulip falls under a general category like flower.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Reference and sense are fundamental concepts in semantic theory. Reference identifies the specific entity or object in the external world that a linguistic expression points toward. Conversely, sense involves the internal relationship an expression maintains with other terms in the language system, defining its meaning through abstract conceptual associations. Both elements are essential for understanding how language represents reality while maintaining internal logical coherence.

5. (C) Connotation
Connotation refers to the additional layers of meaning, associations, or emotional values that a word carries beyond its literal definition. While a denotation provides the basic dictionary meaning, a connotation reflects cultural attitudes or personal feelings. In specific phrases, certain words evoke negative or positive imagery that is not part of their technical description, illustrating how context and culture influence the interpretation of vocabulary.

6. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The principle of compositionality suggests that the meaning of a complex expression derives from its parts and their combination rules. While idiomatic expressions represent a significant challenge to this theory because their meanings are non-compositional, this fact serves as a counterexample rather than an explanation of the principle itself. Both concepts are accurate descriptions within linguistics, yet they represent contrasting aspects of how meaning is constructed.

7. (D) Stylistic
Standard semantic theories recognize several functional types of meaning, including descriptive, emotive, and phatic. Descriptive meaning focuses on factual content, emotive meaning expresses feelings, and phatic meaning maintains social relations. While style is an important aspect of language use, it is generally considered a dimension of variation or sociolinguistic register rather than a distinct category of meaning in the same functional framework as the others.

8. (A) A poodle is a type of dog, making poodle' the hyponym and dog' the superordinate.
Hyponymy is a hierarchical relationship in lexical semantics where the meaning of one word is included within the meaning of a more general

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295. What is the key difference between what is literally said and what is implied by an utterance?
(A) Presupposition
(B) Deixis
(C) Implicature
(D) The locutionary act

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The inferential model of communication is significantly shaped by H.P. Grice's Cooperative Principle and its associated maxims. Grice proposed that participants in a conversation are expected to make contributions that are rational and cooperative. This principle is elaborated through four maxims: Quality (be truthful), Quantity (be as informative as required, no more, no less), Relation (be relevant), and Manner (be clear, brief, and orderly). Speakers can flout these maxims to create conversational implicatures, which are a primary way that utterance meaning diverges from sentence meaning. Beyond Gricean pragmatics, the field also examines information structure, which is how information is packaged within a sentence to signal what is given (assumed to be known) and what is new. This structuring guides the listener's attention and facilitates processing. The study of indexicals, a broader category including deictic terms, focuses on context-dependent expressions. Pragmatics also extends into the social dimensions of language use. The study of politeness explores how speakers use language to manage social distance and respect face'—the public self-image of a person. Choices in language can reflect and establish relations of power and solidarity between speakers. This sociopragmatic orientation is a key component of discourse analysis, which examines language use in naturally occurring texts and conversations, connecting linguistic details to broader social and interactional patterns.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the text, what is the purpose of the Gricean maxims?
(A) To provide strict rules for grammatical correctness.
(B) To analyze the historical origins of words.
(C) To dictate how politeness must be expressed in all cultures.
(D) To describe expectations for rational and cooperative conversational contributions.

297. When a speaker deliberately and obviously violates a Gricean maxim, they are often trying to create a(n):
(A) conversational implicature.
(B) a grammatical error.
(C) a discourse marker.
(D) a politeness strategy.

298. The study of how speakers use language to manage social distance and respect a person's public self-image falls under the topic of:
(A) information structure.
(B) politeness.
(C) the Maxim of Quantity.
(D) indexicals.

299. What does information structure' refer to in pragmatic analysis?
(A) The hierarchical relationship of power between speakers.
(B) The packaging of given and new information in an utterance.
(C) The set of rules governing sentence formation.
(D) The principle of being truthful and providing evidence for claims.

300. Discourse analysis, as described in the passage, connects linguistic details to:
(A) broader social and interactional patterns.
(B) universal grammatical principles only.
(C) logical truth conditions of sentences.
(D) mathematical models of meaning.

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(A) The student who is tall"
(B) Neither students nor teachers"
(C) Students and teachers"
(D) Only the students"

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Predicate logic provides a powerful apparatus for analyzing the internal structure of sentences, going beyond the scope of simple sentential connectives. In this framework, sentences are broken down into their fundamental components: arguments, predicates, and quantifiers. A proposition, the core meaning content that can be assigned a truth value (true or false), is viewed as a predicate applied to one or more arguments. For example, in the sentence Socrates is wise," Socrates' is the argument (referring to an individual), and is wise' is the predicate (ascribing a property). Predicates can relate multiple arguments, as in Brutus killed Caesar," where killed' is a two-place predicate taking Brutus' and Caesar' as its arguments. To handle generalizations, predicate logic introduces variables and quantifiers. Variables (like x' or y') are placeholders for arguments, while quantifiers specify the extent of a proposition's application. The universal quantifier (∀, for all") expresses that a property holds for every member of a domain, as in All humans are mortal" (∀x (Human(x) → Mortal(x))). The existential quantifier (∃, there exists") asserts that a property holds for at least one member, as in Someone is sleeping" (∃x (Sleeping(x))). Sentential connectives like and' (∧), or' (∨), and not' (¬) are also used to combine simpler propositions into more complex ones, allowing for a systematic analysis of sentence meaning and logical inference.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. In the logical analysis of the sentence Plato teaches Aristotle," teaches' would be classified as a:
(A) two-place predicate.
(B) quantifier.
(C) one-place predicate.
(D) sentential connective.

277. What is the role of a quantifier in predicate logic?
(A) To connect two complete sentences.
(B) To assign a specific truth value to a proposition.
(C) To act as a placeholder for an individual.
(D) To specify the extent of a proposition's application over variables.

278. The sentence All philosophers are thinkers" would be best represented using which logical component?
(A) The existential quantifier (∃)
(B) The universal quantifier (∀)
(C) A one-place predicate only
(D) A sentential connective like or' (∨)

279. According to the paragraph, what is a proposition?
(A) A logical symbol like ∀ or ∃.
(B) A placeholder for an individual entity.
(C) The core meaning content that can be true or false.
(D) The part of the sentence that refers to an individual, like Socrates'.

280. In the sentence Someone is knocking," the word someone' implies the use of which logical element for its formal representation?
(A) A variable without a quantifier
(B) The universal quantifier (∀)
(C) The negation connective (¬)
(D) The existential quantifier (∃)

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Componential analysis is a semantic methodology that deconstructs word meaning into its smallest, indivisible features, often represented as binary components. For example, the meaning of man' could be broken down into [+HUMAN], [+MALE], and [+ADULT]. This approach allows for a systematic comparison of related words; woman' would share [+HUMAN] and [+ADULT] but would be distinguished by [-MALE]. This feature-based analysis is also useful for understanding broader semantic categories. For instance, definiteness, which distinguishes between the book' (definite) and a book' (indefinite), can be treated as a semantic feature [+DEFINITE] that influences interpretation. The distinction between specific vs. generic reference (e.g., A dog is barking" vs. A dog is a mammal") can also be captured by such features. Furthermore, mood and modality,

term. In this specific relationship, the narrower term is called the hyponym, while the broader category is the superordinate. Since every poodle is necessarily classified as a dog, this specific logical inclusion establishes a clear example of hyponymy within the biological taxonomy.

9. (B) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Entailment is a logical relationship between sentences where the truth of one necessitates the truth of another. Unlike pragmatic inferences, entailments cannot be cancelled without creating a logical contradiction. If a cat is sleeping, it must logically follow that the cat is not awake. Furthermore, the principle of contraposition dictates that if a statement entails another, the negation of the second must logically entail the negation.

10. (A) Abhidha
In traditional Indian linguistics, three main powers of a word are identified to explain the process of meaning. Abhidha represents the primary, literal, or denotative power that conveys the conventional meaning found in a dictionary. This function allows the hearer to understand the direct referent of a word without needing metaphorical or suggestive interpretation, serving as the foundational layer upon which other meanings are built.

11. (D) Synonymy - Words with identical sense and reference in all possible contexts.
Synonymy refers to a relationship between words that share a similar sense but are rarely identical in every single context. Most synonyms differ in terms of their connotations, stylistic registers, or regional usage. Therefore, the definition of synonymy as having identical sense and reference in all possible contexts is generally considered inaccurate in linguistics, as true or absolute synonymy is extremely rare in natural languages.

12. (A) R, Q, P
In the Indian linguistic tradition, the interpretation of meaning follows a specific logical sequence. The process begins with abhidha, which provides the literal meaning of the word. If the literal meaning is blocked by the context, laksana is employed to find an indicative or metaphorical meaning. Finally, vyanjana reveals the most subtle layer, involving suggested or implied meanings that often carry aesthetic or emotional depth.

13. (C) An analytic truth
An analytic truth is a sentence that is necessarily true based solely on the meanings of the words it contains. This type of truth does not require empirical evidence or observation of the world to be verified. In statements like the one regarding unmarried bachelors, the predicate is already contained within the subject's definition, making the proposition true by virtue of its linguistic structure alone.

14. (D) Ambiguity refers to a word, phrase, or sentence having multiple meanings.
Ambiguity occurs when a single linguistic form, such as a word or a sentence structure, corresponds to two or more distinct meanings. This is a technical concept in semantics that is distinct from vagueness, which refers to a lack of precise boundaries. Ambiguity can be lexical, involving individual words, or structural, where the arrangement of words allows for multiple logical interpretations by the hearer.

15. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Formal semantics utilizes mathematical logic and set theory symbols to represent linguistic meanings. The union of sets involves combining elements from multiple groups, while the intersection identifies only the shared elements. Quantifiers specify quantity within a domain; the universal quantifier indicates that a property applies to all members of a set, whereas the existential quantifier signifies that there is at least one member possessing that property.

16. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A contradiction is a semantic property of a sentence that makes it necessarily false based on the definitions of its constituent words. Because the internal logic of such a statement is self-opposing, it cannot be true in any possible world. For instance, declaring that a specific shape is simultaneously a circle and a square creates a logical impossibility, as the defining properties of both shapes are mutually exclusive.

17. (B) Componential analysis
Componential analysis is a method in lexical semantics that breaks down the meaning

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of words into a set of basic, binary semantic features. By identifying fundamental components such as humanness, age, or gender, linguists can distinguish between related words within a semantic field. This approach allows for a systematic representation of how different terms are related or contrasted based on the presence or absence of specific attributes.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Indian theories of meaning, laksana provides a secondary interpretation when the literal meaning, or abhidha, is incompatible with the context. This occurs when a direct reading of a sentence results in a logical or situational absurdity. In the provided example, the literal impossibility of a village resting on top of a river requires the hearer to shift the interpretation toward the river's bank.

19. (C) Meronymy
Lexical semantics identifies several relationships between words, commonly including synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and homonymy. These relations focus on meaning similarity, opposition, or hierarchical inclusion. While meronymy describes a part-to-whole relationship, such as a wheel being a part of a car, it is often categorized separately from the core sense relations that define the internal logical connections and definitions of words within the broader linguistic system.

20. (D) Polysemy, as they are related meanings of the same word.
Polysemy refers to a situation where a single word has multiple meanings that are conceptually related or share a common historical origin. Unlike homonymy, where the meanings are entirely coincidental and unrelated, polysemous words exhibit a clear connection between their different senses. In this instance, the various applications of the word describe a lack of intensity or heaviness, indicating that they stem from the same core concept.

21. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii), and (v)
Formal semantics relies on the study of propositions, which are abstract meanings of declarative sentences capable of being true or false. These propositions can be combined using logical connectives like conjunction and disjunction. Predicate logic further refines this by using variables as placeholders for arguments of a predicate. While set theory is relevant, cardinality refers specifically to the size of a set rather than the type of its elements.

22. (B) Semantics
Semantics is the branch of linguistics dedicated to the study of literal meaning as encoded in words and sentence structures. It focuses on the context-independent relationships between linguistic expressions and the concepts they represent. By analyzing how meanings are constructed through grammar and vocabulary alone, semantics distinguishes itself from pragmatics, which considers how speakers use language in specific social situations to convey intended meaning beyond the literal.

23. (D) Red / Green / Blue
Taxonomic opposition involves a non-gradable relationship between members of a specific, defined set where each member is mutually exclusive. Unlike polar opposites that exist on a scale or complementary pairs like alive and dead, taxonomic members represent distinct categories within a single field. Colors provide a clear example of this, as being red excludes being green or blue within the same classification system of basic primary colors.

24. (C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Definiteness is a grammatical and pragmatic category used when a speaker assumes the hearer can uniquely identify a specific referent. It is commonly marked by articles like the or demonstratives like this. In contrast, indefinite expressions are used to introduce new, non-identifiable entities into a conversation. While related, definiteness and specificity are distinct concepts, as one concerns identifiability while the other concerns the speaker's focus on a particular individual.

25. (C) Truth-conditional semantics
Truth-conditional semantics is an approach to meaning based on the idea that understanding a sentence involves knowing the conditions under which it would be true. This theory focuses on the relationship between linguistic expressions and the state of the world they describe. By

analyzing whether a proposition corresponds to factual reality, this framework provides a formal way to determine meaning based on the potential truth or falsity of statements.

26. (A) Oh, what a beautiful sunset!"
Emotive meaning, also known as affective meaning, refers to the use of language to express the speaker's feelings, attitudes, or emotions rather than just conveying factual information. While descriptive statements focus on objective reality, emotive utterances prioritize the subjective experience of the speaker. Exclamations regarding beauty or personal reactions serve primarily to communicate an emotional state to the listener, illustrating this specific functional category of meaning.

27. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Semantic analysis involves various components that define the structure of a proposition. A quantifier indicates the number or amount of individuals involved, while a predicate describes a property or relationship. An argument represents the entity that possesses that property or participates in the relationship. Together, these elements form a proposition, which is the abstract meaning of a statement that can be evaluated for its truth or falsity.

28. (B) A placeholder for an argument of a predicate
In formal logic and predicate calculus, a variable serves as a symbolic placeholder within a formula. It represents an unspecified entity that can satisfy the requirements of a predicate. For example, in a statement where a property is ascribed to some object, the variable stands in for that object until it is replaced by a specific individual or bound by a quantifier, allowing for generalized logical reasoning about sets and properties.

29. (C) The hearer's ability to identify the specific cat being referred to
The distinction between indefinite and definite articles centers on the speaker's assumptions regarding the hearer's knowledge. Using an indefinite article suggests that the entity is being introduced for the first time or is not uniquely known to the listener. Using a definite article implies that the referent is already established in the discourse or is easily identifiable from the context, allowing for a shared understanding of which specific entity is being discussed.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Logical analysis of sentences often encounters difficulties when a statement refers to a non-existent entity. The specific example of the King of France highlights a presupposition failure; the sentence assumes the existence of a referent that does not actually exist. This makes it impossible to simply label the sentence as true or false in a standard way, demonstrating that presuppositions are foundational requirements for a sentence to have a truth value.

31. (A) {orange}
In set theory, the intersection of two sets refers to a new set containing only the elements that are present in both original groups. By comparing the contents of the first set with those of the second, one identifies any overlapping items. Since only one fruit appears in both lists provided, that single item constitutes the entire intersection of the two sets, illustrating the basic logical operation of identifying shared membership.

32. (B) 3
Cardinality is a mathematical and semantic concept that refers specifically to the number of distinct elements contained within a given set. It does not describe the nature or quality of the items themselves, but rather provides a count of the members. In the set containing three specific color names, the cardinality is determined by counting each unique item, resulting in a value that represents the total quantity of elements in that collection.

33. (B) It might rain tomorrow.
Epistemic modality relates to the speaker's degree of knowledge, belief, or certainty regarding the truth of a proposition. It expresses possibility or necessity based on the evidence available to the speaker. While other forms of modality may deal with obligation or physical ability, epistemic expressions indicate how likely a situation is to occur. Using verbs that signal uncertainty about future events like the weather is a classic demonstration of this linguistic function.

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34. (A) The speaker's desire is to marry any person, as long as that person is Norwegian.
A generic reading of an indefinite noun phrase occurs when the speaker refers to a class or category of entities rather than a specific individual. In this interpretation, the focus is on the properties associated with the category. The speaker is not identifying a particular person they have already encountered; instead, they are expressing a preference for any member of that group who meets the specified criteria, illustrating a non-specific reference in discourse.

35. (C) Suggested or implied meaning
Vyanjana is a concept from Indian aesthetics and semantics that describes the power of a word to suggest meanings beyond its literal or metaphorical definitions. This function is particularly important in literature and poetry, as it allows for the communication of subtle emotions, moods, and deeper insights. Unlike direct denotation, vyanjana relies heavily on the reader's intuition and the specific context to reveal layers of meaning that are not explicitly stated.

36. (A) Q, S, R, P
Semantic analysis typically proceeds from the internal structure of words to the broader meaning of sentences. The process begins with identifying basic features through componential analysis and then examines the relationships between words via sense relations. These word-level insights inform the construction of propositional meaning at the sentence level. Finally, truth conditions are established to determine how the complete proposition relates to reality and the conditions under which it is true.

37. (C) Predicates and arguments
Semantic analysis often involves identifying the roles that different entities play within the state of affairs described by a sentence. In this framework, the action or relation is viewed as a predicate, while the entities involved are the arguments. Assigning labels like agent to the performer of the action and patient to the entity being acted upon helps define the logical structure of the event, independent of the specific grammar used.

38. (B) The meaning of sentences with quantifiers like every student" is always perfectly compositional.
While the principle of compositionality works for many simple sentences, it faces significant challenges from various linguistic phenomena. Idioms and metaphors are well-known examples where the meaning exceeds the sum of the parts. However, even sentences containing quantifiers can be non-compositional because they often involve complex scope interactions that cannot be resolved through a simple combination of individual word meanings. The presence of multiple quantifiers can create several distinct logical interpretations for a single sentence.

39. (B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
Lexical semantics identifies several important relationships between words. Homonyms are distinct words that share the same form but have unrelated meanings. Hyponymy acts as a transitive relationship where hierarchical categories include specific sub-members. Additionally, polar opposition describes antonyms that exist at opposite ends of a gradable scale, such as temperature. However, true synonyms are rarely interchangeable in every context, and many antonym pairs, such as dead and alive, are non-gradable and mutually exclusive.

40. (A) Conjunction ($\wedge$)
In propositional logic, a conjunction is a connective that joins two statements to form a compound proposition. The truth of the resulting expression depends entirely on the truth of both constituent parts. If either individual statement is false, the entire conjunction is considered false. This logical operator mirrors the common use of the word and in English when it is used to assert that two different conditions are simultaneously satisfied in a given situation.

41. (C) Puppy
Componential analysis is a method in semantics used to break down the meaning of words into basic, binary features. The feature of animacy distinguishes living beings from inanimate objects or abstract concepts. Among the choices provided, a puppy is the only entity that possesses the characteristic of being alive. Therefore, it is the only term to which the semantic marker for being animate can be applied, unlike rocks, ideas, or physical books.

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42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between sense and reference is crucial in philosophical semantics. Reference identifies the object an expression points to in the real world, while sense describes the way the object is presented or understood. Both the morning star and the evening star refer specifically to the planet Venus. However, they possess distinct senses because they represent the same celestial body through different temporal perspectives and observational contexts, illustrating Frege's classic semantic problem.

43. (D) Students may leave after the exam.
Deontic modality is a category of meaning concerned with the expression of permission, obligation, and social or legal rules. It indicates whether an action is required, allowed, or forbidden based on some authority or moral framework. This differs from epistemic modality, which deals with certainty and belief. Utterances that grant permission for participants to perform an action after a specific event are prime examples of this functional use of modal verbs in language.

44. B (A) A rule that assigns a unique output value to a given propositional input.
In formal semantics and logic, the concept of a function or mapping describes a systematic relationship where inputs are transformed into specific outputs. This is often applied to predicates, which can be viewed as functions that map individuals to truth values. For instance, a predicate might take a specific person as an argument and return a value of true or false depending on whether that person possesses the property described by the predicate.

45. (C) Pragmatics
Pragmatics is the subfield of linguistics that investigates how context influences the interpretation of meaning. Unlike semantics, which focuses on the literal content of words and sentences, pragmatics examines how speakers use language to achieve communicative goals. It considers the role of social relationships, physical settings, and shared background knowledge in determining what an utterance means in a specific instance, accounting for the difference between what is said and what is intended.

46. (D) Message model
The message model of communication conceptualizes the process as a linear transfer of information where a sender encodes a thought into a signal. This signal is then transmitted through a channel to a receiver who decodes it back into a thought. The primary goal in this model is maintaining the fidelity of the signal to ensure the received message matches the original, focusing heavily on the technical aspects of encoding and decoding.

47. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-4
The Cooperative Principle is supported by four main maxims that guide effective conversation. The Maxim of Relation focuses on being relevant to the current topic. The Maxim of Manner requires speakers to be clear, orderly, and brief while avoiding ambiguity. The Maxim of Quality demands truthfulness and the avoidance of false statements. Finally, the Maxim of Quantity involves providing just the right amount of information, neither too much nor too little, for the current exchange.

48. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Linguistic meaning can be analyzed at two distinct levels. Sentence meaning represents the abstract, stable information derived from vocabulary and grammar, remaining constant regardless of who says it or where. Utterance meaning, however, is tied to a specific act of speaking and includes the speaker's intentions and the influence of the immediate context. Understanding both is essential for a complete analysis of how communication works and how meaning is successfully negotiated.

49. (B) An illocutionary act of requesting
Speech act theory distinguishes between the literal act of saying something and the functional intent behind the utterance. While the literal statement describes the room's temperature, the speaker's primary goal is to prompt the listener to take a specific action, such as closing a window. This intended social function is known as the illocutionary act. The success of this communication depends on the hearer recognizing the speaker's underlying request rather than just the literal observation.

50. (A) Deixis

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Deixis refers to words and phrases that cannot be fully understood without additional contextual information. These expressions point to specific participants, locations, or times associated with the act of speaking. Terms like I, here, and now have shifting referents that depend entirely on who is talking, where they are standing, and when the utterance occurs. This connection between language and the immediate physical and social environment is a fundamental component of pragmatic study.

51. (C) Implicature
Implicature is a pragmatic inference where the speaker conveys more than what is literally stated. In this case, saying that some students passed technically leaves open the possibility that all passed. However, in a cooperative conversation, the hearer assumes the speaker is providing the most informative statement possible. Therefore, the choice of the word some implies that the stronger statement all is not true, demonstrating how conversational principles allow for the communication of unstated information.

52. (D) The hearer's ability to deduce the speaker's intention based on evidence.
The inferential model suggests that communication is not just about decoding a signal, but about recognizing the speaker's communicative intentions. The speaker provides linguistic and contextual evidence, and the hearer uses reasoning to infer what the speaker intended to convey. This model explains how people understand non-literal language, irony, and indirect requests, where the intended meaning goes beyond the literal definitions of the words used, relying on shared knowledge and logical deduction.

53. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
A complete speech act involves three distinct levels of action performed simultaneously. The locutionary act is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression. The illocutionary act represents the speaker's intention or functional force, such as making a promise or a request. Finally, the perlocutionary act refers to the actual effect or consequence the utterance has on the hearer. Understanding these levels helps linguists analyze how words perform social actions and influence the surrounding world.

54. (B) Manner
The Gricean Maxim of Manner is one of the four components of the Cooperative Principle in conversation. It directs speakers to be clear, brief, and orderly in their communication. Specifically, it encourages the avoidance of obscure expressions and ambiguous phrasing that could lead to confusion. By following this maxim, participants ensure that their messages are easily digestible and that the structure of the discourse supports a shared understanding between the speaker and the listener.

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55. (D) Semantic deixis (e.g., happy', sad')
Deixis is characterized by linguistic expressions whose reference shifts depending on the context of the utterance. Recognized types include person deixis, which identifies participants; spatial deixis, which indicates locations; and temporal deixis, which points to specific times. Words describing internal emotional states like happy or sad have stable semantic meanings that do not rely on the physical or temporal orientation of the speaker in the same way, and thus they do not function as deictic terms.

56. (A) Q, R, P
J.L. Austin proposed a tripartite division for analyzing speech acts. The sequence begins with the locutionary act, which is the basic act of uttering a grammatical and meaningful sentence. This is followed by the illocutionary act, which represents the force or intention behind the utterance, such as advising or ordering. The process concludes with the perlocutionary act, which encompasses the resulting effects or consequences the speech act has on the feelings or behavior of the audience.

57. (A) Performative utterance
A performative utterance is a type of speech act that does not simply describe an action but actually performs it through the very act of speaking. When a speaker uses specific verbs like promise, name, or declare in the appropriate context, the utterance brings about a change in social reality. These statements are evaluated based on their success or felicity rather than their truth or falsity, as they are instruments for conducting social transactions and commitments.

58. (B) Presupposition

A presupposition is a background assumption that must be taken for granted for an utterance to be meaningful or appropriate. Unlike an implicature, which is inferred, a presupposition is often triggered by specific linguistic structures or words. In a question about stopping a particular behavior, the sentence logically assumes that the behavior was occurring in the past. If this underlying assumption is false, the entire utterance becomes problematic or nonsensical within the context of the exchange.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gricean maxims provide a framework for how people generally behave in cooperative conversation. While speakers are assumed to follow these principles, they frequently flout them to convey indirect meanings. When a maxim is overtly violated, the hearer does not assume the speaker is being uncooperative; instead, they look for a non-literal interpretation. This process of inference creates conversational implicatures, allowing for the communication of complex ideas through irony, metaphor, and indirect speech.

60. (D) Information structure
Information structure is concerned with how speakers organize and package their messages to reflect the status of information in the minds of the participants. It distinguishes between given information, which is already known or established in the discourse, and new information, which is being introduced. This analysis examines how linguistic features like stress, word order, and specific grammatical constructions are used to guide the hearer's attention toward the most relevant parts of the communication.

61. (B) Indexicals
Indexicals are linguistic expressions whose reference is entirely dependent on the specific context of the utterance, such as the identity of the speaker, the location, or the time. Words like this and there point to entities in the physical environment surrounding the conversation. Because their meaning changes every time the context shifts, they are central to the study of deixis. They function as linguistic pointers that anchor the content of a sentence to the real-world situation.

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62. (C) Politeness and power
Linguistic behavior is often influenced by the social relationship between participants, particularly the dimensions of power and distance. Using formal language and honorifics is a strategy used to show respect and acknowledge a social hierarchy. These choices are governed by politeness principles, which aim to maintain social harmony and respect the public self-image of others. Such behaviors demonstrate how social structures are reflected in and reinforced by the specific linguistic forms people choose during interaction.

63. (D) Discourse analysis
Discourse analysis is the study of language use in units larger than a single sentence, focusing on how texts and conversations achieve coherence and cohesion. It examines how individual utterances are linked together to form a meaningful whole and how participants manage social interactions. By looking at extended stretches of language, researchers can understand how topics are introduced, how turn-taking is managed, and how social identities and relationships are constructed and negotiated through communicative practices.

64. (A) Maxim of Quality
The Maxim of Quality requires speakers to be truthful and to avoid making statements for which they lack adequate evidence. When a speaker deliberately says something that is obviously false, such as praising a disloyal person, they are flouting this maxim. In a cooperative context, the listener recognizes that the literal meaning cannot be what was intended. This leads the listener to infer an ironic or sarcastic meaning that is the opposite of the literal words spoken.

65. (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Pragmatics is the study of how context influences the creation and interpretation of meaning. Central to this field is the distinction between abstract sentence meaning and the context-dependent meaning of an utterance. Key frameworks include Speech Act Theory, which examines how words perform actions, and the Cooperative Principle, which explains

share a common origin or logical connection, they are treated as separate lexical items that happen to coincide in form, representing a classic example of homonymic ambiguity in English.

81. (A) My brother is a man.
Entailment is a logical relationship where the truth of one sentence necessarily guarantees the truth of another based on the meanings of the words. The word bachelor is defined as an unmarried man. Therefore, stating that someone is a bachelor logically necessitates that they are both male and unmarried. This relationship is strictly linguistic and does not depend on external context or the personal characteristics of the specific individual being discussed, making it a foundational concept in semantic analysis.

82. (B) The literal, dictionary definition of a word.
Denotation represents the primary, objective meaning of a word as it is commonly defined in a dictionary. It refers to the specific object or concept that the word identifies in the real world, without any of the emotional or cultural associations that might accompany it. While connotation involves the subjective feelings a word evokes, denotation provides the stable, factual core of meaning that allows speakers of a language to share a basic understanding of what a term represents.

83. (B) R, P, Q, S
Interpreting an utterance involves several logical steps that proceed from contextual identification to understanding the speaker's intent. The process begins by identifying the referents of deictic expressions to ground the utterance in time and space. Next, the listener recognizes the illocutionary force to understand what kind of speech act is being performed. Then, any conversational implicatures are calculated based on pragmatic principles. Finally, these steps combine to reveal the full, context-dependent utterance meaning intended by the speaker.

84. (D) function
The classification of meaning into descriptive, emotive, and phatic categories is based on the different functions that language serves in communication. Each type represents a different purpose for an utterance, such as conveying facts, expressing feelings, or maintaining social bonds. By focusing on what the language is intended to accomplish in a given interaction, this functional approach helps linguists understand how speakers use their linguistic resources to achieve a wide range of communicative and social goals.

85. (A) An expression with sense must always have a reference in the real world.
While sense and reference are often linked, they are distinct components of meaning. Sense refers to the internal conceptual meaning of an expression and its relationships within the language system. Reference involves the specific entity in the world that an expression points to. It is possible for an expression to have a perfectly clear sense, such as a unicorn, while having no corresponding reference in the physical world. This distinction allows language to describe both reality and imaginary or non-existent concepts.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Quantifiers are essential linguistic tools used to specify the scope of a property within a group of individuals. Using all indicates that a property applies to every member of the set, while some indicates that it applies to at least one but not necessarily every member. The difference in meaning between these sentences is a direct result of these different logical operators. This illustrates how formal semantic concepts like quantification are used to represent precise differences in the literal content of language.

87. (C) {a, e, i, o, u, j, h, n}
In the mathematical and semantic study of sets, a union is an operation that combines all elements from two or more sets into a single new collection. If an element appears in more than one set, it is typically listed only once in the resulting union. By merging the list of vowels with the unique letters found in the name, one creates a comprehensive set containing every individual element present in either original group, demonstrating basic set logic.

88. (A) Mood and modality
Mood and modality are concerned with the speaker's attitude toward the proposition being expressed. Mood is a grammatical category that distinguishes between types of sentences, such as statements of fact or commands. Modality

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73. (D) Discourse analysis
Discourse analysis investigates how language is used in real-life social contexts, particularly in interactions that span multiple utterances. It examines the rules and patterns that govern how people take turns in a conversation, how they introduce and change topics, and how they maintain the overall flow of the exchange. By focusing on the structural and social aspects of extended communication, discourse analysis reveals how participants work together to create a coherent and meaningful communicative event.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Face is a central concept in politeness theory, representing a person's public self-image and their desire to be respected and independent. Many communicative acts, like requests or criticisms, are inherently face-threatening because they can challenge this self-image. Politeness strategies are linguistic tools used to mitigate these threats, either by showing appreciation for the other person or by minimizing the imposition. Understanding these dynamics is essential for explaining why people choose specific ways of speaking in social interactions.

75. (C) The hearer was expected to buy bread and milk.
A presupposition is an implicit assumption that must be true for an utterance to be appropriate in its context. In the given question, the use of the definite article the and the specific inquiry about the purchase suggest a prior arrangement or expectation. The question is not just about the items themselves, but assumes that there was a task or obligation for the hearer to fulfill. This background expectation is what allows the question to function meaningfully within the conversation.

76. (D) A request for the time
Many common utterances serve as conventionalized indirect speech acts where the literal meaning is not the primary intention. While the sentence is grammatically a question about the hearer's ability, its standard social function is to politely request information. In everyday interaction, the hearer recognizes this convention and responds by stating the time rather than simply confirming their ability to do so. This illustrates how social norms and context help determine the true illocutionary force of an utterance.

77. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Definiteness and indefiniteness play a crucial role in managing information within a discourse. Indefinite noun phrases are typically used to introduce new entities that the hearer is not yet familiar with. Definite noun phrases are used for referents that are already known or identifiable. While these concepts are semantic, they have significant pragmatic implications for how information is packaged. Generic statements, however, often use plural nouns or indefinite singulars to refer to a whole class rather than specific individuals.

78. (B) Lexical Semantics
Lexical semantics is the subfield of linguistics that explores the meaning of individual words and the structured relationships between them. It investigates how words like synonyms, which have similar meanings, or antonyms, which have opposite meanings, are organized within the language system. By studying these sense relations, linguists can understand the internal logic of the mental lexicon and how the meanings of words are defined relative to one another, independent of their use in specific contexts.

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79. (C) Long / Short
Polar opposition, a type of gradable antonymy, involves pairs of words that represent opposite ends of a continuous scale. Unlike complementary opposites like dead or alive, which offer no middle ground, polar opposites allow for various degrees between the two extremes. Terms like long and short describe relative measurements along a dimension of length. This relationship means that being not long does not automatically mean being short, as an object can be of medium length.

80. (D) Homonymy
Homonymy occurs when two or more distinct words share the exact same spelling and pronunciation but have completely unrelated meanings. In the case of bank, the term for a financial institution is historically and conceptually separate from the term for the land alongside a river. Because these meanings do not

96. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Information structure investigates how speakers organize their messages based on their assessment of the listener's knowledge. A key part of this analysis is the distinction between the topic, which is what the sentence is about, and the comment, which provides new information regarding that topic. By structuring sentences in this way, speakers guide the listener's attention and ensure that the flow of information is coherent and easy to follow within the ongoing communicative exchange.

97. (A) An indirect speech act
An indirect speech act occurs when a speaker uses a grammatical form associated with one function to perform a different communicative act. For example, a question about a listener's ability is often used as a polite request. This allows the speaker to achieve their goal while maintaining social harmony and avoiding a direct command. The hearer must use their knowledge of social conventions and the immediate context to correctly infer the speaker's primary intention and respond appropriately.

98. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indexical expressions are a type of deictic language whose referent changes depending on the circumstances of the utterance. Words like this point to specific objects in the physical environment. To understand exactly what the speaker is referring to, the listener must have access to the context, such as the speaker's location or gestures. This direct connection between the linguistic form and the physical situation is what defines indexicals as a fundamental part of the study of pragmatics.

99. (C) Power and solidarity
Social relationships are governed by the dual dimensions of power and solidarity. Power reflects the social hierarchy and status differences between individuals, while solidarity represents the degree of closeness or shared identity. In many cultures, using overly familiar or informal language with someone of higher status is seen as a violation of social norms. This creates a sense of awkwardness because the linguistic choice fails to acknowledge the established power dynamics that typically require more formal and respectful address.

100. (D) Relation
In the Gricean framework, conversational implicatures are often generated when a speaker appears to be uncooperative by flouting a maxim. When a response does not directly answer a question but instead provides seemingly unrelated information, it flouts the Maxim of Relation. However, the listener assumes the speaker is still being cooperative and looks for a relevant connection. In this case, the mention of an exam is understood as an indirect way of saying that the person cannot attend the party.

101. (D) All of the above
Deixis is the function of language that anchors an utterance to its context. It includes several categories: person deixis identifies the participants, such as the speaker and the hearer; temporal deixis points to specific times; and spatial deixis indicates locations. Additionally, discourse deixis refers to parts of the ongoing conversation itself. All these forms are essential for successful communication because they allow participants to navigate the social, physical, and textual environment in which the interaction is taking place.

102. (B) Entailment and presupposition
The difference in meaning between these two sentences involves how negation interacts with the underlying assumptions of the words. Stating that someone is not happy simply negates a specific state, whereas stating that they are unhappy often carries a stronger, more positive assertion of a negative emotional state. These distinctions are analyzed using the concepts of entailment and presupposition, which help linguists understand the subtle logical consequences and background assumptions that are conveyed by different choices of phrasing.

103. (C) and', or', if...then'
Sentential connectives are logical operators used to combine simple propositions into more complex ones. Words like and, or, and if...then allow for the expression of logical relationships such as conjunction, disjunction, and implication. The truth value of the resulting complex statement depends on the truth values

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is a broader semantic category that deals with concepts of necessity, possibility, and obligation. By analyzing these features, linguists can determine how speakers convey their degree of certainty, their intent to influence others, or the status of the events they are describing in the world.

89. (C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Traditional Indian semantics provides a sophisticated, multi-layered framework for understanding meaning. Abhidha is the foundational power that conveys direct, literal meaning. Laksana is invoked when the literal sense is contextually inappropriate, allowing for indicative or metaphorical interpretations. Vyanjana represents the most subtle level, offering suggested or implied meanings that go beyond the explicit words. These functions often work together within a single text to create a rich and complex communicative experience, particularly in literature and philosophy.

90. (B) Argument and predicate
Formal semantic analysis often identifies the logical roles within a sentence. In this framework, the predicate represents a property or a relationship that holds true for specific entities. The entities that possess this property or participate in the relationship are called arguments. In the provided example, being in a cage is the property being ascribed to the bird. By identifying the bird as the argument and the location as the predicate, linguists can represent the logical structure of the statement.

91. (C) Context-independent vs. context-dependent meaning
The study of meaning is divided into two primary fields based on the role of context. Semantics focuses on the literal, stable meaning of words and sentences as they exist within the linguistic system, independent of specific situations. Pragmatics, however, investigates how this literal meaning is modified or expanded by the context in which an utterance is produced. This distinction is fundamental for understanding how speakers use a finite set of linguistic rules to convey a wide range of situated meanings.

92. (D) The boy saw the man with the telescope.
Structural ambiguity occurs when a sentence can be interpreted in multiple ways because its grammatical parts can be grouped differently. In this specific example, the prepositional phrase can be seen as modifying either the verb or the noun. This leads to two distinct logical meanings: either the boy used a telescope to see the man, or the boy saw a man who happened to have a telescope. This type of ambiguity arises from the syntax rather than individual word meanings.

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93. (A) Componential analysis
Pragmatics is focused on how language is used in specific contexts to communicate intent, covering topics like speech acts, implicature, and social dimensions of interaction. In contrast, componential analysis is a tool used in lexical semantics to define the internal meaning of words by breaking them down into fundamental features. Because componential analysis deals with the abstract, context-independent properties of the lexicon, it belongs to the domain of semantics rather than the context-sensitive study of pragmatics.

94. (B) It brings about a change in the state of the world.
Declarative speech acts are a unique category of utterances that possess the power to alter social reality when performed by an appropriate authority in the correct setting. These are not just statements about facts; the very act of speaking the words creates a new state of affairs, such as a legal marriage or a formal resignation. These utterances are judged by their effectiveness in changing the world, illustrating the profound role that language plays in shaping human social structures.

95. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different types of lexical opposition describe how words contrast with one another. Polar opposition involves gradable pairs like rich and poor. Taxonomic opposition features non-gradable members of a set, such as the days of the week. General antonymy encompasses wide relationships like good and bad. Finally, contradictory opposition involves mutually exclusive pairs like dead and alive, where the truth of one necessarily implies the falsity of the other. These categories help clarify the logical structure of the mental lexicon.

how speakers navigate conversational norms. Furthermore, deixis illustrates how language points to specific contextual elements. Unlike entailment, which is a logical semantic relation, presupposition involves background assumptions.

66. (B) Indirect speech act
An indirect speech act occurs when there is a mismatch between the literal grammatical form of an utterance and its intended communicative function. While a sentence might be structured as a question about ability, it is conventionally understood in many contexts as a polite request for action. This allows speakers to be less imposing, which is a common strategy in polite social interaction. The hearer must use context and social norms to infer the primary illocutionary force intended.

67. (C) Solidarity
Solidarity refers to the degree of social closeness, shared interests, and mutual support between participants in a conversation. When speakers use informal language, slang, and first names, they are signaling a high level of intimacy and a low social distance. This linguistic behavior emphasizes what the participants have in common rather than any differences in status or power. High solidarity typically results in more relaxed communicative norms and a greater use of positive politeness strategies to maintain social bonds.

68. (D) Temporal deixis
Temporal deixis involves the use of linguistic expressions to point to specific points or periods in time relative to the moment an utterance is produced. Words like yesterday, now, and tomorrow have no fixed reference; their meaning depends entirely on when they are spoken. For example, yesterday refers to the day preceding the current one. This category of deictic expressions is essential for anchoring the events described in language to the timeline of the actual communicative event.

69. (A) Quantity: Give as much information as possible.
The Gricean Maxim of Quantity is not about providing the maximum possible amount of information, but rather about providing the appropriate amount for the current needs of the conversation. A speaker should make their contribution as informative as required for the purpose of the exchange, but they should avoid being overly detailed or providing redundant information. Violating this balance by giving too much or too little information can hinder effective communication and lead to misunderstandings or pragmatic inferences.

70. (C) Negative politeness
Negative politeness strategies are used to acknowledge the hearer's need for autonomy and freedom from imposition. When a speaker uses apologetic language, hesitations, or indirect questions, they are attempting to minimize the impact of a face-threatening act, such as making a request of someone with higher status. These strategies show respect for the other person's time and space, helping to maintain social harmony while still allowing the speaker to achieve their communicative goal in a respectful manner.

71. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Pragmatic analysis involves several distinct concepts that explain how meaning is constructed in context. Presupposition refers to the background assumptions inherent in an utterance. Implicature is the additional, non-literal meaning that can be inferred and cancelled. Deixis involves words like I or here that point to specific participants or locations. Finally, speech acts encompass the functional actions performed through speaking, such as promising or requesting. Together, these elements provide a framework for understanding how speakers convey intentions effectively.

72. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Models of communication provide different perspectives on how information is exchanged. The message model focuses on the technical process of encoding and decoding a signal, prioritizing the accuracy of the transmitted content. In contrast, the inferential model recognizes that language is often indirect and that successful communication requires the hearer to actively reason about the speaker's underlying intentions. Both models contribute to our understanding of the complex relationship between linguistic form and the successful transmission of meaning.

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of the individual propositions and the specific rules governing each connective. These tools are fundamental in formal semantics for representing the logical structure and truth conditions of natural language sentences.

104. (C) S, P, Q, R
Linguistic analysis can be organized into a hierarchy based on the size and complexity of the units being studied. The most fundamental level involves sub-word features identified through componential analysis. Next, lexical semantics examines the meaning of individual words. This is followed by sentential semantics, which looks at how word meanings combine within a single sentence. Finally, discourse analysis investigates how multiple sentences are used together in larger units of communication like texts and conversations.

105. (A) Pragmatics
The view that meaning is determined by how language is actually used in social interaction is a central tenet of pragmatics. This perspective shifts the focus away from abstract, literal definitions toward the study of communicative intentions and the influence of context. It recognizes that words can take on different meanings depending on the situation and the participants involved. This functional approach is essential for explaining how people use a flexible linguistic system to navigate complex social realities.

106. (B) Face-Threatening Act (FTA)
In politeness theory, many common communicative acts are seen as inherently threatening to an individual's face, which is their public self-image. A request can threaten a person's desire for autonomy, while a criticism can challenge their desire to be approved of. Because these face-threatening acts have the potential to cause social friction, speakers often employ various politeness strategies to minimize the threat and maintain social harmony, illustrating the complex relationship between language, identity, and social interaction.

107. (C) The inferential model
The inferential model of communication emphasizes that understanding an utterance requires more than just decoding a signal. It highlights the role of the hearer in making logical inferences about the speaker's intentions based on shared background knowledge and the situational context. This model is particularly effective at explaining how people understand non-literal language, irony, and indirect speech, where the intended meaning is not explicitly stated in the words themselves but must be deduced through reasoning.

108. (D) Presupposition are stable under negation (i.e., they survive when the sentence is negated).
A key characteristic of presuppositions that distinguishes them from entailments is their stability under negation. If a sentence presupposes a specific fact, that fact remains an assumption even if the sentence is changed from positive to negative. For example, both asserting and denying that someone has stopped a habit still assumes that the habit existed in the past. This property makes presuppositions a robust part of the background information that speakers and hearers share during an interaction.

109. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Speech act theory categorizes utterances based on their primary communicative function. Representatives commit the speaker to the truth of a statement. Directives are attempts to get the listener to perform an action. Commissives involve the speaker committing to a future course of action, such as making a promise. Expressives are used to communicate the speaker's internal psychological state or feelings. Understanding these categories is essential for analyzing how speakers use language to achieve different types of social and personal goals.

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110. (B) Semantics to Pragmatics
The transition from studying sentence meaning to utterance meaning marks the boundary between semantics and pragmatics. Semantics investigates the abstract, context-independent meaning encoded in the linguistic system. Pragmatics focuses on how this meaning is realized and modified during actual use in specific situations. This shift is necessary because the literal content of a sentence often fails to capture the full range of intentions and implications that a speaker conveys when they produce an utterance in a social context.

142. (B) Contradictory or complementary opposition
Contradictory or complementary opposition involves pairs of words that divide a domain into two mutually exclusive parts with no middle ground. In these relationships, being one thing necessarily means not being the other. For example, a statement is either true or it is false. Unlike gradable opposites, there are no degrees of truth or falsity in this logical framework. This type of opposition provides a clear, binary way to categorize concepts that represent absolute and opposing states in the world.

143. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian tradition of semantics offers a sophisticated framework for interpreting the multiple layers of meaning in language. By recognizing that meaning extends from the literal to the metaphorical and the suggestive, this model provides a comprehensive account of how complex texts are understood. This approach is particularly valuable for analyzing literature and philosophy, where authors often use suggestive language to convey subtle insights that go beyond literal denotation, enriching the reader's experience and providing a deeper understanding of the text.

144. (D) [+/- Male]
Componential analysis is a technique used to distinguish between related words by identifying the basic semantic features that differentiate them. In the case of terms for adult humans, the primary feature that separates the two is gender. By assigning a binary value like male or female to each word, linguists can precisely represent the internal structure of these lexical items. This method allows for a systematic and efficient way to analyze how the meanings of related words are organized and contrasted.

145. (A) Predicate
In formal semantics, a predicate can be understood as a mathematical function that takes an individual as an argument and returns a truth value. This function represents a specific property or state of being. If the individual possesses that property, the function returns true; otherwise, it returns false. This formal definition provides a precise way to represent how language ascribes qualities and characteristics to specific entities, allowing for the logical analysis of the truth and meaning of natural language statements.

146. (B) ∀ (for all)
Sentential connectives are logical operators used to link entire propositions together, creating complex statements whose truth depends on the components. Common connectives include those representing and, or, and if...then relationships. In contrast, quantifiers like the universal quantifier are used within a proposition to specify the scope of a property over a set of individuals. While both are essential for formal logic, they serve different functions in the structural analysis of meaning and the logical representation of language.

147. (C) Semantic well-formedness is independent of syntactic well-formedness.
A sentence can be perfectly constructed according to the rules of grammar while still being completely nonsensical in its meaning. This illustrates that the rules governing how words are combined into structures are distinct from the rules that determine whether those combinations result in a meaningful proposition. Understanding this independence is crucial for linguists, as it shows that a complete theory of language must account for both the formal structure of sentences and the logical coherence of their semantic content.

148. (D) Mood is a syntactic category (e.g., indicative, imperative), while modality is the semantic category of possibility, necessity, etc.
Mood and modality are related but distinct concepts in linguistics. Mood refers to the specific grammatical forms that a verb can take to signal a sentence's function, such as making a statement or giving a command. Modality is the broader semantic category concerned with the speaker's attitude toward the truth or necessity of the proposition. While they often work together, mood is a feature of sentence structure, whereas modality is a property of the meaning expressed by the speaker.

149. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Linguistic meaning is analyzed through different fields based on the specific concepts being studied. Implicature and politeness are central to pragmatics because they deal with how meaning is constructed in context. Truth conditions are a

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for more efficient communication by reducing the need to explicitly state every assumption.

119. (B) Power
The specific linguistic forms used by different participants in an interaction often reflect their relative social status and authority. In professional settings, those with more power frequently use direct commands or imperatives, while those in subordinate positions tend to use more indirect forms like questions or polite requests. Analyzing these patterns reveals how power relations are enacted and negotiated through language, showing that communication is not just about exchanging information but also about maintaining social hierarchies.

120. (C) Predicate
In the framework of formal semantics and predicate logic, a predicate is an expression that describes a property or a state of an entity. It can be viewed as a function that takes an argument and provides information about that argument's characteristics or actions. In a simple sentence, the verb often functions as the predicate, while the subject acts as the argument. This logical structure allows for a precise representation of how qualities and actions are attributed to specific individuals.

121. (D) Idioms and metaphors
The principle of compositionality states that the meaning of an expression is determined by the meanings of its parts and the rules for combining them. However, idioms and metaphors pose a major challenge to this idea because their overall meaning cannot be predicted by simply adding up the literal definitions of the individual words. These non-compositional expressions show that language often relies on holistic meanings and cultural associations that go beyond the basic rules of grammatical combination.

122. (A) It is highly context-sensitive and can be open to multiple interpretations.
Vyanjana, or the power of suggestion in Indian semantics, is characterized by its reliance on the specific circumstances of the utterance and the intuition of the audience. Unlike literal denotation, which is relatively stable, suggestive meaning is fluid and can evoke multiple layers of emotional and aesthetic experience. This flexibility makes vyanjana a powerful tool for poetry and literature, where the goal is often to convey complex, subtle insights that cannot be captured by literal language alone.

123. (B) Relational antonymy (converses)
Relational antonymy, also known as converses, involves pairs of words that describe the same relationship or activity from opposite perspectives. In these pairs, the existence of one role or action logically implies the existence of the other. For example, if one person is asking, another person is necessarily in the position to be providing an answer. This type of semantic opposition highlights the interdependent nature of many social and linguistic interactions within the mental lexicon of a language.

124. (B) Whether a proposition is true or false.
Truth value is a fundamental concept in formal semantics and logic, referring to the status of a proposition as being either true or false. It provides a binary way to evaluate how a statement corresponds to a specific state of affairs in the world. Determining truth values is a key step in truth-conditional semantics, which seeks to explain the meaning of sentences by identifying the conditions under which they are considered to be an accurate representation of reality.

125. (A) Specify the quantity of individuals that have a certain property.
Quantifiers are linguistic operators that indicate the scope or amount of entities within a set that possess a particular property. They allow speakers to make generalized statements about groups rather than just individual entities. In formal semantics, they are used to define the logical boundaries of a proposition, specifying whether a property applies to all members of a set, some members, or none. This function is essential for constructing precise and logical statements about categories and collections.

126. (C) Apologizing or explaining
Speech acts often have a deeper communicative purpose than their literal content suggests. In many social situations, providing a factual statement about a delay is understood not just as a description of an event, but as a polite way to account for one's own behavior. By offering an explanation, the speaker is performing a

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social action aimed at mitigating the negative perception of their lateness. The success of this communication depends on the listener's ability to recognize this intent.

127. (D) Deixis
Indexicals are a central component of the study of deixis, focusing on expressions whose meaning and reference are directly tied to the context of utterance. These words serve as linguistic pointers that anchor a sentence to the physical and social circumstances of the speech event. Because their reference changes depending on who is speaking, where they are, and when the interaction occurs, indexicals illustrate the essential role that context plays in the interpretation of many common linguistic forms.

128. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Formal semantics uses logical symbols to represent the components of meaning and their relationships. A proposition is assigned a truth value to indicate its status. The universal quantifier specifies that a property holds for every member of a set, while the existential quantifier indicates it holds for at least one member. Sentential connectives like conjunction are used to link multiple propositions together. These notations provide a precise way to analyze the logical structure of natural language statements.

129. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Certain verbs, known as factive verbs, act as presupposition triggers because they assume the truth of the clause that follows them. In this example, expressing a specific feeling about an event assumes that the event actually took place. This assumption remains even if the sentence is changed to a negative form. Understanding how these triggers work is essential for analyzing the background information that speakers take for granted and how it influences the meaning of their utterances.

130. (B) Principles of politeness and euphemism
Language choice is often guided by social norms and the desire to show sensitivity toward the listener's feelings. Euphemisms are used to replace harsh or direct terms with softer, more indirect expressions, particularly when discussing sensitive or taboo subjects like death. These choices are motivated by politeness principles, which aim to maintain social equilibrium and avoid causing unnecessary distress. This illustrates how social considerations can override the goal of being as direct or literal as possible in communication.

131. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The full meaning of an utterance is rarely captured by a literal analysis of its words alone. Pragmatic principles, such as the Cooperative Principle and knowledge of speech act functions, provide the necessary tools for listeners to infer the speaker's intended meaning. By considering the context and the speaker's likely goals, listeners can understand indirect requests, irony, and unstated implications. This inferential process is a fundamental part of how humans communicate effectively in a wide range of social situations.

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132. (D) Spatial deixis
Spatial deixis involves using language to indicate the location of objects or people relative to the participants in the conversation. Demonstratives like this and that distinguish between entities that are physically close to the speaker and those that are further away. The choice between these terms depends on the speaker's assessment of the physical environment and the listener's perspective. This category of deictic expressions is essential for orienting the participants and establishing a shared focus of attention during interaction.

133. (A) I promise to be on time."
Commissive speech acts are those in which the speaker commits themselves to a future course of action. This category includes acts like promising, threatening, or vowing. The primary goal is for the speaker to take on an obligation or make a commitment that will influence their future behavior. For a commissive to be successful, it must meet certain social conditions, such as the speaker having the intention and the ability to fulfill the commitment they have expressed in the utterance.

134. (D) All of the above
Politeness is a complex social phenomenon that involves the use of linguistic strategies to manage interpersonal relationships and social harmony.

While the specific ways politeness is expressed vary across cultures, the underlying concepts of respect and face are universal. Strategies can be positive, focusing on building closeness, or negative, focusing on minimizing imposition. Social variables like power and solidarity play a critical role in determining which strategies are appropriate in any given interaction, illustrating the deep connection between language and society.

135. (C) Information Structure
Information structure is the study of how speakers organize their messages to reflect the status of information in the discourse. It examines how speakers distinguish between information that is already known and information that is being introduced for the first time. By using various linguistic tools like word order, stress, and specific grammatical constructions, speakers can guide the listener's focus and ensure that the most important parts of the message are easily identified and understood within the ongoing conversation.

136. (D) Expressives
Expressive speech acts are used by speakers to communicate their internal psychological states, emotions, or reactions to a specific situation. This category includes exclamations of pain, joy, or surprise. These utterances do not aim to describe facts or commit the speaker to future actions; instead, they serve as a direct window into the speaker's feelings at the moment of utterance. Understanding these acts is important for analyzing the emotive and interpersonal functions of language in human social interaction.

137. (B) R, P, S, Q
Interpreting an indirect speech act involves a logical sequence of reasoning. First, the listener identifies the literal meaning of the utterance. Then, they recognize that this literal reading is inappropriate or irrelevant in the current context. This prompts a search for a more plausible, non-literal intention that fits the situation. Finally, the listener infers the primary illocutionary force intended by the speaker, allowing them to understand the true communicative goal that the speaker was trying to achieve.

138. (B) The idea that a specific entity, the car, has the property of being red.
A proposition represents the abstract core meaning of a declarative sentence, independent of the specific words or grammar used. It consists of attributing a property to a particular individual or describing a relationship between multiple entities. In this case, the proposition identifies a specific object and asserts that it belongs to the category of red things. This propositional content is what can be evaluated as true or false by comparing it to the actual state of the world.

139. (C) generic reading.
A generic reading of a noun phrase occurs when the speaker refers to a whole class or category of entities rather than a specific individual. In this interpretation, the focus is on a general truth or property that applies to the entire group. The speaker is not talking about one particular person or thing, but is instead making a broad statement about the nature of the category itself. This demonstrates how indefinite articles can be used to express generalized, abstract concepts in language.

140. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii), and (v)
Semantic ambiguity arises when a linguistic form has more than one distinct meaning. Lexical ambiguity involves individual words with multiple senses, while structural ambiguity comes from the way words are grammatically combined. Most ambiguities can be resolved by the context in which they occur. However, ambiguity is different from vagueness, which is a lack of precision. Certain phrases can be ambiguous in both ways, showing the complexity of determining the intended meaning of a sentence in real communication.

141. (D) Hyponymy
Hyponymy is a hierarchical sense relation in which the meaning of a specific term is included within the meaning of a more general category. In this relationship, the specific term is called the hyponym, and the general category is the superordinate. Since every tulip is a type of flower, this logical inclusion is a clear example of hyponymy. This relationship helps organize the mental lexicon into structured groups of related concepts, allowing for efficient categorization and understanding of the natural world.

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measure for discussing the quantity of members in any defined group.

173. (A) Relational antonymy
Relational antonymy involves pairs of words that describe a single relationship from opposite perspectives. These words are mutually dependent, as the existence of one role logically implies the existence of the other in the same event. For example, if one person is buying something, there must be another person who is selling it. This type of semantic opposition highlights the social and logical connections between participants in common activities and how these roles are represented within a language's vocabulary.

174. (B) An analytic truth
An analytic truth is a sentence that is necessarily true because of the literal definitions of the words it contains. In this type of statement, the predicate already forms part of the concept described by the subject. For instance, the definition of the animal in question includes being a mammal. Because the truth of the statement is built into the language itself, it does not require any external evidence or observation of the world to be confirmed as true by the speaker.

175. (C) Danger, evil, betrayal
Connotative meaning refers to the emotional, cultural, or personal associations that a word evokes beyond its literal dictionary definition. While the denotation identifies a specific type of animal, the connotations of the word include feelings of fear or negative attributes like dishonesty. These additional layers of meaning are often culturally embedded and can vary significantly between different groups of people. Understanding connotations is essential for analyzing how language is used to express attitudes and create specific emotional impacts.

176. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Pragmatic analysis involves several distinct concepts that explain how language is used in context. Indexicals are words whose reference depends on the specific situation. The Maxim of Quality is a conversational principle that demands truthfulness from the speaker. Solidarity refers to the degree of social closeness between participants. Finally, the perlocutionary act describes the actual effect that an utterance has on the listener. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the social and communicative functions of language.

177. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Commissive speech acts are a category of utterances in which the speaker takes on an obligation or commits themselves to a future course of action. This includes common actions like promising or making a commitment to be present. The success of these acts depends on the speaker's intent and the social context in which the words are spoken. By making these commitments, speakers use language to build trust and coordinate future activities with others, illustrating the active role of language in social life.

178. (B) Sense relations
The study of sense relations focuses on how the meanings of words are defined by their relationships with other words in the language system. This includes analyzing synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy to see how words contrast or share meanings. By examining the patterns of how words occur together and how they can be substituted for one another, linguists can understand the internal structure of the mental lexicon and how the meanings of individual terms are organized and understood within the broader linguistic context.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between semantics and pragmatics is often seen as a solution to the problem of complex meanings that cannot be explained through literal rules alone. Truth-conditional semantics focuses on the logical core of meaning, while pragmatics handles the context-dependent aspects like implicature and presupposition. This division of labor allows for a more complete and accurate analysis of human communication by recognizing that meaning involves both formal linguistic rules and the dynamic influence of social and situational factors.

180. (D) There exists a king of Buganda.
A presupposition is a background assumption that is taken for granted by the speaker and

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key part of formal semantics, focusing on how propositions relate to the world. Componential analysis is a tool used in lexical semantics to break down word meanings. Together, these diverse approaches provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex nature of meaning in human language.

150. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Phatic communication is a specialized use of language where the literal or descriptive content of the words is secondary to their social function. Its primary purpose is to establish and maintain social bonds and to signal a sense of community among participants. In these interactions, what is said is less important than the act of saying it, as the focus is on keeping the channels of communication open and maintaining the social fabric of the relationship between the speakers.

151. (C) Emotive meaning
Emotive meaning is the use of language to express and evoke feelings, attitudes, and emotional reactions. Unlike descriptive meaning, which focuses on factual content, emotive language is designed to influence the audience's emotional state. This makes it a powerful tool in poetry, advertising, and political rhetoric, where the goal is often to create a specific mood or to persuade people through an appeal to their emotions rather than through literal, truth-evaluable information or objective descriptions of reality.

152. (D) The same reference but different senses.
Different linguistic expressions can point to the same entity in the world while presenting that entity in different ways. In this example, both phrases identify the same individual person. However, they carry different senses because they describe that person using different titles and roles. This distinction between sense and reference is a fundamental part of semantic theory, helping to explain how we can use different words to talk about the same things from various perspectives and in different contexts.

153. (A) Homophony
Homophony occurs when two or more words have the exact same pronunciation but have different meanings and, usually, different spellings. These words are purely coincidental in their sound and do not share any conceptual or historical relationship. Because they sound identical, they can be a source of ambiguity or used for creative wordplay in jokes and literature. This relationship is distinct from other forms of word relations that involve shared meaning or shared spelling, focusing entirely on the phonetic form.

154. (B) If P is true, Q must be true.
Entailment is a strict logical relationship between two propositions where the truth of the first necessarily guarantees the truth of the second. This relationship is built into the meanings of the words themselves and does not depend on the context of the utterance. If the conditions for the first statement to be true are met, then the conditions for the second statement must also be met. Understanding entailment is essential for analyzing the logical consequences of the statements we make.

155. (B) (i), (ii), and (iv)
A proposition is the abstract core of meaning that a declarative sentence expresses, independent of the specific language or grammar used. It is the part of the sentence that can be evaluated as either true or false. Different sentences in different languages can express the exact same proposition if they describe the same state of affairs. While questions and commands use language to perform actions, they do not express propositions in the same way that factual statements do in semantics.

156. (D) Quantifier
In the study of formal semantics and logic, a quantifier is an expression that specifies the amount or quantity of individuals that possess a certain property. Words like some, all, and none allow speakers to make statements about sets of entities rather than just individuals. By defining the scope of a predicate, quantifiers provide a way to construct precise and logical propositions about categories and groups, making them a fundamental component of the structural analysis of meaning in language.

157. (A) Paradox
A paradox occurs when a statement leads to a logical contradiction or a situation that defies common intuition. In the case of a sentence that asserts its own falsity, if it were true, it would be

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111. (C) The speaker (I'), the time of utterance (now'), and the location of utterance (here').
The deictic center, often referred to as the deictic origo, is the zero point from which deictic expressions are interpreted. It is defined by the speaker's current perspective: who is speaking, where they are located, and when they are speaking. All deictic terms like you, there, or tomorrow are understood relative to this central point. This concept is fundamental for explaining how language is anchored to the immediate physical and temporal context of the communicative event.

112. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Discourse analysis extends linguistic study beyond the level of individual sentences to look at larger units of communication. It focuses on the properties of cohesion and coherence, which explain how different parts of a text or conversation are linked together to form a meaningful whole. By investigating these relationships, discourse analysts can understand how speakers and writers manage information, navigate social interactions, and create structured communicative events that are effective and appropriate for their intended purpose.

113. (A) Politeness and face
Choosing between a direct command and an indirect request is a common way for speakers to manage social relationships. Indirect language is often used to minimize the imposition on the listener, which is a key strategy for maintaining the listener's face. By being less direct, the speaker shows respect for the other person's autonomy and status. These choices demonstrate how politeness principles influence the specific linguistic forms people use to achieve their goals while preserving social harmony and rapport.

114. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Certain linguistic structures carry multiple layers of logical and background meaning. In this example, the possessive phrase both entails and presupposes the existence of a specific relative. It is an entailment because the truth of the original sentence logically necessitates the truth of the existence of the relative. It is also a presupposition because this existence is taken for granted as background information, remaining true even if the original statement is negated by the speaker.

115. (C) Quantity
The Gricean Maxim of Quantity requires speakers to provide an appropriate amount of information—no more and no less than is needed for the purpose of the exchange. Providing an excessively detailed or rambling response violates this principle by being more informative than required. This can lead the listener to look for a hidden meaning or simply result in a failure to communicate efficiently. Maintaining the balance of informativeness is a key aspect of cooperative and effective conversational behavior.

116. (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Communication models provide different ways to understand the exchange of information. The message model focuses on encoding and decoding using a shared code, while the inferential model highlights the role of reasoning about a speaker's intentions. Pragmatics is closely aligned with the inferential approach because it considers how context and social norms guide the interpretation of meaning. While noise is a concern in technical communication, it is not the primary focus of the inferential model in linguistics.

117. (A) Solidarity and empathy
The use of deictic pronouns often shifts to reflect the social and emotional dynamics of an interaction. By using we instead of you, a professional can signal a sense of partnership and shared experience with the person they are helping. This strategy aims to build solidarity and show empathy, making the interaction feel more supportive and less hierarchical. Such linguistic choices demonstrate how deictic terms can be used to manage social distance and express attitudes toward other participants.

118. (D) A presupposition
A presupposition is a proposition whose truth is taken for granted by the speaker when they produce an utterance. It forms part of the background knowledge that is assumed to be shared by the participants in the conversation. Unlike an explicit assertion, a presupposition is not usually the main point of the communication but is a necessary condition for the utterance to be appropriate. This shared background allows

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to guide the listener's attention. This involves distinguishing between the topic, which is the entity being talked about, and the comment, which is the information provided about that topic. By structuring sentences in this way, speakers can ensure that the flow of information is clear and that the most important parts of the message are easily identified by the hearer within the ongoing communicative exchange.

166. (B) Power or social distance
The linguistic choices speakers make when addressing others often reflect the social relationship and status differences between them. Using formal titles and avoiding familiar language like first names is a common way to signal respect and acknowledge social hierarchy. This behavior indicates either a significant power difference or a high degree of social distance between the participants. Such choices are guided by social norms and politeness principles that help maintain order and respect in diverse social interactions.

167. (C) It analyzes units of language larger than a single sentence.
Discourse analysis differs from other levels of linguistic study by focusing on language as it is used in extended units of communication, such as entire conversations or texts. While semantics looks at the meaning of individual words and sentences, discourse analysis investigates how these smaller units are connected to form a coherent whole. This involves analyzing social roles, turn-taking, and the ways that participants work together to create meaning over a period of time in real-world communicative events.

168. (D) Lions are carnivorous mammals.
A generic statement is one that expresses a general truth or property about a whole class of entities rather than describing a specific individual. In these sentences, the noun refers to the category as a whole. This type of statement is often used in scientific or philosophical discourse to define the essential characteristics of a group. Unlike specific descriptions of individual animals, generic statements aim to capture universal facts that are always true of the members of that category.

169. (A) The literal meaning (abhidha') is contextually incongruous or blocked.
In Indian theories of meaning, laksana is the function used to find an indicative or metaphorical meaning when the primary, literal meaning fails to make sense in the given context. This occurs when a direct interpretation would result in a logical or situational absurdity. By invoking laksana, the hearer can shift their understanding toward a more appropriate meaning that fits the situation, allowing for a coherent and meaningful interpretation of expressions that are not intended literally.

170. (A) (i) and (iv)
Semantics and pragmatics are two complementary fields of study that together provide a complete account of linguistic meaning. Semantics focuses on the literal, context-independent meaning of words and sentences, which is often referred to as what is said. Pragmatics investigates how this literal meaning is modified and expanded by the context to convey the speaker's full intended meaning, or what is implicated. This distinction is fundamental for understanding how humans communicate complex ideas in diverse social situations.

171. (C) Arguments
In the framework of predicate logic, a predicate represents a property or a relationship, and the symbols that stand for the entities possessing that property or participating in that relationship are called arguments. These arguments serve as the logical participants in the state of affairs described by the predicate. By identifying these components, linguists can represent the underlying logical structure of natural language sentences in a precise and formal way, facilitating the analysis of truth and meaning.

172. (D) 7
Cardinality is a mathematical and semantic concept used to describe the total count of distinct elements within a given set. It provides a numerical value that represents the size of the collection, without considering the specific nature or quality of the items themselves. In the set containing the individual days that make up a week, the cardinality is simply the number of those days. This provides a clear and objective

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false, and if it were false, it would be true. This type of self-referential problem creates significant difficulties for truth-conditional semantics, which relies on assigning a stable truth value to every proposition. These logical puzzles highlight the complex relationship between language, reference, and the nature of truth.

158. (B) The identifiability of a referent for the hearer.
Definiteness is a linguistic category that reflects the speaker's assumption about the listener's ability to identify a specific entity. By using definite expressions like the or this, the speaker signals that the referent is already established in the conversation or is uniquely identifiable from the current situation. This helps ensure that both participants are focusing on the same object or person, facilitating successful communication by building a shared understanding of the specific entities being discussed during the interaction.

159. (C) Underestimating the shared linguistic code by treating it as a simple transcoding process.
The message model of communication is often criticized for its overly simplistic view of how meaning is transferred. By focusing on a technical process of encoding and decoding, it can fail to account for the complex and creative ways that people use language. This model often ignores the vital role of context, inference, and the speaker's intentions in the interpretation of meaning. Communication is not just about moving information through a channel; it is a dynamic social process of shared understanding.

160. (D) Perlocutionary effect
According to speech act theory, every utterance has an intended social function and an actual result. The perlocutionary effect refers to the specific consequences that the utterance has on the listener's thoughts, feelings, or actions. While the speaker may intend for a specific result, such as persuading or frightening the listener, the actual effect is what truly determines the outcome of the speech act. This level of analysis focuses on the real-world impact of language on human behavior and social dynamics.

161. (A) Flouting the Maxim of Quality
The Maxim of Quality is a conversational principle that encourages speakers to be truthful and avoid making false claims. When a speaker deliberately says something that is obviously the opposite of what they believe, such as using sarcasm, they are flouting this maxim. In a cooperative conversation, the listener recognizes the obvious falsity and infers that a non-literal meaning is intended. This allows for the communication of subtle attitudes and irony through the intentional violation of conversational norms.

162. (B) Person deixis
Person deixis involves using linguistic expressions to refer to the participants in a communicative event. Pronouns like I, you, and we are classic examples of deictic terms because their reference shifts depending on who is speaking and who is being addressed. These expressions are essential for anchoring the utterance to the social situation and defining the roles of the individuals involved. This category of deixis highlights the fundamental connection between language structure and the social context of human interaction.

163. (C) John tried to solve the puzzle.
A presupposition is a background assumption that must be taken for granted for an utterance to be appropriate and meaningful. In this example, the use of the verb manage suggests that the action described required some level of effort or attempt. If the person had not tried to solve the puzzle, the assertion that they succeeded in doing so would be contextually inappropriate. This illustrates how certain words carry implicit meanings that shape the overall interpretation of a sentence in context.

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164. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indexical expressions are a type of deictic language whose reference is entirely dependent on the specific circumstances in which they are uttered. The word here points to the physical location of the speaker at the moment of speaking. Because this location changes every time the speaker moves or a different person speaks, the meaning of the word can only be determined by considering the immediate physical context. This illustrates the direct and dynamic link between language and the real world.

165. (A) Information structure
Information structure is concerned with how speakers package and organize their messages

assumed to be shared by the listener. In this example, making a statement about the qualities of a specific person presupposes that the person actually exists. If this underlying assumption is false, the entire statement becomes contextually problematic. Presuppositions are a robust part of the shared information that allows participants to communicate efficiently without having to explicitly state every basic assumption about the world.

181. (A) happy
Deictic expressions are words whose reference shifts depending on the specific circumstances of the utterance, such as the identity of the speaker, the location, or the time. Words like now, that, and I are classic examples because their meaning is directly tied to the context. In contrast, words that describe stable internal states or qualities have a consistent semantic meaning that does not rely on the physical or temporal orientation of the speaker in the same way during human interaction.

182. (B) Relation
The Gricean Maxim of Relation is a conversational principle that requires speakers to make their contributions relevant to the current topic of the exchange. Abruptly changing the topic without warning can be seen as a violation of this principle, as it can disrupt the flow of conversation and make it difficult for participants to follow the speaker's train of thought. Maintaining relevance is essential for effective and cooperative communication, helping to ensure that participants share a common focus during the interaction.

183. (C) Solidarity
Using terms that imply family relationships among non-relatives is a common linguistic strategy used to build a sense of closeness and shared identity. This behavior aims to increase the degree of solidarity between participants by emphasizing what they have in common rather than any social or status differences. By adopting these terms, speakers can create a more supportive and friendly communicative environment, illustrating how linguistic choices are used to manage social distance and build strong social bonds in various cultures.

184. (D) Conversation Analysis
Conversation analysis is a subfield of linguistics that investigates the structured patterns of social interaction in everyday talk. It focuses on the specific rules and mechanisms that people use to manage turn-taking, ensure smooth transitions between speakers, and create coherent sequences of utterances like questions and answers. By looking at the detailed organization of actual conversations, researchers can understand how participants work together to build shared meaning and navigate the complex social dynamics of human communication.

NODIA

185. (D) All of the above
Speech acts are a fundamental part of communication, representing the actions we perform through the use of language. This includes making statements, giving commands, and changing social reality through formal declarations. For a speech act to be successful, it must meet specific social and situational criteria known as felicity conditions. Understanding these acts and the conditions under which they are effective is essential for analyzing how speakers use language to achieve diverse goals and influence the world around them.

186. (B) A limitation of compositionality
The principle of compositionality states that the meaning of a complex expression should be derived from the meanings of its parts. However, idioms are a major exception to this rule because their overall meaning is not related to the literal definitions of the individual words. These expressions show that language often relies on holistic meanings and cultural associations that cannot be explained through simple grammatical combination. This illustrates one of the key challenges in creating a complete theory of linguistic meaning.

187. (C) Contradictory
Contradictory opposition involves pairs of words that divide a particular domain into two mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. In this relationship, an individual must belong to one of the two groups, and being in one group necessarily means not being in the other. There is no middle ground or gradable scale between the two states. This provides a clear, binary way to categorize concepts that represent absolute and

these concepts provide a framework for analyzing the logical consistency and background assumptions that shape our understanding of natural language utterances in diverse contexts.

248. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The specific communicative function of an utterance, known as its illocutionary force, often depends on the context and the speaker's tone of voice. A single sentence can perform different speech acts depending on the circumstances and the speaker's perceived intentions. For example, it could be used to provide reassurance or to issue a warning. Successful communication requires the listener to use their knowledge of the situation and social norms to correctly identify the speaker's primary intent among various possibilities.

249. (A) Being obscure, ambiguous, or disorderly.
The Gricean Maxim of Manner is a conversational principle that directs speakers to be clear, brief, and orderly in their communication. It encourages the avoidance of obscure or ambiguous phrasing that could lead to confusion. Violating this maxim can make it difficult for participants to follow the speaker's train of thought and can hinder the efficient exchange of meaning. Following these guidelines ensures that the message is easily digestible and that the structure of the discourse supports a shared understanding between participants.

250. (B) The hearer can uniquely identify which dog is being talked about.
The concept of definiteness is deeply rooted in the speaker's assessment of the hearer's knowledge within a specific discourse context. By using a definite article, the speaker signals an assumption that the referent is already known or uniquely identifiable based on previous mention or situational cues. This linguistic strategy ensures clarity in communication by narrowing the focus to a specific entity among various possibilities, facilitating a shared focus of attention between the participants during their social and linguistic interaction.

251. (B) Phatic meaning
Within semantics, social interaction is facilitated through specific functions that prioritize interpersonal contact over factual exchange. This type of meaning focuses on establishing, maintaining, and managing social relationships through common rituals like greetings and small talk. It serves to sustain a communicative channel between participants without necessarily transmitting any new cognitive or factual information.

252. (A) sense and reference.
Linguists use the distinction between internal linguistic meaning and external reality to explain how different expressions point to the same entity. While two phrases might have distinct inherent meanings within the language system, they can share the same real-world referent. This phenomenon demonstrates how sense involves mental concepts, whereas reference involves the actual objects.

253. (C) They are closely aligned, both referring to the literal meaning.
In semantic theory, descriptive meaning represents the factual information or literal sense of a word as found in standard dictionaries. This concept is fundamentally synchronized with denotation, which identifies the explicit and objective definition of a term. Both terms contrast with subjective associations, focusing instead on the stable and conventional core of linguistic symbols.

254. (D) emotive meaning
Beyond literal facts, language carries a subjective charge that targets the feelings or attitudes of those involved in a conversation. This specific function involves expressing the speaker's internal state or provoking an emotional response in the listener. It adds a layer of non-factual resonance to communication that captures the underlying affective quality of the message.

255. (C) connotation.
Words often carry a complex web of cultural and emotional associations that extend far beyond their dictionary definitions. This extra layer of meaning contributes to the overall force of an utterance by invoking shared social values or personal feelings. It stands in contrast to the literal meaning, providing the necessary depth for nuanced human communication.

256. (B) hyponymy.

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an assertion, the speaker is providing information about the state of the world as they believe it to be. The success of these acts depends on the speaker's sincerity and the evidence they have for their statement, illustrating how language is used to share and evaluate factual information among participants.

196. (D) How non-literal and indirect communication works.
The inferential model of communication is more powerful than simple encoding and decoding models because it accounts for the role of human reasoning in the interpretation of meaning. It highlights how listeners use context and shared knowledge to deduce the speaker's intentions, even when the literal meaning is indirect or ironic. This model is essential for explaining how people communicate complex ideas and subtle attitudes that are not explicitly stated in the words themselves, reflecting the dynamic nature of interaction.

197. (C) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)
Sense and reference are two fundamental and distinct components of linguistic meaning. Every expression with a clear sense can be understood, even if it does not point to a real-world entity. While sense involves the internal conceptual definition of a word, reference involves its connection to the actual world. Some expressions have a perfectly clear sense but lack a real-world reference, showing that language can be used to describe imaginary or non-existent things just as easily as physical reality.

198. (B) Decomposing word meanings into basic semantic features.
Componential analysis is a method used in lexical semantics to define the meaning of words by breaking them down into a set of basic, binary semantic features. This approach allows linguists to see how related words in a semantic field are distinguished from one another based on the presence or absence of specific characteristics. By identifying these fundamental components, we can build a systematic and objective representation of how the meanings of individual words are structured and related within the lexicon.

199. (C) all, every, each
The universal quantifier is a logical operator used in formal semantics to indicate that a particular property or state of affairs applies to every single member of a given set. In English, this concept is commonly expressed using words that specify a complete and total amount. This allows for the construction of generalized propositions that describe universal truths or properties of whole categories, making it an essential component for logical reasoning and the precise analysis of meaning in language.

200. (D) Definiteness
Definiteness is a linguistic category that reflects the speaker's assumption that the listener can uniquely identify a specific referent within the current context. By using definite expressions, the speaker signals that the object or person being discussed is already known or established in the discourse. This helps to ensure that both participants share a common focus, which is essential for successful communication. This concept highlights the deep connection between language structure and the shared knowledge and perspective of the participants.

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201. (A) Contradiction
A contradiction is a semantic property of a sentence that makes it necessarily false based on the literal meanings of the words it contains. Because the internal logic of the statement is self-opposing, it cannot be true in any possible situation. This happens when the properties ascribed to an entity are mutually exclusive by definition. Understanding contradictions is important for analyzing the logical boundaries of meaning and how the internal structure of words determines the truth value of a proposition.

202. (B) Homonymy: sad/unhappy
Lexical relationships are categorized based on how the meanings of words relate to one another. Synonymy involves words with similar meanings, while antonymy involves words with opposite meanings. Hyponymy describes a hierarchical relationship of inclusion. Homonymy occurs when two distinct words share the same form but have unrelated meanings. In the provided example, the pair of words share a similar meaning, which makes them synonyms rather than homonyms, illustrating the importance of clear definitions in semantic analysis.

203. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different types of meaning and speech acts serve distinct functions in communication. Phatic talk is used for social bonding, while emotive language expresses feelings. Descriptive statements convey factual information about the world. Commissive speech acts involve the speaker committing to a future action, such as making a promise. Understanding these categories is essential for analyzing how speakers use their linguistic resources to achieve a wide range of personal and social goals in diverse communicative settings and interactions.

204. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Cooperative Principle is the basic assumption that participants in a conversation work together to achieve common goals. However, conversational implicatures often arise precisely when a speaker flouts or violates one of the maxims. When this happens, the listener assumes the speaker is still being cooperative and looks for a non-literal interpretation. This shows that implicature is a dynamic pragmatic process that relies on the participants' ability to reason about intentions even when standard norms are not followed.

205. (C) Politeness theory and discourse analysis
Politeness theory and discourse analysis are two fields that investigate how social relationships and status are reflected and negotiated through language. They examine how power dynamics influence linguistic choices, such as the use of formal titles or indirect requests. By looking at how speakers manage interpersonal distance and respect each other's public self-image, these approaches reveal the deep connection between communicative practices and the social structures that shape human life and interaction in diverse cultural contexts.

206. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pragmatics is the subfield of linguistics dedicated to understanding how context contributes to the interpretation of meaning. This includes considering the social roles of the participants, the physical setting, and the shared background knowledge. Because the same sentence can mean very different things depending on these factors, pragmatic analysis is essential for explaining how humans communicate intended meaning effectively. It recognizes that communication is a dynamic process where the literal content is only one part of the overall message.

207. (C) An indirect refusal, implying I want it, but I shouldn't, so no."
Pragmatic inferences allow speakers to convey meaning indirectly, often to be more polite or to acknowledge personal conflicts. In this case, the response does not provide a direct yes or no answer but instead offers information that the listener can use to infer the person's intent. By stating a fact about their own tendencies, the speaker suggests that they are trying to avoid a particular action, which is understood as a polite refusal in the given context of the exchange.

208. (D) Declaration
A declaration is a unique type of speech act that has the power to change social reality when performed correctly by an appropriate authority. These utterances are not just statements of fact; they actually bring about a new state of affairs, such as naming a vessel or marrying a couple. The success of a declaration depends on specific felicity conditions being met. This illustrates the profound role that language plays in creating and maintaining the structures and institutions of human society.

209. (D) All of the above
Entailment and presupposition are two fundamental types of logical and background meaning in language. Entailment is a direct consequence of what is literally said, while presupposition is a background assumption that is taken for granted. A key difference is that presuppositions remain stable even if the sentence is changed from positive to negative. Understanding these relationships is essential for a complete analysis of the complex layers of meaning that are conveyed in even the simplest natural language utterances.

210. (B) Sentence meaning is abstract and context-free, while utterance meaning is concrete and context-dependent.
The distinction between sentence meaning and utterance meaning is fundamental to the study of semantics and pragmatics. Sentence meaning is the stable, literal information encoded in

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the linguistic system, which remains the same regardless of when or where it is used. Utterance meaning is the specific, intended meaning that a speaker conveys in a particular social situation. This recognizes that the context and the speaker's intentions play a crucial role in how language is understood and used in real communication.

211. (C) The cohesive and coherent structure of a text or conversation.
Discourse analysis investigates how language is used in units larger than a single sentence to create structured and meaningful communication. It focuses on the properties of cohesion, which are the linguistic links between parts of a text, and coherence, which is the overall logical consistency of the message. By analyzing these relationships, discourse analysts can understand how people manage information, navigate social interactions, and build structured communicative events that are effective and appropriate for their intended purpose.

212. (D) The time of utterance.
Indexical expressions are a type of deictic language whose reference is directly tied to the circumstances in which they are produced. The word tomorrow points to the day that follows the current one. Because this reference changes every single day, the meaning of the word can only be determined by knowing the specific time of the utterance. This illustrates the direct and dynamic link between language and the temporal context in which human communication takes place during social interaction.

213. (A) Power and solidarity
The choice between formal and informal pronouns in many languages is a clear reflection of the social relationship between the participants. Using a formal term often signals respect and acknowledges a status difference or a high degree of social distance. Using an informal term signals a high level of solidarity and social closeness. These choices are guided by social norms and politeness principles, showing how power dynamics and interpersonal relationships are enacted and reinforced through specific linguistic forms during communication.

214. (B) What does the word bachelor' entail?
Semantics is the branch of linguistics focused on the literal meaning of words and the logical relationships between them, independent of the context of their use. Analyzing entailment is a core part of this field because it involves determining the necessary logical consequences built into the definitions of words. In contrast, questions about a speaker's intentions or social dynamics belong to the domain of pragmatics, which considers how meaning is modified and expanded during actual communicative events in specific situations.

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215. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Pragmatic and semantic theories have been developed by several key figures to explain different aspects of meaning. J.L. Austin established speech act theory to analyze how words perform actions. H.P. Grice introduced the cooperative principle and conversational maxims. Brown and Levinson developed a comprehensive framework for politeness and the management of face. Finally, Frege's work on sense and reference is fundamental to modern philosophical semantics. Together, these contributions provide a rich and multifaceted understanding of how language conveys meaning.

216. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Communication models provide different perspectives on how information and intentions are shared. The message model focuses on the technical process of encoding and decoding a signal, prioritizing accuracy. The inferential model recognizes that language is often indirect and highlights the role of the hearer in reasoning about the speaker's underlying intentions. Both models are valuable for understanding different aspects of the complex social and technical process that allows humans to exchange meanings and coordinate their actions through language.

217. (A) A synthetic statement
A synthetic statement is a sentence whose truth or falsity depends on the actual state of affairs in the world rather than just the meanings of the words it contains. Unlike analytic truths, which are true by definition, synthetic statements require empirical evidence or observation to be verified. Most of the factual information we share in everyday conversation consists of synthetic

opposing possibilities within a specific social or logical framework.

188. (D) Vyanjana
In the Indian tradition of semantics and aesthetics, vyanjana is considered the most subtle and profound power of meaning. It refers to the ability of language to suggest deeper insights and evoke complex emotions that go beyond direct denotation or metaphorical interpretation. This function is particularly important in poetry and literature, where the goal is often to create a rich and multifaceted experience for the audience, revealing layers of meaning that are felt rather than explicitly stated.

189. (A) Social grooming' talk to maintain relationships
Phatic communication is a specialized use of language where the primary goal is not to exchange information, but to build and maintain social bonds. It functions as a type of social grooming, signaling friendliness and keeping the channels of communication open between participants. In these interactions, the specific content of the words is less important than the social act of speaking itself, illustrating the critical role that language plays in preserving the social fabric of human relationships.

190. (B) Implication
In formal logic and semantics, an implication is a sentential connective used to represent an if-then relationship between two propositions. It asserts that if the first condition is met, then the second condition must also be true. The truth of the overall statement depends on the logical connection between the two parts. This connective is essential for expressing rules, conditions, and logical consequences in natural language, providing a precise way to analyze the structure of conditional statements.

191. (B) Q, R, P
Deictic expressions can be organized from those focused on the individual participants to those centered on the broader environment. The sequence begins with person deixis, which identifies the speaker and the hearer. Next is temporal deixis, which points to the specific time of the utterance. Finally, spatial deixis identifies the location and objects in the surrounding physical context. This progression shows how language is anchored to the social and situational core of the communicative event and expands outward.

192. (A) A direct, unambiguous statement with no politeness strategy.
A bald on-record utterance is a way of speaking that is direct and clear, without any attempt to minimize the imposition or soften the message. According to politeness theory, this strategy is used when efficiency is more important than social niceties, such as in an emergency, or when the speaker has much more power than the listener. While very clear, this way of speaking can be seen as face-threatening because it does not acknowledge the listener's public self-image.

193. (B) Scope of negation and focus
The difference in meaning between these two sentences involves the scope of negation, which is the part of the sentence that the negative word applies to. While both statements convey a negative message, the different structures can emphasize different parts of the proposition and affect the listener's focus. Analyzing these distinctions helps linguists understand how subtle changes in sentence structure can influence the interpretation of meaning and the way that information is packaged for the hearer in a discourse.

194. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Politeness strategies are essential tools for navigating the complex social dynamics of human interaction. By providing ways to soften the impact of face-threatening acts, these strategies help to maintain social harmony and reduce the potential for conflict. They show respect for others and acknowledge their social status and autonomy. Understanding these principles is key to explaining why speakers choose specific ways of speaking and how language serves to build and preserve the social equilibrium in diverse cultures.

195. (C) I claim that the earth is round."
Representative or assertive speech acts are a category of utterances in which the speaker commits themselves to the truth of a particular statement or proposition. By making a claim or

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of a word is blocked by the context. This occurs when a direct reading would result in a logical or situational absurdity, such as comparing a person directly to a different species. By invoking laksana, the hearer can shift their understanding toward a more appropriate, symbolic meaning that fits the context of praising a person's specific qualities.

226. (B) Tautology
A tautology is a statement that is necessarily true in every possible situation, regardless of the state of the world. Its truth is built into its logical structure or the definitions of the words it contains. While tautologies are always true, they are often considered uninformative because they do not provide any new information about reality. However, analyzing tautologies is important for understanding the logical boundaries of meaning and how the internal consistency of language determines the truth value of a proposition.

227. (C) Formal Semantics
The principle of compositionality is a cornerstone of formal semantics, asserting that the meaning of a complex expression is determined by its constituent parts and the rules used to combine them. This principle allows for a systematic and objective account of how we can understand an infinite number of new sentences using a finite set of words and rules. While it faces challenges from idioms and context, compositionality remains a fundamental concept for explaining the generative power and structured nature of human language.

228. (A) Q, R, P
Linguistic meaning can be analyzed at different levels of context dependence. The process begins with sentence meaning, which is the abstract, literal core derived from vocabulary and grammar. Next is utterance meaning, which includes the speaker's intent and the immediate social and situational context. Finally, implicature represents the additional, non-literal meaning that is inferred through the application of pragmatic principles. This progression shows how meaning is built from a stable core toward a highly flexible and context-sensitive interpretation.

229. (A) Paris is the capital of France.
A presupposition is a background assumption that is taken for granted and must be true for an utterance to be appropriate. Certain verbs, known as factive verbs, assume the truth of the clause that follows them. In this example, stating that someone knows a specific fact assumes that the fact is indeed true. This background assumption remains even if the sentence is changed to a negative form, illustrating how certain linguistic structures carry implicit meanings that shape our understanding of a discourse.

230. (B) The social variable of power
The interpretation of an indirect speech act is often heavily influenced by the social relationship and status differences between the participants. In many social contexts, a person with more power can use a seemingly factual statement to prompt an action from someone in a subordinate position. The listener's recognition of this power dynamic allows them to infer the speaker's underlying command or request. This illustrates how social hierarchies and roles are enacted and negotiated through the use of language in everyday interactions.

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231. (C) An action performed by a speaker with an utterance.
A speech act is a fundamental concept in pragmatics, representing the social or communicative action that a person performs when they speak. This includes making statements, giving orders, and changing reality through formal declarations. Understanding speech acts involves looking beyond the literal meaning of the words to see what the speaker is trying to achieve. By analyzing these acts, linguists can understand how language serves as a tool for human interaction and for the performance of social roles and obligations.

232. (D) Discourse deixis
Discourse deixis involves using linguistic expressions to refer to specific parts of the ongoing conversation or text itself. Words like that or this can be used to point back to something that was just mentioned or forward to something that is about to be said. This category of deixis is essential for creating cohesion and coherence in communication, as it allows participants to track and refer to the linguistic context that is being built as the interaction proceeds over time.

233. (A) Relation
The Maxim of Relation is a key component of the Gricean framework for cooperative conversation. It requires that speakers make their contributions relevant to the current topic of discussion. Following this maxim helps to ensure that the conversation stays focused and that participants can easily understand how each new statement relates to what has already been said. Maintaining relevance is a fundamental part of effective communication, as it allows for a coherent and shared understanding of the communicative goals and progress.

234. (B) The public self-image that every person wants to claim for themselves.
In politeness theory, face refers to the positive social value and public self-image that individuals want to maintain in their social interactions. This includes the desire to be respected, liked, and independent. Many communicative acts can threaten this self-image, and speakers use various politeness strategies to minimize these threats and preserve social harmony. The concept of face helps to explain why people choose specific ways of speaking and how language is used to manage identity and interpersonal relationships in society.

235. (C) Discourse Analysis
Discourse analysis investigates how language is used in extended units of communication, focusing on how texts and conversations achieve cohesion and coherence. It examines the use of specific linguistic devices that link different parts of a message together to form a meaningful whole. By studying these cohesive ties, discourse analysts can understand how speakers and writers organize their information, manage social interactions, and create structured communicative events that are effective for their intended purpose in real-world contexts.

236. (D) Structural ambiguity
Structural ambiguity occurs when a sentence can be interpreted in multiple ways because its grammatical parts can be logically grouped in different ways. In these examples, the relationship between the adjective and the infinitive phrase leads to two distinct logical meanings regarding the subject's role in the action. This type of ambiguity arises from the syntax of the sentence rather than the meanings of individual words. Resolving structural ambiguity often requires considering the broader context and the likely intentions of the speaker.

237. (A) $\exists x(P(x) \wedge H(x))$
Formal semantics uses logical symbols to provide a precise representation of the structural components of meaning. The existential quantifier indicates that there is at least one individual in the domain who possesses a specific property. A conjunction is used to link two different predicates together, asserting that both properties apply to the same individual. These notations allow for a rigorous and objective analysis of the truth conditions and logical consequences of natural language statements, facilitating a deeper understanding of linguistic structure.

238. (B) $S \cap P$
In the mathematical and semantic study of sets, the intersection is an operation that identifies the elements that are shared by two or more groups. By finding the items that belong to both the set of individuals in a specific role and the set of individuals who achieved a particular outcome, one can define the group that satisfies both conditions simultaneously. This provides a clear and objective way to represent the logical relationship between different categories and the membership of individuals within them.

239. (C) The speaker's attitude towards the proposition.
Mood and modality are linguistic categories concerned with expressing the speaker's perspective on the content of their statement. Mood refers to the grammatical forms that signal a sentence's function, while modality is the broader semantic category that deals with concepts of necessity, possibility, and obligation. By analyzing these features, we can understand how speakers convey their degree of certainty, their intent to influence others, or the status of the events they are describing, reflecting the complex relationship between language and human attitude.

240. (B) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)
Pragmatics involves a range of concepts that explain how meaning is constructed in context. Deixis anchors an utterance to its situational

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setting, while implicature allows for the communication of indirect meanings. Speech act theory analyzes how words are used to perform social actions. Politeness theory investigates the strategies used to minimize social friction and maintain social harmony. Together, these tools provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how speakers use their linguistic resources to achieve complex communicative and social goals.

241. (B) An indirect speech act
An indirect speech act occurs when a speaker uses a grammatical form associated with one function to perform a different communicative act. This is often done to be more polite and less imposing on the listener. By phrasing a command as a question, the speaker shows respect for the listener's autonomy while still achieving their goal. The listener must use their knowledge of social norms and the context to correctly infer the speaker's primary intention and respond appropriately to the request.

242. (C) Solidarity relates to social closeness, while power relates to social hierarchy.
Social relationships are governed by the two dimensions of power and solidarity. Power reflects the status differences and hierarchies between individuals, while solidarity represents the degree of closeness, shared identity, and mutual support. These variables influence the linguistic choices speakers make, such as the use of formal titles or familiar address. Understanding these dynamics is essential for explaining why people speak in certain ways in different social contexts and how language serves to maintain and negotiate social structures and relationships.

243. (D) Expressive
Expressive speech acts are used by speakers to communicate their internal psychological states, emotions, or social attitudes toward a specific situation. This category includes common social acts like apologizing, thanking, or offering condolences. These utterances do not aim to describe facts or commit the speaker to future actions; instead, they serve to build and maintain social rapport by sharing the speaker's feelings. Understanding these acts is important for analyzing the emotive and interpersonal functions of language in human social life.

244. (A) An utterance meaning I have no questions."
In the context of a cooperative interaction, even silence can be interpreted as a meaningful contribution. When a speaker asks a question and the listener remains silent, the silence is often understood as a communicative act that provides an answer. In this situation, the silence is conventionally taken to mean that the listener has nothing to add or no further inquiries. This illustrates how pragmatic principles and social expectations allow for the interpretation of non-verbal cues as meaningful utterances within a conversation.

245. (B) Indexical
Indexicals are a type of deictic expression whose reference is entirely dependent on the specific context in which they are uttered. The word here points to the physical location of the speaker at the moment of speaking. Because this location changes every time a different person speaks or the speaker moves, the reference of the word is dynamic. This illustrates the direct link between language and the physical world, showing how context is essential for determining the meaning of many common linguistic forms.

246. (C) The speaker provides evidence for an intention, which the hearer infers.
The inferential model of communication highlights the role of human reasoning and the situational context in the interpretation of meaning. It suggests that speakers provide linguistic and contextual evidence for their communicative intentions, and hearers use this evidence to deduce what the speaker intended to convey. This model is particularly effective at explaining how we understand non-literal language and indirect speech, where the intended meaning is not explicitly stated in the words themselves but must be inferred through logical deduction.

247. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Logical and semantic relationships help to define the structure of meaning in language. Entailment is a direct consequence of the literal meaning of words, while presupposition is a background assumption that is taken for granted. A contradiction is a statement that is necessarily false because of its self-opposing logic. Synonymy involves words with similar meanings. Together,

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statements, as we use language to describe the contingent and changing reality of our physical and social environments.

218. (B) A quantified noun phrase
In formal semantics, a quantified noun phrase is a linguistic expression that uses a quantifier to specify the scope of a property over a set of individuals. These phrases allow speakers to make generalized statements about whole categories rather than just referring to a single, specific individual. By defining the logical boundaries of the assertion, these structures provide a way to build precise and logical propositions, which is essential for the formal analysis of how meaning is constructed and understood in language.

219. (C) Relational
Relational antonymy involves pairs of words that describe a single relationship from opposite perspectives. These words are logically interdependent, as the existence of one role necessitates the existence of the other. For example, the concept of a parent is defined by having an offspring, just as the concept of a child is defined by having a progenitor. This type of semantic opposition highlights the social and logical connections between participants in common human relationships and how they are represented in the lexicon.

220. (D) The conditions in the world that must hold for a sentence to be true.
Truth-conditional semantics is an approach to meaning based on the idea that understanding a sentence involves knowing the conditions under which it would be considered an accurate representation of reality. This theory focuses on the relationship between linguistic expressions and the specific states of affairs they describe in the world. By identifying these truth conditions, linguists can provide a formal and objective account of how meaning is linked to the potential truth or falsity of the statements we make.

221. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Pragmatic failure occurs when a listener fails to understand the speaker's full intended meaning, leading to a breakdown in communication. This can happen for several reasons, such as misinterpreting an indirect request or being unfamiliar with the cultural norms that guide politeness strategies. Unlike a simple grammatical error, pragmatic failure involves a mismatch in the social and contextual interpretation of the utterance. Understanding these failures is essential for improving communication and navigating the complex social dynamics of interpersonal interaction.

222. (B) Emotive
The emotive function of language is used to express and communicate the speaker's internal feelings, reactions, and psychological states. This includes direct expressions of pain, joy, or surprise. In these utterances, the goal is not to describe factual information about the world, but to share a personal experience or to release emotional tension. This function is a fundamental part of how humans use language to connect with others and to navigate the emotional landscape of their daily lives and social interactions.

223. (C) Car' is a hyponym of vehicle'.
Hyponymy is a hierarchical relationship in which the meaning of a specific term is included within the meaning of a more general category. In this relationship, the specific term is called the hyponym, while the broader term is the superordinate. Since every car is by definition a type of vehicle, this logical inclusion is a clear example of hyponymy. This relationship helps organize the mental lexicon into structured groups of related concepts, allowing for efficient categorization and understanding of the world.

224. (D) I am looking for a book; it's the specific one with the red cover I saw yesterday.
A specific reading of an indefinite noun phrase occurs when the speaker has a particular individual entity in mind, even though they use a grammatically indefinite form. In this interpretation, the speaker is not referring to any member of a category, but to one specific member that they can identify. This distinction between specific and non-specific readings is a subtle but important part of how meaning is constructed and understood in discourse, reflecting the speaker's internal focus and intentions.

225. (A) Laksana
In Indian theories of meaning, laksana is the function used to find an indicative or metaphorical interpretation when the primary, literal meaning

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Semantic relationships often involve a hierarchical structure where the meaning of a specific term is entirely included within a more general category. A specific plant variety represents a subordinate member of the broader classification of flowering plants. This type of inclusion demonstrates how lexical items are organized into layers of specific instances and general classes.

257. (D) Tall' and short'
Certain types of oppositional meaning involve gradable adjectives that exist at opposite ends of a continuous scale. These terms allow for intermediate values between the extremes, unlike binary opposites. Such relations are characterized by the possibility of varying degrees, where being one does not strictly preclude a middle ground or a relative comparison.

258. (A) hyponyms of the same hypernym at the same level.
Semantic systems categorize related words that share a common umbrella term while remaining distinct from one another. These words occupy the same level of contrast within a hierarchy and are derived from the same broader classification. They are considered related peers because they represent different specific instances under a single, more general semantic heading.

259. (C) It is rare because context and register often affect word choice.
While synonymy refers to words sharing similar meanings, perfect interchangeability between terms is seldom found in natural language. Different words often carry subtle nuances related to formal or informal settings, or specific social environments. Consequently, words that seem identical usually differ based on the situation or the level of formality required.

260. (A) the same form but unrelated meanings.
Language often contains multiple words that share an identical sound or spelling despite having completely different origins and senses. This phenomenon occurs when distinct lexical items happen to converge on the same physical form. These words are treated as separate entries in a lexicon because their semantic contents share no logical or historical connection.

261. (D) Its truth conditions
Within sentential semantics, the meaning of a declarative sentence is defined by the state of affairs required for it to be considered accurate. To understand a statement, a listener must grasp exactly what the world would look like if that statement were factually correct. This framework links linguistic expressions directly to logical evaluations of reality.

262. (B) entailment.
Logical relationships between sentences can be structured such that the veracity of one statement automatically ensures the veracity of another. If a specific event has occurred, the necessary consequences of that event must also be true in every possible scenario. This connection prevents a situation where the first sentence is true while the second is false.

263. (C) A sentence whose truth conditions can never be satisfied.
Some sentences are inherently false because they contain logically incompatible ideas within their own internal structure. These statements express propositions that cannot possibly be true in any reality, regardless of the facts of the world. Their meaning creates a logical impossibility, meaning their requirements for being judged as true can never be met.

264. (D) sentential ambiguity.
Complex sentences can sometimes be interpreted in multiple distinct ways, leading to different sets of truth conditions for a single string of words. This occurs when the structural arrangement allows for more than one logical meaning to be assigned to the same phrase. Such cases illustrate how a single linguistic form can represent multiple propositions.

265. (A) To know the conditions under which the sentence would be true.
In the study of truth-conditional semantics, comprehension of a statement is equivalent to identifying the circumstances that would validate it. This process does not require the sentence to actually be true in reality, but rather requires the listener to understand the logical requirements that would make it true if they were fulfilled.

266. (B) Abhidha

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CHAPTER 06

Historical Linguistics

1. Which of the following is considered a foundational principle of the Neogrammarian hypothesis regarding sound change?
(A) Sound change is sporadic and unpredictable.
(B) Sound laws operate without exception.
(C) Sound change is primarily driven by social factors.
(D) Sound change only affects the lexicon, not the grammar.

2. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A phonetic change alters the pronunciation of phonemes but does not change the total number of phonemes in a language.
Statement II : A phonemic change alters the phonemic inventory of a language, either by adding or removing a phoneme.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. The change of Latin noctem to Italian notte involves the loss of the final /m/. This process is an example of:
(A) Epenthesis
(B) Assimilation
(C) Deletion
(D) Metathesis

4. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Law)
P. Grimm's Law
Q. Verner's Law
R. Grassmann's Law
S. Lexical Diffusion
List II: (Description)
1. Explains exceptions to Grimm's Law based on accent placement.
2. Describes a series of consonant shifts from Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic.
3. Posits that sound change spreads gradually through the words of a language.
4. Describes the dissimilation of aspirates in Greek and Sanskrit.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

5. In the context of sound change, what is a split'?
(A) Two distinct phonemes merge together into a single phoneme.
(B) A single sound is replaced by two different phonetic sounds.
(C) Allophones of one phoneme become separate phonemes.
(D) A sound is deleted from the middle of a lexical word.

6. Which of the following is the best example of regressive assimilation?
(A) The plural marker -s' in English being pronounced as /z/ in dogs'.
(B) The prefix in-' changing to im-' in impossible'.
(C) The change of Old English brid to Modern English bird.
(D) The insertion of a sound in the word athlete pronounced as ath-e-lete'.

7. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Wave Model was proposed as an alternative to the Tree Model for representing language change.
Reason (R) : The Wave Model can better account for changes that spread across different languages or dialects in a geographic area, which the rigid family tree structure cannot easily represent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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Logical analysis decomposes sentences into predicates that describe actions or properties and arguments that represent the participants. When a verb describes a relationship between two distinct individuals, it is categorized based on the number of arguments it requires. This structure shows how the meaning of the sentence depends on the specific link between those entities.

277. (D) To specify the extent of a proposition's application over variables.
In predicate logic, certain symbols are used to indicate how widely a property applies to a group of individuals. They define whether a statement is true for every single member of a domain or if it is true for at least one member. This provides a way to handle generalizations and existence in formal systems.

278. (B) The universal quantifier (∀)
Statements that claim a property holds for every single individual within a specific category require a formal symbol representing for all." This component ensures that the proposition applies to the entire domain being discussed. It is the standard way to logically represent universal generalizations where no exceptions are permitted for the groups mentioned in the sentence.

279. (C) The core meaning content that can be true or false.
Logic focuses on the fundamental unit of meaning that carries a truth value, known as a proposition. This is the underlying assertion expressed by a sentence, which can be evaluated as either true or false depending on the state of the world. It serves as the basis for all logical reasoning and formal semantic analysis.

280. (D) The existential quantifier (∃)
To represent the idea that there is at least one person who performs an action, formal logic uses a specific quantifier indicating existence. This symbol asserts that the property mentioned applies to some individual in the domain, without specifying exactly who that individual is. It captures the meaning of indefinite pronouns that imply the presence of someone.

281. (A) To deconstruct word meaning into minimal semantic features.
Componential analysis aims to provide a systematic way to understand lexical meaning by breaking it down into basic, indivisible units. These units are often represented as binary attributes that show the presence or absence of specific qualities. This methodology allows linguists to compare related words and identify the exact differences that distinguish their meanings.

282. (B) By the feature [-ADULT]
Within a feature-based semantic framework, related words are distinguished by varying specific binary values. While two terms might share features like being human and male, they will differ based on their stage of development. Using a negative marker for the attribute of maturity allows for a precise distinction between these two specific lexical items in the category.

283. (B) the meanings of its parts and their combination rules.
The principle of compositionality explains how humans understand an infinite number of sentences. It suggests that the meaning of any complex linguistic expression is built from the individual meanings of the words it contains, plus the grammatical rules used to join them. This logical assembly allows for the systematic construction of meaning across various linguistic structures.

284. (A) The existence of idiomatic expressions.
Certain linguistic phrases have meanings that cannot be derived by simply adding up the meanings of their individual components. In these cases, the overall sense of the expression is not a result of standard rules of combination. Such examples represent a significant boundary for theories that rely strictly on the principle of compositionality to explain meaning.

285. (C) definiteness.
Language uses specific markers to indicate whether a noun refers to a unique, previously identified entity or to any general member of a group. This semantic category helps listeners determine the status of a referent within the discourse. These markers, such as definite and indefinite articles, play a crucial role in establishing clear reference and tracking information.

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(D) Formulating sound laws.

34. Arrange the steps of the comparative method in their typical chronological order:
1. Reconstruct the proto-phoneme system.
2. Establish sets of regular phonological correspondences.
3. Assemble lists of potential cognates from related languages.
4. Formulate sound laws to account for the changes from the proto-language to the daughter languages.

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

35. The existence of an alternation like divine' vs. divinity' in English, where the vowel quality changes, can be used as a source for:
(A) External reconstruction
(B) Lexicostatistics
(C) Internal reconstruction
(D) Dialect geography

36. In linguistic reconstruction, what are cognates'?
(A) Words in different languages that have similar meanings but different origins.
(B) Words in the same language that are spelled identically but pronounced differently.
(C) Words borrowed from one language into another.
(D) Words in related languages that are derived from the same single ancestral word.

37. Which of the following is NOT considered a valid explanation for an exception to a regular sound law?
(A) Analogy
(B) Borrowing
(C) Random mutation
(D) Onomatopoeia

38. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Method/Concept)
P. Comparative Method
Q. Internal Reconstruction
R. Lexicostatistics
S. Cognate
List II: (Basis)
1. Uses morphophonemic alternations within one language to infer an earlier stage.
2. A word descended from the same proto-form as a word in a sister language.
3. Uses statistical analysis of shared basic vocabulary to estimate language divergence time.
4. Systematically compares related languages to reconstruct a common ancestor.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

39. The main principle behind reconstructing proto-phonemes based on contrast and complementation is that:
(A) Allophonic sounds in daughters were likely proto-phonemes.
(B) Contrastive sounds in daughters were likely proto-allophones.
(C) Complementary proto-sounds always merge in daughters.
(D) Contrastive sounds in daughters likely reflect proto-phonemes.

40. How does analogy interact with sound change?
(A) Analogy often levels out irregularities created by sound change.
(B) Analogy is a type of sound change.
(C) Sound change regularly reverses the effects of analogy.
(D) Analogy and sound change are completely independent and do not interact.

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41. Consider the following statements about linguistic reconstruction:
(a) Internal reconstruction can hypothesize a proto-stage of a language without reference to other languages.
(b) The comparative method is essential for external reconstruction.
(c) Lexicostatistics provides a definitive, non-controversial timeline for language splits.
(d) Onomatopoeic words are often exceptions to regular sound laws because their form is iconic.
(e) Establishing phonological correspondences is the final step of reconstruction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

the language and the intended communicative effect.

296. (D) To describe expectations for rational and cooperative conversational contributions.
Gricean theory proposes a set of guidelines that people generally follow to ensure effective and rational exchange in conversation. These principles describe the standard assumptions participants have about truthfulness, Informativeness, relevance, and clarity. They serve as a baseline for how people cooperate to achieve mutual understanding through their linguistic contributions in social settings.

297. (A) conversational implicature.
When a participant in a dialogue overtly fails to follow a standard conversational guideline, they are usually signaling an indirect message. This deliberate violation forces the listener to look for a hidden meaning that reconciles the behavior with the assumption of cooperation. This process of inference results in the creation of an additional layer of meaning.

298. (B) politeness.
Social interaction involves managing interpersonal relationships and protecting the public self-image of others. Linguistic choices are used to bridge or maintain social distance and to show respect. This aspect of pragmatics studies how speakers use specific strategies to avoid offending others and to maintain a positive social atmosphere during their various communicative exchanges.

299. (B) The packaging of given and new information in an utterance.
Pragmatic analysis includes the study of how sentences are organized to guide the listener's focus. This involves distinguishing between information that is already known and information that is being introduced for the first time. The way these elements are presented helps the listener process the message efficiently and integrate it into their existing knowledge.

300. (A) broader social and interactional patterns.
Examining language in real-world texts and conversations reveals how specific linguistic choices are linked to social dynamics. This field goes beyond individual sentences to analyze how speech is organized in extended interactions. By looking at these details, researchers can understand how language reflects and shapes social structures, power relations, and community identities.

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286. (D) The use of language in context.
Pragmatics focuses on the relationship between linguistic forms and the people who use them in specific situations. It investigates how factors such as environment, background knowledge, and social intentions influence the interpretation of meaning. Unlike studies of literal meaning, this field examines how language functions as a dynamic tool for communication in the real world.

287. (C) sentence meaning.
Linguists distinguish between the inherent meaning of a linguistic string and its use in a specific event. The former refers to the stable, abstract content assigned by the grammar and vocabulary of a language. This type of meaning remains constant regardless of who is speaking or where the utterance takes place, serving as the literal foundation for communication.

288. (B) The message model
A simplistic view of communication treats the process as a straightforward transfer of encoded data between a sender and a receiver. However, this perspective is considered inadequate because it ignores the complex mental processes and contextual inferences required for human interaction. It fails to account for how people often mean more than what they literally say in conversation.

289. (D) uses evidence and context to infer the speaker's intention.
The inferential model suggests that communication is not just about decoding signals but about interpreting clues. The speaker provides linguistic and non-linguistic evidence, which the hearer then processes using logic and situational knowledge. This collaborative effort allows the hearer to arrive at a conclusion regarding what the speaker actually intends to communicate.

290. (A) sentence meaning and utterance meaning.
Human communication often involves a gap between the literal content of a statement and the actual message the speaker wants to convey. This distinction separates the abstract meaning derived from grammar from the situated meaning derived from a specific act of speaking. Understanding this difference is essential for analyzing how context shapes the final interpretation of messages.

291. (C) speech acts.
Language is frequently used to perform social actions rather than just to describe the world. This theoretical framework views utterances as deeds that can change social reality, such as making a commitment or issuing a caution. Every time someone speaks, they are engaging in a purposeful activity that goes beyond the mere production of linguistic sounds or words.

292. (A) the context of the utterance.
Certain words have no fixed reference and can only be understood by knowing the specifics of the communicative event. Their meaning shifts depending on who is talking, where they are located, and the current time. This dependence on the immediate physical and social environment is the defining characteristic of deictic expressions in natural language.

293. (D) a presupposition.
Speakers often take certain information for granted when they make a statement. For an utterance to be appropriate or meaningful, these underlying background assumptions must be true. These implicit beliefs are not the main point of the message but are necessary preconditions that the speaker expects the listener to share for the communication to be successful.

294. (B) The speaker's intention in making the utterance.
In the analysis of speech acts, it is important to identify the specific goal or force behind a statement. This involves determining whether the speaker is trying to inform, request, promise, or warn. This intentional aspect of the act is what defines its social function and distinguishes it from the literal words being spoken during the interaction.

295. (C) Implicature
Communication often involves suggesting a meaning that is not part of the literal definition of the words used. This implied content is inferred by the listener based on conversational expectations and the specific situation. It allows speakers to convey nuanced messages indirectly, creating a difference between the surface level of

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. The process by which two adjacent sounds merge into a single sound that retains features of both original sounds is known as:
(A) Coalescence
(B) Dissimilation
(C) Metathesis
(D) Epenthesis

9. Which of the following statements about Grimm's Law is incorrect?
(A) It describes a set of regular consonant correspondences between Germanic and other Indo-European languages.
(B) It involves the shifting of stops in three distinct stages.
(C) It applies universally to all language families, not just Germanic.
(D) It is a classic example of an unconditioned sound change.

10. Consider the following statements about analogy in language change:
(a) Analogy is a regular, exceptionless process like sound change.
(b) Analogy works to make language patterns more regular and systematic.
(c) Analogy is a mental process, whereas sound change is a physical one.
(d) The change of cows' from an older plural kine' is an example of analogy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

11. What is the primary difference between a phonetic change and a phonemic change?
(A) Phonetic change is conditioned, while phonemic change is unconditioned.
(B) Phonetic change affects the articulatory features, while phonemic change affects the acoustic features.
(C) Phonetic change is always a merger, while phonemic change is always a split.
(D) Phonetic change does not alter the phonemic inventory, while phonemic change does.

12. A sociolinguistic approach to language change primarily focuses on:
(A) Reconstructing the specific features of ancestral proto-languages.
(B) Social motivations and the spread of change within a community.
(C) Internal and structural motivations for linguistic change events.
(D) Purely phonetic aspects of specific historical sound shifts.

13. Arrange the following stages of a typical sound change according to the model of lexical diffusion:
1. The change applies to all applicable words.
2. The change begins in a small subset of the lexicon.
3. The change is variable across different words and speakers.
4. The change gradually spreads to other words with the same phonetic environment.
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

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14. The development of a vowel between two consonants, such as in the pronunciation of film' as /fɪləm/, is an example of:
(A) Apocope
(B) Syncope
(C) Haplology
(D) Epenthesis

15. What is the most significant limitation of the Tree Model of language change?
(A) It fails to account for language contact and borrowing.
(B) It ignores parent-daughter relationships between languages.
(C) It is only applicable to specific isolating languages.
(D) It does not recognize the concept of a proto-language.

16. Which of the following phenomena is explained by Verner's Law?
(A) The shift of Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops to voiceless fricatives in Proto-Germanic.
(B) The voicing of PGmc fricatives when the

Indian linguistic traditions identify a primary power of words that conveys their direct and conventional meaning. This function represents the stable sense established by the speech community and recorded in reference works. It corresponds to the literal level of communication, where words point directly to their standard referents without additional secondary interpretations or suggestions.

267. (B) the literal meaning is contextually unsuitable or absurd.
A secondary power of words is triggered when the direct, primary sense leads to an illogical or obstructed interpretation in a given situation. This mechanism allows the listener to shift from the literal definition to a related, indicative meaning that makes sense within the context. It serves to resolve communicative obstacles caused by literal absurdity.

268. (A) vyanjana.
Beyond literal and secondary meanings lies a subtle power that provides deep emotional resonance and aesthetic overtones. This function conveys implications that are not explicitly stated but are suggested through the choice of words and context. It relies on the listener's sensibility to capture the underlying layers of philosophical or emotional meaning intended by the speaker.

269. (C) laksana, because the literal meaning is obstructed.
When a statement implies a location that is physically impossible for its subject, the mind shifts from the literal sense to an associated meaning. By moving from the primary definition of a noun to the people associated with it, the listener resolves the contextual obstruction. This indicative process enables communication when the direct sense is blocked.

270. (D) Vyanjana' can be based on either abhidha' or laksana'.
The suggestive power of language does not operate in a vacuum but rather builds upon other layers of meaning. It can derive its aesthetic or emotional overtones from the literal definition of a word or from its secondary, indicative sense. This multi-tiered relationship allows for complex communication that spans from the explicit to the highly suggestive.

271. (C) As the set of all entities that are cats
In formal semantic models, common nouns are treated as collections of individuals within a specific domain of discourse. The meaning of a word is defined by identifying every object that satisfies the criteria of that category. This set-theoretic approach relies on membership, where an entity is either part of the group or it is not.

272. (B) intersection
Modifying a group with a specific quality involves identifying individuals who belong to two different categories simultaneously. To model this, formal semantics looks for the common elements where the collection of people with a certain attribute overlaps with the collection of individuals in a professional or social role. This shared membership represents the combined meaning of the phrase.

273. (D) Cardinality
When analyzing meanings using set theory, it is often necessary to discuss the quantity of members within a group. This mathematical concept provides a way to refer to the specific number of elements found in a set. It is an essential tool for formalizing quantificational expressions and understanding how many individuals satisfy a particular linguistic predicate.

274. (A) function.
Semanticists use mathematical rules to describe how linguistic elements interact to create complex meanings. These rules map elements from a starting domain to a resulting set or value in a codomain. This process models how modifiers transform basic categories into more specific subsets, allowing for a precise representation of the compositional nature of human language.

275. (C) Students and teachers"
Combining two distinct groups into a single larger collection requires a logical operation that includes all members of both sets. This approach is most useful for phrases that link categories together, effectively merging their individual members into one combined domain. It represents the totality of individuals belonging to either the first group or the second group.

276. (A) two-place predicate.

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unidirectional process, typically moving from lexical to grammatical.

Reason (R) : It involves processes like semantic bleaching and phonological reduction, which are difficult to reverse, making the path from content word to function word more probable than the reverse.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which of the following represents semantic narrowing?
(A) The word hound' (originally meaning any dog') now refers to a specific type of dog.
(B) The word holiday' (originally holy day') now refers to any day off work.
(C) The word silly' changed from meaning blessed' to foolish'.
(D) The word mouse' is used for a computer pointing device.

27. The process by which a grammatical morpheme or a sequence of morphemes becomes reanalyzed as a single lexical item is known as:
(A) Grammaticalisation
(B) Syncretism
(C) Extension
(D) Lexicalisation

28. Which principle is NOT typically used for recovering historical grammatical categories and contrasts?
(A) Examining morphophonemic alternations in related languages.
(B) Assuming that modern grammatical categories existed identically in the past.
(C) Comparing paradigms across different historical stages of a language.
(D) Identifying remnants of older categories in irregular forms.

29. The use of metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche are all processes that contribute to:
(A) Phonological change
(B) Syntactic change
(C) Semantic change
(D) Morphological syncretism

30. Consider the following statements about morphosyntactic and semantic change:
(a) The loss of final unstressed vowels can lead to the collapse of case systems.
(b) Syncretism results in an increase in the number of distinct grammatical forms.
(c) Grammaticalisation often involves a loss of semantic content (semantic bleaching).
(d) Semantic extension and narrowing are mutually exclusive and cannot co-occur in a language's history.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a) and (d)
(D) (b) and (c)

31. Consider the following statements:

Statement I : Semantic extension, or broadening, occurs when a word's meaning becomes more general.

Statement II : Semantic narrowing, or specialization, occurs when a word's meaning becomes more specific.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

32. The primary distinction between external and internal reconstruction is:
(A) External reconstruction uses data from one language, while internal reconstruction uses data from multiple languages.
(B) External reconstruction uses the comparative method, while internal reconstruction analyzes irregularities within a single language.
(C) External reconstruction focuses on syntax, while internal reconstruction focuses on phonology.
(D) External reconstruction is used for living languages, while internal reconstruction is used for dead languages.

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33. Which of the following is the first step in applying the comparative method?
(A) Reconstructing the proto-phonemes.
(B) Collecting lists of cognates.
(C) Establishing regular phonological correspondences.

preceding PIE vowel was unstressed.
(C) The dissimilation of consecutive aspirated stops in both Sanskrit and Greek.
(D) The general tendency for sounds to become more like their nearest neighbors.

17. Which statement accurately describes a conditioned sound change?
(A) A change that occurs in all contexts without exception.
(B) A change that occurs only in a specific phonetic environment.
(C) A change that is motivated by social prestige.
(D) A change that spreads from word to word.

18. Consider the following statements regarding historical linguistic models:
(a) The Tree Model represents language divergence as clean splits.
(b) The Wave Model illustrates the gradual spread of linguistic innovations.
(c) The Tree Model effectively shows dialect continua.
(d) The Wave Model is incompatible with the concept of a proto-language.
(e) The Tree Model is also known as the Stammbaum theory.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c)
(B) (c), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (b), (e)
(D) (b), (d), (e)

19. The study of sound change in progress' is most closely associated with which linguistic subfield?
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Formal Syntax
(C) Sociolinguistics
(D) Computational Linguistics

20. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Grimm's Law - Consonant Shift
(B) Verner's Law - Accent-based Voicing
(C) Grassmann's Law - Aspirate Dissimilation
(D) Lexical Diffusion - Phonemic Split

21. The term syncretism' in historical morphosyntax refers to:
(A) The creation of a new grammatical category.
(B) Direct borrowing of structures from another language.
(C) Merger of multiple distinct morphological or case forms.
(D) Process of a lexical item becoming a grammatical item.

22. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Process)
P. Extension
Q. Narrowing
R. Figurative Speech
S. Pejoration
List II: (Example)
1. Old English mete' (food in general) becomes Modern English meat' (animal flesh).
2. Dog' (a specific breed) comes to mean any canine.
3. A word develops a more negative meaning over time.
4. Using crane' (the bird) to refer to a machine for lifting.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

23. When a full lexical word, like the verb go' in English, develops into a grammatical marker for the future tense (I am going to read'), this process is called:
(A) Lexicalisation
(B) Syncretism
(C) Semantic narrowing
(D) Grammaticalisation

24. The loss of case endings in the transition from Old English to Modern English, leading to a heavier reliance on prepositions and fixed word order, illustrates how:
(A) Phonological change can lead to changes in morphology and syntax.
(B) Semantic change influences phonology.
(C) Syntactic change is independent of morphological systems.
(D) Borrowing is the primary driver of syntactic change.

25. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Grammaticalisation is a

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(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (e)

42. Lexicostatistics is a method that attempts to determine the degree of relationship between languages by:
(A) Counting the percentage of shared cognates in a list of basic vocabulary.
(B) Comparing their syntactic structures.
(C) Analyzing the number of shared sound laws.
(D) Reconstructing the full proto-lexicon.

43. The recovery of a historical contrast by comparing an alternating paradigm (e.g., foot/feet) with a non-alternating paradigm (e.g., boot/boots) is a technique used in:
(A) Dialectology
(B) Sociolinguistics
(C) Lexicostatistics
(D) Internal reconstruction

44. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The comparative method is considered more powerful than internal reconstruction for reconstructing deep prehistory.
Reason (R) : The comparative method uses evidence from multiple related languages, providing more data and cross-validation for hypotheses about the proto-language.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. Which of these words is most likely to be an exception to a sound law due to onomatopoeia?
(A) hand
(B) mother
(C) cuckoo
(D) water

46. In dialect geography, what is an isogloss'?
(A) A comprehensive map showing all dialects of a region.
(B) A region where a very old form of a language is spoken.
(C) The most prestigious dialect in a particular area.
(D) A line on a map marking the boundary of a particular linguistic feature.

47. The term calque' or loan translation' refers to:
(A) Borrowing the meaning or structure of a foreign word or phrase, but translating its morphemes into the native language.
(B) Borrowing a word directly with its pronunciation and meaning.
(C) Creating a new word by combining parts of a borrowed word and a native word.
(D) A word that is no longer used in a language.

48. A pidgin' language is best described as:
(A) A fully developed language with native speakers.
(B) A simplified means of communication between groups.
(C) A regional variety of a standard language.
(D) The native language of an indigenous community.

49. In the context of Sanskrit-derived words in Modern Indo-Aryan languages, what does tadbhava' refer to?
(A) Words borrowed directly from classical Sanskrit without phonetic modification.
(B) Native words that have undergone natural, historical sound change from an Old Indo-Aryan form.
(C) Words borrowed from non-Indo-Aryan languages like Dravidian or Munda.
(D) Newly coined words based on Sanskrit roots.

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50. Consider the following statements about language contact phenomena:
(a) A creole develops when a pidgin acquires native speakers.
(b) Bilingualism is a necessary precondition for linguistic borrowing.
(c) Structural borrowing is more common than lexical borrowing.
(d) A focal area' in dialect geography is a center of linguistic innovation.

125. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Analogy makes language more irregular.

Reason (R) : Analogy operates by extending a minority or irregular pattern to other parts of the grammar.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. A linguist notices that in Language X, there is a vowel alternation in related words like [mʊs]/[miz] mouse'/'mice'. Based on this, they hypothesize an earlier phonological process. This linguist is using:

(A) The comparative method
(B) Lexicostatistics
(C) Dialect geography
(D) Internal reconstruction

127. Which of the following is NOT a plausible reason for a word to be an exception to a sound law?

(A) It was reshaped by analogy with another word.
(B) It was borrowed after the law ceased to operate.
(C) Its form was reshaped by analogy with another word.
(D) It is an onomatopoeic word.

128. What is the fundamental assumption of lexicostatistics regarding vocabulary?

(A) All vocabulary changes at the same rate.
(B) Core vocabulary is replaced at a roughly constant rate over centuries.
(C) Grammatical words are more stable than content words.
(D) Borrowed words are never part of the core vocabulary.

129. The English words shirt' and skirt' both derive from the same Proto-Germanic root. Shirt' is the native English form, while skirt' is a later borrowing from Old Norse. This pair is an example of:

(A) Synonyms
(B) Etymological doublets
(C) Antonyms
(D) Homophones

130. Consider the following statements about reconstruction:

(a) Establishing phonological correspondences is a crucial first step.
(b) Internal reconstruction requires at least two related languages.
(c) The comparative method can help to recover historical contrasts.
(d) Analogy complicates reconstruction by regularizing forms that were once irregular due to sound change.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (a), (c) and (d)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

131. In the context of language contact, what does structural borrowing' refer to?

(A) The borrowing of only individual words.
(B) The adoption of phonological, morphological, or syntactic patterns from another language.
(C) The creation of a pidgin language.
(D) The translation of compound words from another language.

132. Which scenario best describes cultural borrowing'?

(A) A politically dominant group imposes its language on a subordinate group.
(B) Two languages are spoken in the same area for centuries, leading to deep structural changes.
(C) Two dialects of the same language exchange vocabulary.
(D) A language borrows words for new foods, technologies, and ideas from another culture.

133. The development of Haitian Creole from French and West African languages is a classic example of:

(A) Dialect levelling
(B) Language death
(C) Creolization

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60. The process where a sound becomes less like a nearby sound to improve pronounceability is called:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Dissimilation
(C) Coalescence
(D) Deletion

61. Which of the following does the Wave Model of language change represent more effectively than the Tree Model?
(A) Clear genetic relationships between parent and daughters.
(B) The primary concept of a unitary ancestral proto-language.
(C) Diffusion of features across dialect and language boundaries.
(D) The principle of universal and unconditioned sound change.

62. Consider the following statements about sound change processes:
(a) Metathesis is the transposition or reordering of sounds.
(b) Epenthesis is the deletion of a sound.
(c) Palatalization is a form of assimilation where a consonant is articulated closer to the hard palate.
(d) Merger is a phonemic change that increases the number of phonemes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

63. The social motivation of language change, often studied through the lens of prestige and social networks, is a central tenet of:
(A) The sociolinguistic approach
(B) Structural linguistics
(C) The Neogrammarian school
(D) Glottochronology

64. What is the most likely outcome of a phonological change that eliminates the conditioning environment for a set of allophones?
(A) A phonemic merger
(B) A phonemic split
(C) Lexical diffusion
(D) Reversal of the sound change

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65. Arrange the following events related to the description of Germanic sound changes in chronological discovery order:
1. Rasmus Rask formulates the initial consonant correspondences.
2. Jacob Grimm systematically expands and popularizes the law.
3. Karl Verner explains the exceptions based on accent.
4. Hermann Grassmann explains aspirate dissimilation.
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

66. A change that affects a sound in every instance, regardless of its phonetic environment, is called:
(A) Unconditioned change
(B) Conditioned change
(C) Sporadic change
(D) Analogical change

67. Identifying the correct statement regarding sound change.
(A) A phonemic split reduces the number of phonemes in a language.
(B) All sound changes are phonemic in nature.
(C) A phonemic merger reduces the number of phonemic contrasts in a language.
(D) Unconditioned sound changes are more common than conditioned ones.

68. The English plural forms oxen' and brethren' survive as exceptions to the regular -s' plural rule. They are examples of:
(A) Recent borrowings
(B) Neologisms
(C) Products of a recent sound change
(D) Relic forms that resisted analogy

69. Consider the following statements about sound change:
(a) Sound change originates in the grammar, not in the pronunciation.
(b) The tree model assumes languages split abruptly and cease to interact.
(c) The wave model visualizes change as spreading from a central point.
(d) Relative chronology helps determine the order of application of sound laws.

daughter languages is assumed to be the proto-phoneme.

88. Which of the following phenomena represents an interplay between analogy and sound change?
(A) A regular sound change creates an irregular paradigm, which is then made regular by analogy.
(B) A borrowed word is immediately adapted to the native phonology.
(C) A sound change spreads gradually through the lexicon.
(D) Two dialects merge due to prolonged contact.

89. Consider the following statements about reconstruction techniques:
(a) The comparative method relies on data from a single language.
(b) Internal reconstruction analyzes alternations within one language to posit an earlier form.
(c) Lexicostatistics assumes a constant rate of vocabulary replacement.
(d) Cognates are words that have been borrowed between languages.
(e) Reconstructing proto-phonemes requires first establishing sound correspondences.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (e)
(C) (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (d), and (e)

90. The method of dating language divergence based on the percentage of shared basic vocabulary is called:
(A) Lexicostatistics / Glottochronology
(B) Dialectometry
(C) Comparative method
(D) Internal reconstruction

91. Why are onomatopoeic words often problematic for the comparative method?
(A) They are resistant to semantic change.
(B) Their similarity may not be due to common ancestry but to imitation of nature.
(C) They are only found in a small number of language families.
(D) They are always borrowed.

92. Reconstructing a historical contrast by comparing an alternating paradigm (e.g., sing/sang/sung) with a non-alternating one (e.g., cling/clung/clung) is a central part of:
(A) Establishing relative chronology
(B) Internal reconstruction
(C) The Wave model
(D) Sociolinguistic analysis

93. A loanword that has been fully adapted to the phonological and morphological system of the borrowing language is described as:
(A) An unassimilated loan
(B) A calque
(C) An assimilated loan
(D) A loan blend

94. The English word brunch', created from breakfast' and lunch', is an example of a:
(A) Calque
(B) Loan translation
(C) Tadbhava
(D) Loan blend

95. When isoglosses for several different linguistic features are found to bundle together, this bundle often represents:
(A) A dialect boundary
(B) A focal area
(C) A relic area
(D) A transition area

96. Which type of borrowing typically involves the transfer of function words, grammatical endings, and deep structural elements?
(A) Cultural borrowing
(B) Intimate borrowing
(C) Dialect borrowing
(D) Casual borrowing

97. The term tatsama' in the context of Modern Indo-Aryan languages refers to:
(A) Words inherited from Old Indo-Aryan through natural sound change.
(B) Words borrowed directly from Classical Sanskrit with little to no phonetic change.
(C) Words borrowed from Dravidian languages.
(D) Words created through onomatopoeia.

98. Which of the following is a primary motivation for lexical borrowing?

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(D) Amelioration

79. The principles of recovering grammatical categories and contrasts historically would NOT involve:
(A) Assuming the simplest possible system for the proto-language.
(B) Looking for fossilized distinctions in irregular paradigms.
(C) Comparing the grammatical systems of related languages.
(D) Studying morphophonemic alternations as clues to lost sounds or morphemes.

80. Consider the following statements regarding change:
(a) Lexicalisation turns a grammatical function into a lexical item.
(b) Syncretism increases the number of distinct forms in a paradigm.
(c) The development of future tense markers from verbs of motion is a common path of grammaticalisation.
(d) Using head' to refer to the leader of a department is an example of figurative speech leading to semantic change.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (c) and (d)
(D) (a) and (b)

81. Which process of semantic change relies on contiguity or association between concepts (e.g., the crown' for the monarchy)?
(A) Metaphor
(B) Metonymy
(C) Broadening
(D) Narrowing

82. The fact that the plural of goose' is geese' but the plural of moose' is moose' (not meese') demonstrates the interplay between:
(A) Historical sound change and later borrowing.
(B) Sound change and borrowing.
(C) Phonological change and semantic change.
(D) Sound change and dialectal variation.

83. The main advantage of internal reconstruction over the comparative method is that it:
(A) Can reconstruct further back in time.
(B) Is more reliable and provides more certain results.
(C) Can be applied to a language isolate with no known relatives.
(D) Can reconstruct vocabulary but not phonology.

84. The existence of morphophonemic alternations like German Bund /bʊnt/ vs. Bunde /bʊndə/ points to an earlier stage where:
(A) The final consonant was always voiced.
(B) The final consonant was always voiceless.
(C) All words ended in a vowel.
(D) Final obstruent devoicing had not yet become a rule.

85. Which of the following pairs is LEAST likely to be a genuine cognate set?
(A) English father', German Vater', Latin pater'
(B) English one', Spanish uno', French un'
(C) English dog', Mbabaram (Australian) dog'
(D) English foot', German Fuß', Latin pes'

86. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Borrowed words can sometimes be identified because they do not conform to the regular sound laws of the borrowing language.
Reason (R) : Words borrowed after a sound change has occurred will not show the effects of that change, distinguishing them from native words that did.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. What is the majority principle' in the context of the comparative method?
(A) The sound change that affects the majority of the lexicon is considered the most important.
(B) The language family with the majority of speakers is the most studied.
(C) The reconstruction supported by the majority of linguists is accepted.
(D) The phoneme found in the majority of

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(e) Assimilation makes adjacent sounds more different from each other.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (d), and (e)

70. The change of Latin quinque to French cinq is an example of what kind of assimilation?
(A) Voicing
(B) Palatalization
(C) Labialization
(D) Nasalization

71. Which model of language change is most associated with the quote Every word has its own history"?
(A) The Tree Model
(B) The Wave Model
(C) The Neogrammarian Model
(D) The Lexical Diffusion Model

72. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Process)
P. Syncretism
Q. Grammaticalisation
R. Lexicalisation
S. Semantic Extension
List II: (Result)
1. A lexical item becomes a function word.
2. A phrase like for the time being' becomes a single adverb for-the-time-being'.
3. The dative and accusative cases merge into one objective case.
4. A word for a brand name, Kleenex', becomes the word for any tissue.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

73. The historical shift of the meaning of girl' from young person of either sex' in Middle English to young female person' today is an example of:
(A) Semantic extension
(B) Pejoration
(C) Semantic narrowing
(D) Amelioration

74. The collapse of the Latin case system in the development of Romance languages is a prime example of:
(A) Syncretism
(B) Grammaticalisation
(C) Lexicalisation
(D) Semantic bleaching

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75. Which statement about grammaticalisation is incorrect?
(A) It is typically a unidirectional process from lexical to grammatical.
(B) It often involves semantic bleaching, where a word loses some of its original meaning.
(C) It can lead to phonological reduction of the grammaticalising form.
(D) It results in the creation of new lexical content words from function words.

76. When a language loses inflectional endings (e.g., case markers), what is a common compensatory syntactic change?
(A) Development of a more flexible word order.
(B) Use of prepositions and stricter word order.
(C) A reduction in the size of the lexicon.
(D) The merger of verb tenses.

77. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Phonological erosion, such as the loss of final unstressed syllables, can be a major trigger for morphological change.
Reason (R) : When phonological change neutralizes the sounds that mark grammatical distinctions, it can lead to the collapse of those distinctions and the restructuring of the morphological system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. What process is illustrated by the word nice' changing its meaning from ignorant' in Middle English to pleasant' in Modern English?
(A) Pejoration
(B) Extension
(C) Narrowing

(A) The need to name new concepts, technologies, or items (prestige or need-filling).
(B) The need to make the language's phonology more complex.
(C) A conscious decision by a language academy.
(D) The desire to eliminate all native vocabulary.

99. A transition area' in dialect geography is characterized by:
(A) The preservation of very old linguistic forms.
(B) A sharp boundary where one dialect ends and another begins.
(C) A mixture of features from adjacent dialect areas.
(D) Being the source of most linguistic innovations.

100. Consider the following statements about language contact phenomena:
(a) A creole develops when a pidgin acquires native speakers.
(b) Tadbhava' words are assimilated loans from a historical parent language.
(c) Bilingualism is a key source for borrowing.
(d) A focal area' in dialect geography is a center of linguistic innovation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (a), (b) and (d)
(C) (b) and (c)
(D) (c) and (d)

101. The impact of borrowing on a language can be seen in all of the following areas EXCEPT:
(A) The lexicon
(B) The phonemic inventory
(C) The universal principles of grammar
(D) Syntactic structures

102. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Pidgins arise in situations of limited contact between groups with no common language.
Statement II : Creoles arise when children acquire a pidgin as their native language, leading to grammatical expansion.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

103. The English word guerilla' (from Spanish) retaining its Spanish spelling and a somewhat foreign pronunciation is an example of:
(A) An assimilated loan
(B) A calque
(C) A loan blend
(D) An unassimilated loan

104. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Isogloss
Q. Focal Area
R. Relic Area
S. Transition Area
List II: (Description)
1. An area of linguistic innovation from which changes spread.
2. A zone of overlap between two distinct dialect areas.
3. A line on a map separating areas with different linguistic features.
4. An area where conservative or archaic forms persist.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

105. In Grimm's Law, what happens to Proto-Indo-European voiced stops (b, d, g)?
(A) They become voiced aspirates.
(B) They become voiceless fricatives.
(C) They become voiceless stops (p, t, k).
(D) They remain as voiced stops.

106. The change of nuclear' being pronounced as nucular' is an example of:
(A) Metathesis
(B) Assimilation
(C) Dissimilation (of the two /l/ sounds)
(D) Epenthesis

107. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The study of sound change in progress often reveals patterns of orderly heterogeneity within a speech community.
Reason (R) : Sociolinguistic research shows

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that linguistic variation is not random but is often systematically correlated with social factors like age, gender, and social class.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

108. Which term describes the complete loss of a sound from a word, often at the end (apocope) or in the middle (syncope)?
(A) Epenthesis
(B) Deletion
(C) Coalescence
(D) Merger

109. What is the key difference between the Tree model and the Wave model of language change?
(A) The Tree model deals with syntax, the Wave model with phonology.
(B) The Tree model is for ancient languages, the Wave model is for modern dialects.
(C) The Tree model implies clean breaks, while the Wave model allows for intersecting contact.
(D) The Tree model was proposed by sociolinguists, the Wave model by Neogrammarians.

110. Consider the following statements:
(a) Grassmann's Law is an example of dissimilation.
(b) Verner's Law explains exceptions to Grimm's Law.
(c) Conditioned sound change occurs in all phonetic environments.
(d) A phonemic split results in a decrease in the number of phonemes.
(e) Lexical diffusion suggests changes affect all words simultaneously.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b)
(B) (c), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (c), (d)
(D) (b), (d), (e)

111. The Neogrammarian viewpoint that sound change is regular and exceptionless is a:
(A) Methodological heuristic
(B) Proven law of nature
(C) Sociolinguistic variable
(D) Semantic process

112. The historical development where a word like Latin vinum becomes Spanish vino and French vin illustrates:
(A) A process of random lexical replacement.
(B) The operation of regular sound changes in different daughter languages.
(C) The complete stability of vocabulary over time.
(D) A series of analogical levelling.

113. Arrange the following processes to reflect a common historical cycle:
1. Analogy regularizes the paradigm.
2. A regular sound change applies, creating an irregularity in a morphological paradigm.
3. The language now has a more regular, but historically modified, paradigm.
4. Some forms in the paradigm meet the structural description for the change, others do not.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

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114. The fusion of formally distinct inflectional forms is known as:
(A) Syncretism
(B) Grammaticalisation
(C) Lexicalisation
(D) Extension

115. Which of the following is the best example of grammaticalisation?
(A) The meaning of star' is extended to mean a famous performer.
(B) The word motor-hotel' becomes motel'.
(C) The noun back' becomes a spatial preposition in back of'.
(D) The form fishes' is regularized to fish' (plural) for some speakers.

116. A key consequence of widespread syncretism in a language's case system is often:
(A) A richer and more complex derivational morphology.
(B) The development of post-nominal

adjectives.
(C) The elimination of all prepositions.
(D) A shift from synthetic to analytic syntactic structure.

117. Which statement about semantic change is correct?
(A) Semantic change is always a process of a word gaining a more positive meaning.
(B) Metaphor and metonymy are common pathways for a word to acquire new meanings.
(C) Figurative speech like metaphor and metonymy causes semantic change.
(D) Semantic narrowing is when a word acquires a broader range of meanings.

118. Consider the following statements:
(a) The loss of final /n/ in Old English pronouns led to the merger of accusative and dative forms. This is an example of phonological change causing morphological change.
(b) Lexicalisation is the process whereby a content word becomes a function word.
(c) Semantic extension involves a word's meaning becoming more general.
(d) Recovering historical grammatical contrasts is impossible once they are lost.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

119. The historical change from Old English dēor' (any animal) to Modern English deer' (a specific type of animal) is an instance of:
(A) Semantic extension
(B) Pejoration
(C) Amelioration
(D) Semantic narrowing

120. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Grammaticalisation is a process that creates new lexical items.
Statement II : Lexicalisation is a process that creates new grammatical items.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

121. The main goal of the comparative method in historical linguistics is to:
(A) Prove that all languages descend from a single ancestor.
(B) Reconstruct the features of an ancestral proto-language.
(C) Map the geographic spread of modern dialects.
(D) Count the number of loanwords in a language.

122. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Cognate
Q. Proto-language
R. Sound Correspondence
S. Internal Reconstruction
List II: (Definition)
1. A regular pattern of sound equivalents across related languages (e.g., p : f).
2. A hypothesized, unrecorded ancestral language.
3. Words in sister languages derived from a single word in the parent language.
4. A method of reconstruction using data from a single language.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

123. The observation that in English, voiceless stops are aspirated in word-initial position but unaspirated after /s/ is a description of:
(A) A historical sound change
(B) A phonemic contrast
(C) Free variation
(D) Complementary distribution

124. Why is the reconstruction of proto-forms for concepts like iron' or wheel' historically significant?
(A) It proves the linguistic relationship between languages.
(B) It suggests the level of technological development of the speakers of the proto-language.
(C) It provides a basis for lexicostatistics.
(D) It confirms the existence of onomatopoeia.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (a), (b) and (d)
(C) (b) and (c)
(D) (c) and (d)

51. What distinguishes a creole' from a pidgin'?
(A) A creole has a more complex phonology than a pidgin.
(B) A pidgin is used for trade, while a creole is used in literature.
(C) A creole is spoken as a first language by a community of speakers.
(D) A pidgin has a larger vocabulary than a creole.

52. The English word skyscraper' being translated into German as Wolkenkratzer' (cloud-scraper) is an example of:
(A) Loan blend
(B) Unassimilated loan
(C) Tadbhava
(D) Calque

53. A relic area' in dialect geography is a region where:
(A) New linguistic forms are created and spread from.
(B) There is a high degree of dialect mixture.
(C) Older, conservative linguistic forms are preserved.
(D) Isoglosses for many different features bundle together.

54. Identify the correct pair related to types of linguistic borrowing.
(A) Cultural borrowing - Borrowing of core vocabulary items.
(B) Intimate borrowing - Long-term borrowing of many word types.
(C) Dialect borrowing - Borrowing from unrelated language families.
(D) Structural borrowing - Lexical borrowing with no grammar impact.

55. In historical linguistics, the Neogrammarian concept that sound laws have no exceptions" is known as the:
(A) Analogy Principle
(B) Wave Theory
(C) Lexical Diffusion Model
(D) Regularity Principle

56. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The genesis of a sound change often begins as a subtle, variable phonetic shift within a speech community.
Statement II : The spread of a sound change is solely determined by internal linguistic factors, not social ones.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

57. The historical change of the Latin word hospitalem to French hôtel, involving the loss of medial syllables, is an example of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Epenthesis
(C) Syncope (a form of deletion)
(D) Metathesis

58. What is the primary function of establishing a relative chronology' of sound changes?
(A) To understand the order in which different sound laws applied, which can explain apparent exceptions.
(B) To determine the absolute date of a language split.
(C) To prove that all sound changes are unconditioned.
(D) To create a dialect atlas for a language.

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59. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Grassmann's Law must be ordered to apply before Grimm's Law to correctly account for the forms in Germanic languages.
Reason (R) : Grassmann's Law is a dissimilatory rule affecting aspirates in Indo-Iranian and Greek, and its effects are not visible in the consonant shifts described by Grimm's Law for Germanic.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(D) Internal reconstruction

134. Which of the following is the best description of a focal area' in dialect geography?
(A) An area where multiple dialects meet and mix.
(B) An area from which linguistic innovations tend to spread.
(C) An isolated rural area where old forms are preserved.
(D) The area where the standard dialect is spoken.

135. Arrange the following contact-induced language types in their likely order of development:
1. A stable pidgin is used for regular, extended communication.
2. A creole emerges.
3. A simplified, unstable jargon is used for basic communication.
4. Children acquire the pidgin as their L1.

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

136. The distinction between tadbhava' and tatsama' is most relevant for studying the lexicon of which language family?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Dravidian
(C) Sino-Tibetan
(D) Austroasiatic

137. Which of the following is NOT a type of loan?
(A) Loanword
(B) Loan translation (Calque)
(C) Loan cognate
(D) Loan blend

138. Bilingualism is considered a source for borrowing because:
(A) Bilingual speakers may unconsciously transfer features from one language to another.
(B) Bilingual speakers consciously decide to mix languages.
(C) Bilingualism simplifies the grammar of both languages.
(D) Monolingual speakers cannot create new words.

139. A dialect atlas' is primarily a tool for:
(A) Reconstructing proto-languages.
(B) Documenting the process of creolization.
(C) Teaching a standard language.
(D) Visualizing the geographical distribution of linguistic variants.

140. Consider the following statements:
(a) A calque is a type of lexical borrowing involving morpheme-by-morpheme translation.
(b) Intimate borrowing' results from brief, casual contact between cultures.
(c) The boundary of a single linguistic feature on a map is called an isogloss.
(d) Pidgins typically have more complex grammars than their source languages.
(e) A relic area is a center of linguistic innovation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c)
(B) (b), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (d)
(D) (b), (c), (e)

141. The shift of Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops (p, t, k) to Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives (f, θ, h) is the first part of:
(A) Verner's Law
(B) Grassmann's Law
(C) Grimm's Law
(D) The Great Vowel Shift

142. The phenomenon where the presence of a sound later in a word influences a sound earlier in the word (e.g., in-' becoming im-' before possible') is called:
(A) Progressive assimilation
(B) Dissimilation
(C) Metathesis
(D) Regressive assimilation

143. Identifying the incorrect statement about models of language change.
(A) The Tree model is excellent at representing dialect continua and language contact.
(B) The Tree model represents genetic relationships clearly.
(C) The Wave model accounts for the geographical spread of features.
(D) Lexical diffusion describes the word-by-

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(C) Internal reconstruction
(D) Dialect geography

164. Arrange the following steps in the process of applying the comparative method:
1. Formulate sound laws.
2. Establish cognate sets.
3. Reconstruct proto-phonemes.
4. Establish phonological correspondences.

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

165. The primary weakness of lexicostatistics (glottochronology) is:
(A) Its reliance on multiple languages.
(B) Its focus on grammar instead of words.
(C) The questionable assumption that core vocabulary is replaced at a constant rate.
(D) Its inability to produce a family tree diagram.

166. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The English words royal' and regal' are doublets.
Reason (R) : Both words derive from the same Latin root regalis', but royal' entered English from French and underwent French sound changes, while regal' was borrowed directly from Latin later.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

167. A linguist trying to reconstruct Proto-Romance would be engaged in:
(A) Internal reconstruction
(B) Dialectology
(C) Sociolinguistics
(D) External reconstruction

168. The fact that the plural of foot' is feet' but the plural of boot' is boots' suggests that:
(A) Boot' is a later borrowing that was not subject to the historical umlaut rule that affected foot'.
(B) Foot' is an irregular word with no historical explanation.
(C) The plural of foot' was regularized by analogy.
(D) Boot' is an onomatopoeic word.

169. What role does onomatopoeia play in accounting for exceptions to sound change?
(A) It acts as a regularizing force, like analogy.
(B) It is a type of borrowing.
(C) It creates words whose form is based on sound imitation, so they may not follow sound laws.
(D) It only affects vowels, not consonants.

170. Consider the following statements about linguistic reconstruction:
(a) The comparative method is used to reconstruct a proto-language from its attested daughter languages.
(b) Internal reconstruction examines irregularities within a single language to infer an earlier stage.
(c) The presence of non-alternating paradigms can help identify historical changes when compared to alternating ones.
(d) Analogy always creates exceptions to sound laws, making reconstruction impossible.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (d)

171. A line on a dialect map that marks the limit of the geographical distribution of a linguistic feature is an:
(A) Isophone
(B) Isomorph
(C) Isolect
(D) Isogloss

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172. The German word Kindergarten' used in English is an example of:
(A) A calque
(B) An unassimilated loanword
(C) A loan blend
(D) An assimilated loanword

173. What is a key characteristic of pidgin languages?
(A) They are the native language of a speech

(B) Semantic narrowing
(C) Pejoration
(D) Lexicalisation

153. A shift in syntax from a case-marking language (synthetic) to a word-order-and-preposition language (analytic) is often a long-term consequence of:
(A) Lexical borrowing
(B) Semantic broadening
(C) Phonological erosion of inflectional endings
(D) The invention of writing

154. What is the term for when a word's meaning becomes more positive or favorable over time?
(A) Amelioration
(B) Pejoration
(C) Extension
(D) Narrowing

155. The change of the Old English verb stēorfan' (to die) to Modern English starve' (to die from hunger) is a clear case of:
(A) Semantic extension
(B) Amelioration
(C) Metaphor
(D) Semantic narrowing

156. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The process of grammaticalisation is often associated with the principle of unidirectionality, moving from content to function.
Statement II : The process of lexicalisation, where a phrase becomes a single word (e.g., to-do' as a noun), is the reverse of grammaticalisation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

157. Which of the following is an example of semantic change through metaphor?
(A) The word bank' referring to a financial institution and the side of a river.
(B) The foot' of the mountain.
(C) The word silly' changing from blessed' to foolish'.
(D) The word deer' changing from animal' to a specific species.

158. Recovering a lost grammatical contrast, like a forgotten case, is sometimes possible by examining:
(A) The current most frequent word order.
(B) The number of loanwords in the lexicon.
(C) The number of speakers of the language.
(D) Irregular or fossilized forms that have resisted analogical leveling.

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159. The English expression a man of the cloth' to mean a priest is an example of semantic change through:
(A) Metonymy
(B) Metaphor
(C) Broadening
(D) Narrowing

160. Consider the following statements:
(a) Syncretism reduces the number of distinct forms in an inflectional paradigm.
(b) The weakening of case endings can lead to a more rigid syntactic word order.
(c) Grammaticalisation is a process by which function words become content words.
(d) Semantic extension and narrowing are the only two processes of meaning change.
(e) Changes in syntax are completely independent of changes in morphology.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b)
(B) (c), (d), e)
(C) (a), (d)
(D) (b), (c), e)

161. The comparative method" is a technique of:
(A) Internal reconstruction
(B) External reconstruction
(C) Lexicostatistics
(D) Dialectology

162. Which of the following represents a set of cognates?
(A) English two', German zwei', Latin duo'
(B) English borrow', Japanese kariru'
(C) English five', fist', fast'
(D) English bank' (river) and bank' (finance)

163. Morphophonemic alternations are a crucial source of evidence for which method?
(A) Lexicostatistics
(B) The Wave Theory

word spread of a change.

144. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Verner's Law is crucial for correctly relating many Germanic words to their Indo-European cognates.
Reason (R) : Without Verner's Law, the voicing of certain fricatives in Germanic would appear as random exceptions to the consonant shifts predicted by Grimm's Law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

145. What is the most significant contribution of sociolinguistics to the study of language change?
(A) The reconstruction of proto-languages.
(B) The demonstration that language change can be observed and studied in progress.
(C) The discovery of Neogrammarian sound laws.
(D) The development of the family tree model.

146. A phonemic merger' leads to:
(A) A loss of contrast between two formerly distinct phonemes.
(B) An increase in the phonemic inventory.
(C) The creation of new allophones.
(D) The reordering of phonemes within a word.

147. The change of Old English ascian to Middle English asken and eventually some modern dialects pronouncing it as aks is a persistent example of:
(A) Epenthesis
(B) Dissimilation
(C) Metathesis
(D) Coalescence

148. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Change Type)
P. Unconditioned Change
Q. Conditioned Change
R. Phonemic Split
S. Phonemic Merger
List II: (Description)
1. Two phonemes become one, reducing phonemic inventory.
2. A change that applies to a sound only in a specific phonetic environment.
3. Allophones of one phoneme become contrastive, increasing phonemic inventory.
4. A change that applies to a sound in all positions.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

149. The process of making a paradigm more regular, such as changing the plural of child' from childer' to children' (by analogy with oxen'), is an example of:
(A) Sound change
(B) Borrowing
(C) Analogy
(D) Semantic shift

150. Consider the following statements regarding the genesis and spread of sound change:
(a) Sound change is typically abrupt, affecting all speakers and all words at once.
(b) The Wave model suggests changes radiate out from a central point, weakening with distance.
(c) The social status of speakers can influence the direction and rate of spread of a change.
(d) Once a sound change is complete, it leaves no trace in the language.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

151. The merging of the distinct subject and object pronoun forms ye' and you' into the single form you' in Modern English is an example of:
(A) Grammaticalisation
(B) Lexicalisation
(C) Extension
(D) Syncretism

152. Which process involves a word losing specific semantic content and becoming more abstract or functional?
(A) Semantic bleaching

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community.
(B) They have highly complex inflectional morphology.
(C) They have a simplified grammar and a small lexicon drawn from the languages in contact.
(D) They are primarily written, not spoken.

174. In the history of English, the influx of French words after the Norman Conquest is a classic example of:
(A) Cultural borrowing
(B) Dialect borrowing
(C) Creolization
(D) Intimate borrowing driven by political domination

175. Which type of borrowing typically involves the transfer of function words, grammatical endings, and deep structural elements?
(A) Cultural borrowing
(B) Intimate borrowing
(C) Dialect borrowing
(D) Casual borrowing

176. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Tatsama' words in Hindi are words borrowed directly from Sanskrit.
Statement II : Tadbhava' words in Hindi are words that have evolved naturally from Prakrit/ Old Indo-Aryan.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

177. The creation of the word Superman' based on the German Übermensch' is an example of a:
(A) Loanword
(B) Calque (loan translation)
(C) Loan blend
(D) Pidgin

178. The primary engine for the development of a creole is:
(A) The process of children acquiring a pidgin as their first language (nativization).
(B) Official language planning by a government.
(C) The simplification of a standard language for tourists.
(D) The mixing of two dialects of the same language.

179. A transition area' on a dialect map would show:
(A) A sharp, clear boundary.
(B) The innovative forms of a focal area.
(C) A gradual co-occurrence and shifting of features from neighboring dialects.
(D) The archaic forms of a relic area.

180. Consider the following statements:
(a) The main source for borrowing is contact between speakers of different languages.
(b) A dialect atlas is a book that lists all possible loanwords.
(c) Structural borrowing refers to the borrowing of grammar, not just words.
(d) A calque is when a word is borrowed with its original pronunciation.
(e) Pidgins arise from intimate, long-term bilingualism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b)
(B) (c), (d), (e)
(C) (a), (c)
(D) (b), (d), (e)

181. Grassmann's Law, which states that in a sequence of two aspirated stops in successive syllables, the first one loses its aspiration (e.g., PIE bheudh- > Sanskrit bodh-), is a law of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Metathesis
(C) Dissimilation
(D) Deletion

182. A sound change that affects only certain sounds in specific phonetic environments is called:
(A) Unconditioned
(B) Conditioned
(C) Analogical
(D) Sporadic

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183. Which of the following is the best definition of lexical diffusion?
(A) A sound change applies instantly and universally.
(B) Words diffuse across geographical boundaries.
(C) The lexicon of a language is replaced by another.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (d)
(B) (b), (c), e)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (b), e)

201. Which method would be necessary to study the prehistory of a language isolate like Basque?
(A) The comparative method
(B) Lexicostatistics
(C) Internal reconstruction
(D) Dialect geography

202. The presence of both k' and ch' in English words corresponding to the same proto-form (e.g., kirk' vs. church') is often evidence of:
(A) Borrowing from different dialects or languages at different times.
(B) Free variation.
(C) A pending sound merger.
(D) A recent analogical change.

203. The principle that a reconstructed proto-sound should be the one that requires the fewest or most natural sound changes to account for its reflexes in the daughter languages is known as:
(A) Systematic majority principle.
(B) Inherent principle of analogy.
(C) Systematic principle of borrowing.
(D) Inherent principle of phonetic plausibility.

204. Which of the following is the most reliable type of data for the comparative method?
(A) Complex literary vocabulary
(B) Basic vocabulary (kinship terms, numbers, body parts)
(C) Proper names
(D) Onomatopoeic words

205. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : It is impossible to reconstruct a proto-language with 100% certainty.
Reason (R) : Reconstruction is a hypothesis based on inferred changes and incomplete data, and later changes like analogy and borrowing can obscure the evidence of earlier regular changes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. Structural borrowing' differs from lexical borrowing' in that it involves the transfer of:
(A) Only single words
(B) Only technical terms
(C) Only proper nouns
(D) Grammatical patterns or sounds

207. A loan blend' is a word that is formed by:
(A) Combining a part of a borrowed word with a part of a native word.
(B) Translating a foreign phrase morpheme by morpheme.
(C) Borrowing a foreign word and adapting its pronunciation.
(D) Borrowing a word and its entire grammatical context.

208. The main reason bilingualism is a source for borrowing is that:
(A) Bilinguals are inherently worse at keeping their languages separate.
(B) It provides the mechanism of contact between linguistic systems.
(C) Monolinguals are incapable of lexical innovation.
(D) It is a government policy to enrich languages.

209. What is a dialect atlas'?
(A) A dictionary of dialect terms.
(B) A collection of maps, each showing the geographic distribution of a specific linguistic feature.
(C) A historical account of a region's dialects.
(D) A grammar book for a non-standard dialect.

210. Consider the following statements about language contact:
(a) A creole is a pidgin that has acquired native speakers.
(b) Tatsama' refers to an assimilated loan from a historically earlier stage of the language.
(c) A calque is also known as a loan translation.
(d) Intimate borrowing usually involves only a few specialized lexical items.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)

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(A) Grammaticalisation
(B) Lexicalisation
(C) Syncretism
(D) Semantic narrowing

192. Which of the following is the best example of syncretism?
(A) A verb like go' is used to form a future tense marker.
(B) Merger of dative and accusative pronoun forms into one form.
(C) The word nice' changed meaning from ignorant' to pleasant'.
(D) The plural of cow' changed from kine' to cows'.

193. The loss of inflectional complexity from Latin to the Romance languages illustrates:
(A) Universal tendencies for languages to become simpler.
(B) Influence of phonological change on morphology and syntax.
(C) Results of deliberate and central language reform.
(D) Simple outcomes of extensive lexical borrowing.

194. The semantic process by which a word with a neutral or positive meaning acquires a negative one is called:
(A) Pejoration
(B) Amelioration
(C) Extension
(D) Synecdoche

195. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Semantic Extension - Barn' (barley house) comes to mean any large farm building.
(B) Semantic Narrowing - Hound' (dog) comes to mean a specific type of dog.
(C) Metaphor - Grasp' (to hold) comes to mean to understand'.
(D) Pejoration - Knight' (youth) comes to mean a noble warrior.

196. The process of recovering historical contrasts' in reconstruction often involves:
(A) Assuming all modern contrasts existed in the proto-language.
(B) Only using data from a single modern dialect.
(C) Ignoring all exceptions to sound laws as irrelevant.
(D) Comparing alternating and non-alternating paradigms for lost phonemes.

197. The change of a noun phrase on the top' to a single preposition ontop' is an instance of:
(A) Grammaticalisation
(B) Syncretism
(C) Lexicalisation
(D) Semantic broadening

198. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Semantic change often proceeds through figurative language.
Statement II : The sentence All hands on deck" uses metonymy, where hands' stands for sailors.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

199. What is the fundamental difference between internal and external reconstruction?
(A) Internal reconstruction is for syntax; external reconstruction is for phonology.
(B) Internal reconstruction dates language splits; external reconstruction reconstructs vocabulary.
(C) Internal reconstruction is theoretical; external reconstruction is practical.
(D) Internal reconstruction uses evidence from one language; external reconstruction uses evidence from multiple related languages.

200. Consider the following statements about linguistic reconstruction:
(a) Borrowings between languages can complicate the identification of genuine cognates.
(b) Lexicostatistics provides a precise and infallible method for dating language divergence.
(c) Morphophonemic alternation is a key source of data for the comparative method.
(d) Analogy acts as a tidying up" process that can obscure the results of regular sound change.
(e) The first step in internal reconstruction is collecting cognate lists from sister languages.

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(D) A sound change spreads gradually from word to word through the lexicon.

184. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Model/Theory)
P. Tree Model
Q. Wave Model
R. Lexical Diffusion
S. Neogrammarian Hypothesis
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Sound change spreads gradually like waves from a center.
2. Sound laws are regular and operate without exception.
3. Language change proceeds by clean splits from a common ancestor.
4. Sound change spreads word by word, not sound by sound.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

185. The replacement of the older English plural kine' with cows' on the model of regular plurals like dog'/'dogs' is a classic example of:
(A) Sound change
(B) Borrowing
(C) Analogical leveling
(D) Semantic change

186. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Tree Model of language history is often criticized for being overly simplistic.
Reason (R) : It cannot easily represent the effects of language contact, borrowing, or the gradual spread of innovations across related dialects or languages, which are not simple splits.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

187. The term for the insertion of a sound into a word, such as the p' in hamster' becoming hampster' for some speakers, is:
(A) Deletion
(B) Metathesis
(C) Assimilation
(D) Epenthesis

188. In historical linguistics, relative chronology' refers to:
(A) The absolute dating of a sound change in years.
(B) The order in which different sound changes must have applied to derive the correct modern form.
(C) The relationship between related languages on a family tree.
(D) The chronological age of the speakers who initiate a change.

189. Which of the following statements about sound change is most accurate from a sociolinguistic perspective?
(A) Sound change is a purely mechanical process devoid of social meaning.
(B) Sound change only happens in languages without a writing system.
(C) Its spread is linked to social factors like prestige and identity.
(D) Sound change has ceased to happen in standardized languages like English.

190. Consider the following statements about types of sound change:
(a) A phonetic change adds or removes a phoneme from the language's inventory.
(b) A phonemic merger results in the loss of a phonemic contrast.
(c) A phonemic split can occur when allophones become contrastive.
(d) Coalescence is the reordering of two sounds in a word.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

191. The modern English use of the auxiliary verb will' to mark future tense is a result of a historical process of:

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(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (c)

211. Which term is used for a loanword that is completely adapted to the phonology and morphology of the host language?
(A) Unassimilated loan
(B) A calque
(C) Assimilated loan
(D) Jargon

212. A focal area' is to innovation as a relic area' is to:
(A) Transition
(B) Mixture
(C) Preservation
(D) Extinction

213. The relationship between tadbhava' and tatsama' words in a language like Hindi is an example of:
(A) Borrowing from an entirely unrelated language.
(B) The process of creolization.
(C) Layers of history present in its modern lexicon.
(D) A purely syntactic change.

214. Which of the following is NOT a primary motivation for linguistic borrowing?
(A) Need-filling (naming new things)
(B) To simplify the native grammatical system intentionally.
(C) Prestige (imitating a high-status group)
(D) Intense contact (as in conquest or long-term bilingualism).

215. The English word liverwurst' (from German Leberwurst') is an example of a:
(A) Loan blend
(B) Calque
(C) Creole term
(D) Loanword

216. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : An isogloss represents a real, physical boundary on the ground.
Statement II : An isogloss is an abstract line on a map that connects points of equal linguistic value, marking the extent of a feature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

217. The difference between Grimm's Law and Verner's Law is that:
(A) Grimm's Law deals with vowels, Verner's Law with consonants.
(B) Grimm's Law applies to Greek, Verner's Law to Sanskrit.
(C) Grimm's Law is unconditioned, while Verner's Law describes a conditioned change based on accent.
(D) Grimm's Law describes assimilation, Verner's Law describes dissimilation.

218. The loss of a sound from the end of a word, like the silent -e' in many English words which was once pronounced, is called:
(A) Apocope
(B) Syncope
(C) Epenthesis
(D) Metathesis

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219. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Analogy is often described as a blind' force, just like sound change.
Reason (R) : Unlike sound change, which is phonetically conditioned and regular, analogy is a psychological process of pattern-matching that is irregular in its application.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

220. Consider the following statements:
(a) In regressive assimilation, a sound influences a preceding sound.
(b) In progressive assimilation, a sound influences a following sound.
(c) Dissimilation is the process by which two similar sounds become more alike.
(d) Metathesis is the insertion of a new sound into a word.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

221. The study of how social factors such as class, age, and gender correlate with linguistic variables is central to:
(A) The Neogrammarian framework
(B) Internal reconstruction
(C) The study of sound change in progress
(D) Formal generative grammar

222. When the Old English past tense forms clomb' and holp' were replaced by climbed' and helped', this was a victory for:
(A) Sound change over analogy
(B) Borrowing over native forms
(C) Semantic narrowing
(D) Analogy over sound change

223. What is the most accurate description of the relationship between a phonetic and a phonemic change?
(A) Phonetic change lacks inventory impact; phonemic change alters the inventory.
(B) All phonetic changes eventually become phonemic changes.
(C) Phonetic change affects consonants, while phonemic change affects vowels.
(D) Phonetic change is random, while phonemic change is regular.

224. The development of the French uvular /R/ from an earlier apical /r/ is an example of a:
(A) Phonemic merger
(B) Phonetic change
(C) Phonemic split
(D) Deletion

225. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Process)
P. Merger
Q. Split
R. Deletion
S. Coalescence
List II: (Example)
1. The loss of /k/ in the pronunciation of knight'.
2. The fusion of /d/ and /j/ to produce /dʒ/ in did you'.
3. The loss of contrast between the vowels in cot' and caught' in some American English dialects.
4. The allophones [n] and [ŋ] becoming separate phonemes in English.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

226. The merging of two distinct grammatical categories (e.g., dative and instrumental cases) into a single category is called:
(A) Syncretism
(B) Lexicalisation
(C) Grammaticalisation
(D) Calque

227. Identify the correct statement about semantic change.
(A) Semantic change happens abruptly and is noticed by all speakers immediately.
(B) Narrowing of meaning is when a word can be used in more contexts than before.
(C) Metaphor and metonymy are common pathways for a word to acquire new meanings.
(D) Semantic change only affects nouns and verbs.

228. Which is the most likely consequence of a phonological change that neutralizes a distinction in case endings?
(A) The language will develop a more complex case system.
(B) The lexicon of the language will shrink.
(C) The language will be less expressive.
(D) Heavy reliance on prepositions and word order.

229. The English word villain' originally meant farmhand' but has come to mean evil person'. This is an example of:
(A) Amelioration
(B) Extension
(C) Pejoration
(D) Narrowing

230. Consider the following statements:
(a) Grammaticalisation involves a cline from content word to function word.

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(b) Syncretism involves the merger of forms, leading to a reduction of distinctions in a paradigm.
(c) Lexicalisation involves the creation of a new content word, often from a phrase.
(d) The change of OE mete' (food) to MnE meat' (flesh) is an example of semantic broadening.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (a), (c), and (d)

231. The primary task of external reconstruction is to:
(A) Infer an earlier stage of a language based on its internal irregularities.
(B) Study language change as it happens in real-time.
(C) Map the geographical boundaries of dialects.
(D) Reconstruct a proto-language by comparing its descendants.

232. In the comparative method, after collecting cognates, the immediate next step is to:
(A) Establish regular sound correspondences.
(B) Reconstruct the proto-phonemes.
(C) Formulate the sound laws.
(D) Apply the principles of lexicostatistics.

233. The relationship between analogy and sound change is best described as:
(A) Analogy is a type of regular sound change.
(B) They are opposing forces: sound change often creates irregularity, while analogy restores regularity.
(C) Analogy only affects syntax, while sound change only affects phonology.
(D) Sound change is a conscious process, while analogy is unconscious.

234. An example of accounting for an exception to a sound law through borrowing would be:
(A) The word pater' in a Pater Noster prayer in Old English.
(B) The word father' follows Grimm's Law.
(C) The word cuckoo' is onomatopoeic.
(D) The plural feet' is an old formation.

235. Arrange the following historical events/ publications in the study of Indo-European in chronological order:
1. Publication of Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik".
2. William Jones's proposal of a common source for Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin.
3. Karl Verner's explanation for exceptions to Grimm's Law.
4. August Schleicher's publication of the first Stammbaum" (family tree).

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

236. The English word atom' (from Greek a-tomos', uncuttable) being borrowed rather than translated is an example of:
(A) Calque
(B) Loanword
(C) Loan blend
(D) Assimilation

237. Which concept is NOT part of dialect geography?
(A) Isogloss
(B) Focal area
(C) Proto-language
(D) Relic area

238. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Pidgins are characterized by grammatical complexity and large vocabularies.
Statement II : Creoles are languages that have evolved from pidgins and serve as the first language of a speech community.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. The distinction between cultural', intimate', and dialect' borrowing refers to:
(A) The social conditions and intensity of contact under which borrowing occurs.
(B) The type of words borrowed.
(C) The source of the borrowed words.
(D) The phonological changes the words undergo.

240. Consider the following statements:

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dissimilation, where two similar sounds become less alike. Other common processes are metathesis, the reordering of sounds within a word; deletion, the loss of a sound; and epenthesis, the insertion of a sound into a word. Sounds can also merge into a single segment through coalescence. Understanding these processes is crucial, but historical linguists are also concerned with the genesis and spread of such changes across a language or dialect continuum. Two primary models have been proposed to explain this propagation. The tree model, or family tree model, depicts language divergence as a series of splits from a common ancestor, implying a clean break between related languages. In contrast, the wave model suggests that linguistic changes emanate from a central point and spread like waves across a geographical area, with their effects weakening with distance. This model better accounts for the gradual nature of linguistic influence and the fact that different changes may have different geographical boundaries.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which process of sound change involves the reordering of segments within a word?
(A) Epenthesis
(B) Metathesis
(C) Coalescence
(D) Deletion

257. The wave model was proposed to account for which phenomenon that the tree model struggles with?
(A) The sudden creation of new languages from a proto-language.
(B) The fact that language splits are always clean and absolute.
(C) The reconstruction of a single, unified proto-language.
(D) The gradual spread of linguistic features across dialect boundaries.

258. If the Latin word parabola' becomes the Spanish word palabra', this change exemplifies the process of:
(A) metathesis, as b' and r' are reordered.
(B) assimilation, as r' becomes more like l'.
(C) deletion, as a medial vowel is lost.
(D) coalescence, as two sounds merge into one.

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259. Based on the paragraph, what is the key difference between assimilation and dissimilation?
(A) Assimilation involves insertion of sounds, while dissimilation involves deletion.
(B) Assimilation affects vowels, while dissimilation affects consonants.
(C) Assimilation increases the similarity between sounds, while dissimilation increases their difference.
(D) Assimilation is a regular process, while dissimilation is always sporadic.

260. What can be inferred about the tree model's representation of language change?
(A) It assumes that linguistic changes affect an entire language uniformly after a split.
(B) It effectively visualises the social motivations for change.
(C) It prioritises the geographical spread of innovations over genetic relationships.
(D) It is better suited for explaining borrowing between non-related languages.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sound changes can be classified based on their impact on a language's phonological system. A purely phonetic change alters the articulation of a phoneme, creating or modifying its allophones without affecting the overall phonemic inventory. Conversely, a phonemic change fundamentally alters the system of contrasts. This typically occurs through two main processes: phonemic split, where allophones of a single phoneme diverge and become contrastive, thus creating a new phoneme; and phonemic merger, where two or more distinct phonemes lose their contrast and fall together as a single phoneme. While Neogrammarians proposed that such changes apply simultaneously to all eligible words, the theory of lexical diffusion offers an alternative perspective on the spread of sound change. According to this model, a sound change begins in a few words and then gradually spreads, or diffuses, through the lexicon. This suggests that at any given time, a change may be active in some words but not yet in others, resulting in a period of structured variation within the language. This approach highlights the incremental nature of change as it progresses through the vocabulary of a speech community.

(A) Isogloss - A line on a map marking the boundary of a linguistic feature.
(B) Calque - Borrowing a word with its original pronunciation.
(C) Pidgin - A stable language with native speakers from birth.
(D) Tatsama - A word that has evolved through natural sound change from a proto-language.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Neogrammarian school of thought revolutionised historical linguistics by positing that sound changes are fundamentally regular and operate as exceptionless laws. Central to this hypothesis are specific phonetic laws, such as Grimm's Law, which systematically described the consonant shifts from Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic. However, apparent exceptions to this regularity led to the formulation of subsequent laws. Verner's Law, for instance, accounted for a set of voiced fricatives in Germanic that Grimm's Law did not predict, linking their appearance to the position of the original Proto-Indo-European accent. Similarly, Grassmann's Law explained the dissimilation of aspirates in languages like Greek and Sanskrit, resolving another set of exceptions. These laws exemplify the principle of conditioned change, where a phonetic modification occurs only in a specific phonological environment, as opposed to unconditioned change, which applies universally to a sound regardless of its context. The successful formulation of these successive refinements bolstered the Neogrammarian claim that sound change, when its conditions are fully understood, proceeds with mechanical regularity, laying the groundwork for the comparative method of linguistic reconstruction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the Neogrammarian hypothesis, what is the fundamental nature of sound change?
(A) It is socially motivated and varies between speakers.
(B) It is regular and operates as an exceptionless law.
(C) It is sporadic and affects words in a random manner.
(D) It is primarily driven by analogical levelling.

252. How does Verner's Law relate to Grimm's Law?
(A) It explains a set of outcomes not predicted by Grimm's Law.
(B) It reverses the effects of Grimm's Law entirely.
(C) It applies to vowels whereas Grimm's Law applies to consonants.
(D) It represents an earlier, less developed version of Grimm's Law.

253. What can be inferred about the Neogrammarian approach to exceptions in sound change?
(A) They accepted that a certain percentage of exceptions were natural and could not be accounted for.
(B) They argued that exceptions were primarily caused by language borrowing and contact.
(C) They believed that true exceptions did not exist and could be explained by another, more specific law.
(D) They proposed that exceptions were evidence against the regularity of sound change itself.

254. A sound change that affects a phoneme only when it occurs between two vowels is an example of:
(A) an unconditioned change.
(B) a universal change.
(C) an analogical change.
(D) a conditioned change.

255. What was the primary function of Grassmann's Law as described in the paragraph?
(A) To describe the initial consonant shifts in Proto-Germanic.
(B) To account for the influence of accent on voicing.
(C) To explain the process of aspirate dissimilation.
(D) To codify the rules for unconditioned sound change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The actual mechanics of sound change manifest through a variety of articulatory processes. These include assimilation, where a sound becomes more like a neighbouring sound, and its opposite,

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(a) An isogloss is a line on a map marking a dialect boundary.
(b) A creole is a language that lacks native speakers.
(c) Tadbhava' words are native words that have undergone regular sound change.
(d) Bilingualism is a major impetus for linguistic borrowing.
(e) A calque involves borrowing a word and its pronunciation directly.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (c), and (d)
(C) (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (b), (d), and (e)

241. The Neogrammarian slogan Ausnahmslosigkeit der Lautgesetze' (the exceptionlessness of sound laws) functions as a:
(A) Statement of absolute fact
(B) A working hypothesis to guide research
(C) A description of analogy
(D) A rule for borrowing

242. In the change from Latin /k/ to French /ʃ/ before /a/ (e.g., caballum > cheval), the front vowel /a/ is the:
(A) Conditioning environment
(B) Unconditioned environment
(C) Result of the change
(D) Exception to the change

243. The existence of both regular past tense verbs (walk/walked) and irregular ones (sing/sang) in English is a testament to the interplay between:
(A) Modern innovation and historical residue
(B) Borrowing and dialect mixture
(C) Sound change, inheritance, and analogy
(D) Phonetic and phonemic change

244. The idea that a linguistic change can be observed, quantified, and correlated with social variables is a contribution of:
(A) Ferdinand de Saussure
(B) Noam Chomsky
(C) Jacob Grimm
(D) William Labov

245. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The English words five' and pentagon' are ultimately related.

Reason (R) : Five' shows the result of Grimm's Law (p>f) on the PIE root penkwe-, while pentagon' is a later learned borrowing from Greek pente', which did not undergo that Germanic sound shift.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. The loss of a contrast between two vowels in certain American English dialects (e.g., cot' and caught' are pronounced identically) is an example of:
(A) A phonemic split
(B) A phonemic merger
(C) Epenthesis
(D) Vowel harmony

247. The development of the English -ly' adverbial ending from the Old English word lic' (meaning body' or form') is a classic example of:
(A) Syncretism
(B) Lexicalisation
(C) Semantic borrowing
(D) Grammaticalisation

248. The primary data for internal reconstruction are:
(A) Morphophonemic alternations within a single language.
(B) Lists of cognates from related languages.
(C) Maps from a dialect atlas.
(D) Statistics on core vocabulary retention.

249. A relic area' is important for historical linguistics because it may:
(A) Show the newest and most prestigious forms.
(B) Demonstrate the process of creolization in action.
(C) Preserve archaic features that provide historical clues.
(D) Be a center of intense language borrowing.

250. Which pair correctly matches a term with its definition?

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary distinction between a phonetic and a phonemic change?
(A) Phonetic change is conditioned, while phonemic change is unconditioned.
(B) Phonetic change is gradual, while phonemic change is instantaneous.
(C) Phonetic change is caused by analogy, while phonemic change is a regular sound law.
(D) Phonetic change affects allophones, while phonemic change alters the phoneme inventory.

262. The process by which two distinct sounds, such as the vowels in cot' and caught', become pronounced identically represents a:
(A) phonemic split.
(B) phonemic merger.
(C) phonetic alteration.
(D) lexical diffusion.

263. The theory of lexical diffusion primarily challenges which aspect of the Neogrammarian view of sound change?
(A) The idea that sound change is phonetically motivated.
(B) The claim that sound changes operate without exceptions.
(C) The belief that change applies to all eligible words at once.
(D) The distinction between conditioned and unconditioned changes.

264. According to the paragraph, what is a direct consequence of a phonemic split?
(A) A reduction in the number of phonemes in a language.
(B) The complete loss of a phoneme from a language.
(C) The replacement of all allophones with a single pronunciation.
(D) The creation of a new phoneme in a language.

265. What does the lexical diffusion model imply about the state of a language while a sound change is in progress?
(A) The language exhibits systematic variation between old and new forms.
(B) The language becomes temporarily incomprehensible.
(C) The language rapidly splits into two distinct dialects.
(D) The language resists the sound change through analogical levelling.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While sound change often creates irregularity in a language system, analogy is a powerful counteracting force that promotes regularity. Analogy is a process of language change where the form of a word is modified to be more like another, usually more common or regular, form. For example, if a regular sound change disrupts a morphological paradigm by creating different stem forms, analogy may step in to regularize the paradigm by making all the stem forms identical. This process is distinct from regular phonetic change as it is a psycholinguistic process based on the proportional model (A is to B as C is to X). The relationship between analogy and sound change is complex; they are often seen as competing forces. Sound change operates mechanically on sounds regardless of their morphological function, while analogy operates on forms and patterns, sensitive to morphology. However, they also interplay, as the irregularities created by sound change provide the very motivation for analogical regularization. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for accounting for the modern forms of words, as many cannot be explained by sound change alone and require an appeal to analogical levelling or extension.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary function of analogy as a process of language change?
(A) To create new phonemic contrasts.
(B) To increase regularity and reduce exceptions.
(C) To introduce irregularities into paradigms.
(D) To operate mechanically on sounds in specific contexts.

267. How does the paragraph characterize the relationship between sound change and analogy?
(A) As two cooperative processes that always produce regularity.

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more commonly known as the comparative method. This procedure is rigorously systematic, beginning with the collection of cognates—words in related languages that descend from a common ancestral word. The next crucial step is to establish regular, systematic phonological correspondences between the sounds in these cognate sets. For instance, one might observe that a /p/ in Latin consistently corresponds to an /f/ in English. By analysing these sets of correspondences across the entire phonological inventory, linguists can hypothesise the sound system of the proto-language. The reconstruction of the specific phonemes of the proto-language is guided by principles such as contrast and complementation, drawn from synchronic phonology. The goal is to posit a proto-phoneme that can explain the observed reflexes in the daughter languages through the most plausible and economical set of sound changes. This method allows linguists to not only reconstruct the vocabulary and phonology of a proto-language but also to establish the genetic relationships between languages in a family tree.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the first step in applying the comparative method?
(A) Collecting sets of cognates.
(B) Reconstructing the proto-phonemes.
(C) Establishing phonological correspondences.
(D) Positing a set of sound changes.

282. The term cognates' refers to:
(A) words borrowed from one language into another.
(B) words in related languages derived from a common source.
(C) words with similar meanings but different origins.
(D) words that are accidental look-alikes across languages.

283. What is the ultimate goal of establishing systematic phonological correspondences?
(A) To prove that the languages are not related.
(B) To reconstruct the sound system of the proto-language.
(C) To create a new hybrid language.
(D) To analyze the syntax of the daughter languages.

284. It can be inferred that the comparative method relies heavily on which fundamental linguistic principle?
(A) The principle that sound change is regular and systematic.
(B) The principle that language change is sporadic and unpredictable.
(C) The principle that meaning changes more regularly than sound.
(D) The principle that all languages share a universal grammar.

285. When linguists use the comparative method, the choice of a reconstructed proto-phoneme is primarily guided by:
(A) its frequency in modern languages.
(B) its similarity to the phonemes of the most prestigious daughter language.
(C) its ability to explain the reflexes in daughter languages plausibly.
(D) its presence in the earliest written records available.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While the comparative method relies on external evidence from multiple languages, internal reconstruction infers historical information from the evidence within a single language. The primary source for internal reconstruction is the presence of morphophonemic alternations. These are variations in the phonological form of a morpheme depending on its environment, such as the alternation between /k/ and /s/ in electric' and electricity'. Such alternations are often the relics of a previously regular, conditioned sound change that has since been obscured by other changes. By comparing alternating and non-alternating paradigms, a linguist can recover historical contrasts that are no longer directly visible. Even with these powerful reconstructive tools, historical linguists must account for exceptions to the regularities they find. Apparent exceptions to sound laws do not necessarily invalidate them; instead, they can often be explained by other processes. The three most common sources of such exceptions are borrowing from other languages, the regularizing influence of analogy, and onomatopoeia, where word forms are shaped by non-linguistic, imitative factors. The interplay between regular sound change and

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(B) It is seen as random noise that obscures the true language system.
(C) It is considered a sign of language decay and simplification.
(D) It is believed to exist only in pidgins and creoles.

275. The sociolinguistic approach differs from the Neogrammarian approach by emphasizing that language change is:
(A) a purely mechanical and abstract process.
(B) something that can only be studied retrospectively.
(C) an observable, ongoing social practice.
(D) always a move towards greater systemic regularity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language change is not confined to the phonological level; alterations in sound can have significant cascading effects on morphology and syntax. For example, the erosion of final syllables through phonological change can lead to the loss of case endings, which in turn necessitates a more rigid word order or the use of prepositions to express grammatical relations—a clear instance of phonological change leading to syntactic change. Within morphology, this can result in syncretism, the merging of previously distinct morphological forms into one. Beyond these effects, two crucial diachronic processes are grammaticalisation and lexicalisation. Grammaticalisation is the process whereby a lexical item or a sequence of items develops into a grammatical morpheme, such as a noun becoming an adposition or an auxiliary verb. Lexicalisation is the reverse path, where a complex form or phrase becomes a single lexical item, or a word. Parallel to these morphosyntactic shifts are changes in meaning. Semantic change encompasses various processes, including extension (or broadening) of meaning, narrowing (or specialization) of meaning, and the development of new meanings through figurative speech like metaphor and metonymy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which process describes the merging of distinct grammatical endings into a single form?
(A) Syncretism
(B) Grammaticalisation
(C) Lexicalisation
(D) Extension

277. The development of the English phrase going to' into the future marker gonna' is a classic example of:
(A) lexicalisation.
(B) semantic narrowing.
(C) phonological syncretism.
(D) grammaticalisation.

278. According to the text, how can phonological change trigger syntactic change?
(A) By introducing new phonemes into the language.
(B) By leading to the loss of morphological markers, requiring new syntactic strategies.
(C) By causing the meaning of words to become more abstract.
(D) By making word order more flexible and less dependent on context.

279. If the word dog' (originally referring to a specific powerful breed) comes to refer to all canines, this represents which type of semantic change?
(A) Narrowing
(B) Figurative speech
(C) Extension
(D) Lexicalisation

280. What is the essential difference between grammaticalisation and lexicalisation as described in the paragraph?
(A) Grammaticalisation creates new words, while lexicalisation creates new grammar.
(B) Grammaticalisation is a phonological process, while lexicalisation is a semantic one.
(C) Grammaticalisation narrows meaning, while lexicalisation extends it.
(D) Grammaticalisation involves lexical items becoming grammatical, while lexicalisation is the reverse.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Linguistic reconstruction aims to infer the unattested ancestral stages of languages. The primary method for this is external reconstruction,

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292. In the context of languages like Hindi, a word borrowed from Sanskrit that has undergone native phonological changes is classified as:
(A) a tadbhava.
(B) a tatsama.
(C) a calque.
(D) a loan blend.

293. The paragraph suggests that intimate borrowing is most likely to occur under what condition?
(A) Brief cultural contact for trade purposes.
(B) The influence of a politically dominant but remote language.
(C) The need to name a single new piece of technology.
(D) A high degree of bilingualism in a community.

294. Which of the following best describes the difference between lexical and structural borrowing?
(A) Lexical borrowing is intentional, while structural borrowing is accidental.
(B) Lexical borrowing involves words, while structural borrowing affects grammar and phonology.
(C) Lexical borrowing comes from related languages, while structural borrowing comes from unrelated ones.
(D) Lexical borrowing is permanent, while structural borrowing is temporary.

295. What does the distinction between tatsama and tadbhava primarily relate to?
(A) The part of speech of the borrowed word.
(B) The motivation for borrowing the word.
(C) The degree of phonological assimilation of the borrowed word.
(D) The age of the borrowed word.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The geographical distribution of linguistic features is the subject of dialect geography, a field that seeks to map regional variations. The primary tool for this work is the dialect atlas, a collection of maps displaying the distribution of specific linguistic items—be they lexical, phonological, or morphological—across a territory. A key concept in this field is the isogloss, a line drawn on a map to mark the boundary of an area in which a particular linguistic feature is used. When several isoglosses bundle together, running along a similar path, they often indicate a major dialect boundary. Within this geographical landscape, dialectologists identify several types of areas. A focal area is a center of prestige and innovation from which linguistic changes tend to spread outwards. Conversely, a relic area is a region that has remained isolated and preserves older, archaic features that have been lost elsewhere. Situated between more clearly defined dialect regions is the transition area, where features from two or more adjacent dialects coexist or blend. These geographical concepts are closely linked to language contact, as bilingualism is often the source of borrowing, and phenomena like pidgins and creoles arise from intense contact, often in specific geographical and social settings.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is an isogloss in the context of dialect geography?
(A) A map showing all the dialects of a language.
(B) A center from which linguistic innovations spread.
(C) An area that preserves archaic linguistic forms.
(D) A line on a map marking the boundary of a linguistic feature.

297. A geographical region that is conservative and preserves older forms of a language is known as a:
(A) relic area.
(B) focal area.
(C) transition area.
(D) dialect atlas.

298. According to the paragraph, what does a bundle of isoglosses typically signify?
(A) A region with no linguistic variation.
(B) A significant dialect boundary.
(C) The center of a focal area.
(D) The location of a newly formed creole.

299. How is a focal area' primarily characterized in dialectology?
(A) As a region of linguistic isolation and archaism.
(B) As a center of prestige from which changes

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these exceptional factors is a central challenge in historical analysis.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the key difference between internal and external reconstruction?
(A) Internal reconstruction uses multiple languages, while external uses only one.
(B) Internal reconstruction focuses on syntax, while external reconstruction focuses on phonology.
(C) Internal reconstruction is theoretical, while external reconstruction is purely data-driven.
(D) Internal reconstruction uses evidence from one language, while external compares related languages.

287. What type of linguistic data is the primary source for internal reconstruction?
(A) A collection of cognates from sister languages.
(B) Written historical documents from different eras.
(C) Morphophonemic alternations within a single language.
(D) Data from loanword phonology and adaptation.

288. According to the paragraph, the alternation of k' and s' in electric/electricity' is likely a relic of what historical process?
(A) A borrowing event from a different language family.
(B) A previously regular but now obscured sound change.
(C) An ongoing process of analogical levelling.
(D) A simple case of onomatopoeia.

289. Which of the following is NOT listed as a common source of exceptions to regular sound change?
(A) Analogy
(B) Borrowing
(C) Onomatopoeia
(D) Grammaticalisation

290. What can a linguist hope to achieve by comparing alternating and non-alternating paradigms in a language?
(A) To recover historical phonological contrasts.
(B) To establish the exact date of a sound change.
(C) To identify all loanwords in the language.
(D) To prove the language has no genetic relatives.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language contact is a major engine of linguistic change, with linguistic borrowing being its most conspicuous outcome. Borrowing can be lexical, involving the adoption of words, or structural, affecting the phonology, morphology, or syntax of the borrowing language. The motivations for borrowing are varied, often stemming from cultural prestige or the need to name new concepts. A distinction is made between different types of loan processes. A loanword is adopted directly, whereas a loan translation, or calque, involves a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of a foreign term (e.g., superman' from German Übermensch'). A loan blend is a hybrid form combining a native and a borrowed element. In the context of South Asian linguistics, a crucial distinction is made between unassimilated loans (tatsama), which retain a form close to the source language (often Sanskrit), and assimilated loans (tadbhava), which have undergone the borrowing language's native sound changes. The nature and extent of borrowing often depend on the context, with classifications like cultural borrowing (for specific new items), intimate borrowing (resulting from high degrees of bilingualism), and dialect borrowing. Bilingualism itself is a primary source and facilitator for all types of borrowing.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the defining characteristic of a calque, or loan translation?
(A) It combines a native morpheme with a borrowed one.
(B) It is a word borrowed directly without any modification.
(C) It is a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of a foreign expression.
(D) It is a loan that has been fully assimilated into the phonology.

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(B) As competing forces, where one creates irregularity and the other creates regularity.
(C) As unrelated phenomena with no influence on each other.
(D) As identical processes operating at different levels of grammar.

268. It can be inferred that analogy is fundamentally different from regular sound change because analogy:
(A) operates on the basis of form and pattern rather than pure phonetics.
(B) is a phonetically conditioned process.
(C) only ever affects the consonant inventory of a language.
(D) is a feature of proto-languages but not modern ones.

269. If an English speaker begins to use dived' instead of the irregular past tense dove', this change is best explained as an instance of:
(A) regular sound change.
(B) lexical diffusion.
(C) analogical regularization.
(D) phonemic merger.

270. The paragraph suggests that the motivation for analogical change often comes from:
(A) the desire to create more complex grammatical structures.
(B) borrowing from languages with more regular paradigms.
(C) the natural decay of morphological endings over time.
(D) irregularities that are created by the operation of sound change.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The sociolinguistic approach to language change provides a crucial supplement to purely structural accounts by examining the social context in which change occurs and propagates. This perspective focuses on the social motivation of language change, investigating why certain linguistic innovations are adopted and spread while others are not. Rather than viewing language as an abstract system, sociolinguists study language in use within speech communities, often finding that linguistic variation is not random but correlates with social variables such as age, gender, social class, and network ties. A key methodology within this framework is the study of sound change in progress. By conducting synchronic studies of variation within a community, linguists can observe the mechanisms of change as they happen. For example, a new pronunciation might be found to be more common among younger speakers or a particular social group, suggesting it is an incoming change. This approach demonstrates that language change is not just a historical process to be reconstructed but an ongoing, observable social practice, driven by speakers' needs to construct identity and signal social affiliation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the central focus of the sociolinguistic approach to language change?
(A) Reconstructing the phonemes of a proto-language.
(B) The exceptionless nature of phonetic laws like Grimm's Law.
(C) The social motivation and context of linguistic variation and change.
(D) The internal structure of morphological paradigms.

272. The study of sound change in progress' involves which key methodological step?
(A) Comparing cognates from different but related languages.
(B) Conducting synchronic analysis of variation within a living speech community.
(C) Analyzing ancient texts to track phonological shifts over centuries.
(D) Applying statistical methods to measure lexical similarity.

273. A sociolinguistic study finding that a vowel shift is led by young, urban women would be an example of identifying:
(A) a relic area in dialect geography.
(B) an exception to Verner's Law.
(C) the process of grammaticalisation.
(D) the social motivation of a language change.

274. What can be inferred about the sociolinguistic view on linguistic variation?
(A) It is viewed as structured and indicative of ongoing change.

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emanate.
(C) As an area where multiple dialect features overlap.
(D) As a community with a high degree of bilingualism.

300. The paragraph implies a connection between pidgins/creoles and dialect geography by mentioning that they:
(A) arise from intense contact in specific geographical settings.
(B) are typically found in relic areas.
(C) are represented by single, clear isoglosses.
(D) are the primary source of innovation in focal areas.

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historical levels where no sister languages are available for comparison.

33. (B) Collecting lists of cognates.
The initial phase of the comparative method involves assembling lists of potential cognates from languages believed to be related. These are words that share similar meanings and phonetic forms, suggesting a common origin. This systematic collection provides the necessary data for the subsequent steps of establishing regular sound correspondences and reconstructing proto-phonemes. Without a reliable set of cognates, it is impossible to accurately hypothesize the ancestral language.

34. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
Applying the comparative method begins with assembling lists of potential cognates from related languages to provide a data set. Linguists then establish sets of regular phonological correspondences across these languages. Once patterns are identified, they can reconstruct the proto-phoneme system of the common ancestor. Finally, they formulate specific sound laws to explain how the proto-language developed into the various daughter languages observed in the modern era.

35. (C) Internal reconstruction
The vowel alternation observed between words like divine' and divinity' serves as a primary source for internal reconstruction. This morphophonemic variation points to a historical sound change, such as the Great Vowel Shift, which affected long vowels in specific environments. By analyzing these internal irregularities within a single language, linguists can hypothesize about earlier phonological stages and the specific processes that shaped the contemporary system of sounds.

36. (D) Words in related languages that are derived from the same single ancestral word.
Cognates are words in different but related languages that descend from the same single ancestral form in a common proto-language. They are identified through systematic comparison and must exhibit regular sound correspondences rather than just superficial similarity. Genuine cognates provide the essential evidence needed to reconstruct the phonology, morphology, and lexicon of a shared ancestor, distinguishing inherited vocabulary from later borrowings or accidental phonetic resemblances.

37. (C) Random mutation
Linguists identify several valid reasons why a word might appear to be an exception to a regular sound law, including analogy, borrowing, and onomatopoeia. Analogy regularizes forms, borrowing introduces external words, and onomatopoeic words often resist change due to their iconic nature. However, random mutation is not considered a valid scientific explanation in historical linguistics. Every linguistic shift is assumed to have a systematic cause or a clear motivating factor.

38. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
The comparative method systematically compares related languages to reconstruct an ancestor. Internal reconstruction utilizes morphophonemic alternations within one language to infer earlier stages. Lexicostatistics uses statistical analysis of shared core vocabulary to estimate when languages diverged from each other. Finally, a cognate is a word that is descended from the same proto-form as a word in a sister language. These concepts form the toolkit of historical linguistics.

39. (D) Contrastive sounds in daughters likely reflect proto-phonemes.
The principle of contrast and complementation in reconstruction suggests that if two sounds contrast in the daughter languages, they likely reflect distinct phonemes in the proto-language. Conversely, if sounds are in complementary distribution, they might have originated as allophones of a single phoneme. This logic allows linguists to build a hypothesized phonemic inventory for the ancestor that logically accounts for the distribution of sounds found in contemporary related languages.

40. (A) Analogy often levels out irregularities created by sound change.
Analogy and sound change interact in a cyclical manner within language history. Regular sound changes often create irregularities in morphological paradigms by affecting only certain forms that meet the phonetic conditions. Analogy then acts as a regularizing force,

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features from both original segments. This often occurs to simplify articulation while preserving some phonetic information. Unlike simple deletion or assimilation, the resulting sound is a unique hybrid rather than just a modified version of one segment. It represents a significant type of sound change.

9. (C) It applies universally to all language families, not just Germanic.
Grimm's Law is a specific set of sound correspondences that describes the first Germanic consonant shift, identifying how stops changed from Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic. While it is a foundational principle of historical linguistics, it is not a universal law that applies to all language families. It is strictly limited to the development of the Germanic branch, providing a crucial framework for understanding its unique phonology.

10. (B) (b), (c) and (d)
Analogy is a mental and psychological process where speakers extend existing patterns to irregular forms, making the language more systematic and predictable. Unlike sound change, which is a physical process, analogy works on the level of cognitive associations. The shift from an irregular plural like kine' to the regular cows' illustrates how speakers utilize dominant grammatical patterns to simplify the morphological structure of their language.

11. (D) Phonetic change does not alter the phonemic inventory, while phonemic change does.
Phonetic change refers to modifications in the physical pronunciation of sounds without altering the underlying system of contrasts. In contrast, phonemic change is a structural shift that affects the total number of distinct phonemes in a language through processes like mergers or splits. Therefore, the primary distinction lies in whether the phonemic inventory remains stable or undergoes an actual numerical or qualitative structural modification.

12. (B) Social motivations and the spread of change within a community.
The sociolinguistic approach to language change examines how variations spread through a speech community based on factors like social status, identity, and prestige. It moves beyond internal structural motivations to emphasize that linguistic shifts are often driven by human interaction and social networks. By observing change in progress, researchers can understand how certain forms become the standard while others are marginalized or eventually lost.

13. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Lexical diffusion describes a sound change that spreads gradually through the vocabulary of a language. The process begins with a small group of words and then progressively affects other lexical items within the same phonetic environment. During this transition, there is often significant variation between different words and individual speakers. Eventually, the change stabilizes and applies to all applicable words in the lexicon, completing the shift.

14. (D) Epenthesis
Epenthesis is the phonological process of inserting a sound into a word where it did not previously exist. This often occurs to break up difficult consonant clusters and make the word easier to pronounce within the phonetic constraints of a language. When a vowel is added between two consonants, it is specifically termed anaptyxis. This change modifies the syllable structure but aids in fluid articulation.

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15. (A) It fails to account for language contact and borrowing.
The Tree Model provides a clear visualization of how languages diverge from a common ancestor through successive splits. However, its main limitation is the inability to represent horizontal influences like borrowing, bilingualism, and long-term language contact. It assumes that once groups separate, they cease to influence each other's development. This overlooks the complex reality of linguistic diffusion and the sharing of features across different branches.

16. (B) The voicing of PGmc fricatives when the preceding PIE vowel was unstressed.
Verner's Law explains specific instances of consonant voicing in Proto-Germanic that seemed to contradict the patterns established by Grimm's Law. It demonstrates that voiceless fricatives became voiced when they occurred in a voiced environment and the preceding syllable did not carry the original Indo-European accent. This

A pidgin is a simplified linguistic system that emerges when groups of people who do not share a common language need to communicate, often for trade or basic interaction. It typically features a restricted vocabulary and a simplified grammar compared to the source languages. Unlike full languages, pidgins have no native speakers and serve only as a functional tool for limited contact. They are inherently unstable and may eventually disappear or evolve.

49. (B) Native words that have undergone natural, historical sound change from an Old Indo-Aryan form.
In the context of Modern Indo-Aryan languages, tadbhava' refers to native words that have descended from Old Indo-Aryan through a continuous process of natural, historical sound change. These words often look quite different from their original Sanskrit roots due to centuries of phonological evolution. They constitute the core inherited vocabulary of languages like Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi, representing the organic development of the Indo-Aryan branch over several millennia.

50. (B) (a), (b) and (d)
Creole languages typically emerge when children begin to acquire a pidgin as their first language, leading to significant grammatical expansion. Bilingualism serves as a necessary precondition for borrowing, as speakers must have some contact with both systems. In dialect geography, a focal area acts as a center from which linguistic innovations spread to surrounding regions. While lexical borrowing is extremely common, structural borrowing generally requires much more intensive and prolonged contact.

51. (C) A creole is spoken as a first language by a community of speakers.
The fundamental distinction between a creole and a pidgin lies in their status within a speech community. A pidgin is a simplified contact language with no native speakers, used primarily for limited communication between different groups. In contrast, a creole is a fully developed language that has acquired native speakers, usually when children are born into a pidgin-speaking environment. This nativization process leads to increased complexity in grammar, vocabulary, and phonological structure.

52. (D) Calque
The German word Wolkenkratzer' is a perfect example of a calque because it represents a literal, morpheme-by-morpheme translation of the English term skyscraper'. Rather than adopting the phonetic form of the English word, German speakers used their own native words for cloud' and scraper' to recreate the foreign concept. This type of borrowing demonstrates how languages can integrate external ideas by utilizing their existing morphological resources to maintain linguistic consistency.

53. (C) Older, conservative linguistic forms are preserved.
A relic area in dialect geography is a region that remains isolated from the linguistic innovations occurring in more central or prestigious focal areas. Consequently, these regions often preserve older, conservative linguistic forms that have been lost or modified elsewhere. Studying relic areas is crucial for historical linguists because they provide living evidence of earlier stages of a language, acting as a window into the past before more modern changes spread.

54. (B) Intimate borrowing - Long-term borrowing of many word types.
Intimate borrowing occurs in situations of long-term, intense contact between two language communities, often leading to the transfer of many different word types, including core vocabulary and even grammatical structures. Unlike cultural borrowing, which is often limited to specific terms for new concepts, intimate borrowing reflects a deep level of societal integration or dominance. This process can significantly alter the linguistic profile of the borrowing language over several generations of bilingualism.

55. (D) Regularity Principle
The Regularity Principle is a core tenet of the Neogrammarian school, asserting that sound laws operate mechanically and without exceptions across all words in a language that meet the phonetic conditions. This concept revolutionized historical linguistics by shifting the focus from individual word histories to systematic phonological patterns. It implies that any apparent exception must be explainable through other regular processes, such as analogy,

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25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Grammaticalisation is considered a unidirectional process because it typically follows a path from concrete lexical items to abstract grammatical functions. This progression is often accompanied by semantic bleaching and phonological reduction, making the reverse path highly improbable. These structural and cognitive shifts create a predictable trajectory where content words gradually lose their independence and become bound morphemes or function words, reinforcing the systematic nature of linguistic change.

26. (A) The word hound' (originally meaning any dog') now refers to a specific type of dog.
Semantic narrowing, or specialization, occurs when a word that originally had a broad or general meaning becomes restricted to a more specific sense. The history of the word hound' illustrates this perfectly, as it once referred to any type of dog but now specifically denotes a particular breed used for hunting. This process is a common way for languages to create more precise terminology.

27. (D) Lexicalisation
Lexicalisation is the process through which a previously transparent grammatical structure or phrase becomes fixed as a single, independent lexical item. Unlike grammaticalisation, which moves toward functional roles, lexicalisation results in the creation of new content words or stable idiomatic expressions. This often involves a loss of internal morphological productivity as the entire unit is stored and used by speakers as a single entry in the mental lexicon.

28. (B) Assuming that modern grammatical categories existed identically in the past.
Historical linguists recover lost grammatical categories by analyzing morphophonemic alternations and comparing paradigms across different historical stages. They also look for fossilized remnants of older systems in irregular forms. However, assuming that modern grammatical categories existed identically in the past is an invalid approach. Such a premise ignores the reality of structural evolution and would lead to an inaccurate reconstruction of the ancestral language's unique grammatical system.

29. (C) Semantic change
Metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche are key cognitive mechanisms that drive semantic change by allowing words to acquire new meanings through association or resemblance. Metaphor involves understanding one concept in terms of another, while metonymy relies on contiguity between entities. These processes enable the lexicon to expand and adapt to new social and cultural contexts without necessarily creating entirely new words, reflecting the flexible nature of human language.

30. (A) (a) and (c)
The loss of final unstressed vowels often leads to the collapse of complex case systems because the sounds distinguishing grammatical roles disappear. Additionally, grammaticalisation frequently involves semantic bleaching, where a word loses its specific lexical meaning to take on a functional role. These two statements accurately reflect how phonological and semantic processes interact to reshape the morphological and syntactic structures of a language over long periods of time.

31. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Semantic extension, also known as broadening, occurs when a word's meaning expands to include more referents than it did previously. Conversely, semantic narrowing, or specialization, happens when a word's meaning becomes more restricted and specific over time. Both statements are foundational concepts in historical semantics, describing the two primary directions in which the meaning of a lexical item can evolve during the history of a language.

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32. (B) External reconstruction uses the comparative method, while internal reconstruction analyzes irregularities within a single language.
External reconstruction uses the comparative method to analyze related daughter languages and hypothesize their common ancestor. In contrast, internal reconstruction focuses on a single language, examining internal irregularities and morphophonemic alternations to infer an earlier linguistic stage. While external reconstruction relies on cross-linguistic data, internal reconstruction is particularly valuable for language isolates or for reaching deeper

discovery was pivotal because it reinforced the Neogrammarian belief in the absolute regularity of sound laws by identifying conditioning factors.

17. (B) A change that occurs only in a specific phonetic environment.
A conditioned sound change is a phonological shift that occurs only when a sound is in a specific phonetic environment, such as before a certain vowel or in a particular syllable position. Unlike unconditioned changes that affect every instance of a sound, conditioned changes are restricted by surrounding segments. This type of change is fundamental to understanding how allophones develop and how phonemic systems evolve.

18. (C) (a), (b), (e)
The Tree Model, also known as the Stammbaum theory, represents language history as a series of distinct splits from a common ancestor. In contrast, the Wave Model illustrates how linguistic innovations diffuse gradually across geographic regions. While the Tree Model is useful for showing genetic relationships, it fails to depict dialect continua effectively. Together, these models provide complementary perspectives on the complex processes of divergence and convergence.

19. (C) Sociolinguistics
Sociolinguistics is the primary field concerned with observing and analyzing sound change as it happens within living speech communities. By examining how different social groups adopt or resist linguistic innovations, researchers can identify the mechanisms and social motivations behind language evolution. This approach contrasts with traditional historical linguistics, which typically focuses on reconstructing past stages of languages using written records and the comparative method.

20. (D) Lexical Diffusion - Phonemic Split
Grimm's Law involves a major consonant shift, Verner's Law addresses voicing based on accent, and Grassmann's Law describes aspirate dissimilation in specific Indo-European branches. These are all established phonological principles. Lexical diffusion, however, is a model describing the rate and manner in which a change spreads through the lexicon rather than being a specific type of phonemic split. Therefore, it does not fit the pattern.

21. (C) Merger of multiple distinct morphological or case forms.
Syncretism is a morphosyntactic process where two or more distinct grammatical categories or inflectional forms merge into a single form. This often results in a reduction of morphological complexity within a language's paradigm. For instance, if a language previously distinguished between dative and accusative cases but eventually uses the same ending for both, syncretism has occurred. This phenomenon is a common driver of structural simplification.

22. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Semantic extension occurs when a specific term like dog' expands to represent an entire class. Narrowing is seen when a general term like meat' becomes specialized. Figurative speech involves using a word like crane' metaphorically for a machine based on physical resemblance. Pejoration describes the process where a word's meaning becomes increasingly negative over time. These categories help linguists track how the meanings of words evolve.

23. (D) Grammaticalisation
Grammaticalisation is the process where a lexical item with full semantic content evolves into a grammatical marker or function word. This often involves semantic bleaching, where the word loses its original specific meaning to serve a broader structural role. A classic example is the development of future tense markers from verbs of motion. This unidirectional change is a fundamental mechanism for the emergence of new grammar.

24. (A) Phonological change can lead to changes in morphology and syntax.
The reduction of unstressed final vowels in Old English eventually led to the collapse of its complex case system. As morphological distinctions vanished, the language became more reliant on fixed word order and prepositions to convey grammatical relationships. This demonstrates how shifts in the sound system can trigger profound changes in a language's morphology and syntax, transforming it from a synthetic to an analytic structure.

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extending dominant patterns to these irregular forms to restore systemic simplicity. This interplay explains why languages constantly shift between being phonetically regular and morphologically consistent, maintaining a balance in the grammar.

41. (B) (a), (b), and (d)
Internal reconstruction is a powerful tool because it can hypothesize earlier stages of a language without needing sister languages for comparison. The comparative method remains the essential foundation for external reconstruction by analyzing related languages. Furthermore, onomatopoeic words frequently stand as exceptions to regular sound laws because their forms are intended to imitate natural sounds. However, lexicostatistics is often controversial, and establishing phonological correspondences is an early, not final, step.

42. (A) Counting the percentage of shared cognates in a list of basic vocabulary.
Lexicostatistics is a quantitative method used to estimate the degree of genetic relationship between languages by calculating the percentage of shared cognates within a specific list of basic vocabulary. It assumes that core terms, such as body parts and basic numbers, are more resistant to change and borrowing. While it provides a statistical basis for classifying languages, it remains distinct from the more detailed structural analysis required by the comparative method.

43. (D) Internal reconstruction
Analyzing alternating paradigms like foot' and feet' alongside non-alternating ones like boot' and boots' is a standard technique in internal reconstruction. This comparison allows linguists to identify historical processes, such as i-umlaut, that affected certain words based on their original phonetic environments. By contrasting these forms within a single language, it is possible to recover lost phonological distinctions and understand the historical development of the language's current morphological system.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The comparative method is generally viewed as more powerful for deep reconstruction because it leverages data from multiple related languages. This cross-linguistic evidence provides essential validation for hypotheses about the proto-language that internal reconstruction, limited to a single language, cannot achieve. By comparing diverse descendants, linguists can filter out idiosyncratic changes and identify the most probable ancestral features, leading to a more robust and comprehensive understanding of linguistic prehistory.

45. (C) cuckoo
The word cuckoo' is a classic example of onomatopoeia, as its phonetic form is an imitation of the actual sound produced by the bird. Because such words are iconically motivated, they often bypass the regular sound laws that affect the rest of a language's vocabulary. While words like hand' or mother' typically follow systematic historical shifts, onomatopoeic terms remain phonetically stable to maintain their descriptive and imitative function.

46. (D) A line on a map marking the boundary of a particular linguistic feature.
In dialect geography, an isogloss is a line drawn on a map to represent the boundary of a specific linguistic feature, such as a particular pronunciation, word choice, or grammatical structure. When several isoglosses cluster together in the same geographic area, they form a bundle, which often indicates a significant dialect boundary. These maps are essential for visualizing how language variation is distributed spatially across a given territory.

47. (A) Borrowing the meaning or structure of a foreign word or phrase, but translating its morphemes into the native language.
A calque, also known as a loan translation, occurs when a language borrows the meaning or structural pattern of a word from another language but translates its individual components into native morphemes. This process allows the borrowing language to incorporate foreign concepts while maintaining its own phonetic and morphological integrity. Common examples include terms like skyscraper' being translated literally into other languages, demonstrating a deep level of conceptual rather than phonetic borrowing.

48. (B) A simplified means of communication between groups.

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in real-time, sociolinguists demonstrate that language is not just an abstract system but a social tool that evolves through human interaction. This perspective provides a necessary social context to the mechanical descriptions of change.

64. (B) A phonemic split
When a phonological change eliminates the specific phonetic environment that originally conditioned a set of allophones, those sounds can become contrastive. This results in a phonemic split, as the sounds now appear in identical contexts and can distinguish meaning, effectively becoming separate phonemes. This process increases the size of the language's phonemic inventory. It is a fundamental mechanism through which new phonological contrasts are established and maintained during the long-term evolution of a language.

65. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The systematic study of Germanic consonant shifts began with Rasmus Rask, who first identified the correspondences. Jacob Grimm later expanded and popularized these findings into what is now known as Grimm's Law. Subsequently, Karl Verner provided a crucial explanation for the exceptions to this law based on the position of the original Indo-European accent. Finally, Hermann Grassmann identified the rule of aspirate dissimilation in Greek and Sanskrit, completing this foundational period of historical linguistics.

66. (A) Unconditioned change
An unconditioned sound change occurs when a specific sound is modified in every single instance across the entire vocabulary, regardless of the phonetic environment or surrounding segments. Unlike conditioned changes, which are restricted to particular contexts, unconditioned changes are global and systemic. A classic example is the Great Vowel Shift in English, where certain vowels changed their pronunciation across the board. These changes are powerful drivers of large-scale transformations in a language's phonological system.

67. (C) A phonemic merger reduces the number of phonemic contrasts in a language.
A phonemic merger is a type of sound change where two previously distinct phonemes collapse into a single sound. This process directly reduces the number of phonemic contrasts in the language's inventory, as words that were once distinguished by these sounds become homophones. Mergers are a common phenomenon in language history, often leading to a simplification of the phonological system. In contrast, splits increase the number of phonemes, while unconditioned changes are not necessarily more common.

68. (D) Relic forms that resisted analogy
Modern English plurals like oxen' and brethren' are rare survivors of an older morphological system that was once much more widespread. They are considered relic forms because they resisted the powerful trend of analogical leveling, which replaced most irregular plurals with the standard -s' ending. These forms persist in the language as fossilized remnants of the past, providing valuable clues for historical linguists about the grammatical structures that existed before the language became more regularized.

69. (B) (b), (c), and (d)
The Tree Model assumes that languages diverge through distinct splits and then develop independently. The Wave Model, however, visualizes linguistic change as spreading geographically from a central point of innovation. Relative chronology is a vital tool for determining the historical order in which sound laws were applied. These three concepts are foundational to understanding how languages evolve over time and space. Conversely, sound change begins in pronunciation, and assimilation makes sounds more similar, not different.

70. (B) Palatalization
The shift from the Latin word quinque to the French cinq illustrates the process of palatalization, where the initial consonant was influenced by the following front vowel. This common phonetic change involves moving the place of articulation closer to the hard palate. In the development of Romance languages, palatalization significantly reshaped the consonant system, particularly affecting velar stops like /k/ and /g/ when they preceded vowels like /i/ or /e/, leading to new phonemic contrasts.

71. (D) The Lexical Diffusion Model

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borrowing, or the discovery of a more specific law.

56. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The origin of a sound change usually involves subtle, variable shifts in pronunciation within a speech community, which is accurately described in the first statement. However, the second statement is incorrect because the spread of a change is heavily influenced by social factors, not just internal linguistic ones. Factors like prestige, identity, and social networks play a crucial role in determining whether a linguistic innovation is adopted or rejected by the broader community.

57. (C) Syncope (a form of deletion)
The transformation of Latin hospitalem into French hôtel involves the loss of medial unstressed syllables, a specific phonological process known as syncope. This deletion of internal sounds is a common feature in the development of Romance languages, leading to shorter and more phonetically streamlined words. By removing these syllables, the language simplifies its rhythmic structure, reflecting a broader trend of phonological reduction that occurred during the transition from Classical to Vulgar Latin.

58. (A) To understand the order in which different sound changes applied, which can explain apparent exceptions.
Establishing a relative chronology involves determining the specific sequence in which different sound laws applied during the history of a language. This is essential for historical linguists because the outcome of a change often depends on whether it occurred before or after another shift. By ordering these events correctly, researchers can explain why certain words appear as exceptions and reconstruct the logical progression of phonological evolution from a proto-language to its modern descendants.

59. (D) A is false but R is true.
Grassmann's Law, which involves the dissimilation of aspirated stops, is a process specifically observed in the development of Greek and Sanskrit. It is not directly related to the ordering of Grimm's Law in the Germanic branch. While Grassmann's Law correctly describes a dissimilatory rule affecting aspirates in Indo-Iranian and Greek, its effects are independent of the Germanic consonant shifts. Therefore, the assertion regarding the necessary ordering before Grimm's Law is historically inaccurate.

60. (B) Dissimilation
Dissimilation is a phonological process where one of two similar or identical sounds in a word becomes less like the other to make the word easier to pronounce. This often happens when the repetition of the same articulatory gesture in quick succession is difficult for speakers. While less frequent and systematic than assimilation, dissimilation plays a significant role in historical sound change, often affecting liquids like /r/ and /l/ or aspirated consonants.

61. (C) Diffusion of features across dialect and language boundaries.
The Wave Model is particularly effective at representing the diffusion of linguistic features across dialect and language boundaries, which the rigid branching of the Tree Model often fails to capture. It visualizes how changes spread geographically, acknowledging that languages in contact can influence one another regardless of their genetic relationships. This model better accounts for the reality of dialect continua and the complex, non-linear ways that linguistic innovations move through neighboring speech communities.

62. (A) (a) and (c)
Metathesis involves the transposition of sounds within a word, while palatalization is a form of assimilation where a consonant's articulation moves toward the hard palate. Both processes are accurately described in the options. However, epenthesis is the addition rather than deletion of a sound, and a phonemic merger actually decreases the number of phonemes in an inventory. Therefore, only the descriptions of metathesis and palatalization are correct within the context of historical phonology.

63. (A) The sociolinguistic approach
The sociolinguistic approach emphasizes that language change is deeply rooted in the social dynamics of a speech community. It focuses on how factors like social prestige, identity, and peer groups motivate the adoption and spread of linguistic innovations. By studying variation

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Sound laws operate without exception.
The Neogrammarian hypothesis is centered on the principle of the regularity of sound change, suggesting that phonetic laws function mechanically and without exceptions within a specific language and timeframe. This approach transformed historical linguistics into a more systematic discipline by asserting that apparent irregularities are usually results of later processes like analogy or dialect borrowing. It emphasizes that sound changes are physically motivated rather than driven by individual lexical choices.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Phonetic changes involve shifts in how sounds are articulated without affecting the underlying system of contrasts in a language. Conversely, phonemic changes are structural alterations that directly impact the phonological inventory by adding, removing, or rearranging distinct phonemes. When both statements are considered together, they accurately define the fundamental distinction between surface-level pronunciation shifts and deep-level structural modifications within a language system over its historical development.

3. (C) Deletion
The transition from Latin to Romance languages often involved the simplification of final consonants. In this specific case, the nasal sound at the end of the word was lost entirely. This phonological process is technically known as apocope when it occurs at the end of a word. Deletion describes the removal of a linguistic segment, simplifying the syllable structure and reflecting a common trend in historical phonology.

4. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Grimm's Law identifies the systematic consonant shifts from Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic, while Verner's Law accounts for specific exceptions involving voicing based on original Vedic accent positions. Grassmann's Law describes the dissimilation of aspirated stops in Greek and Sanskrit to prevent successive aspirations. Lexical diffusion suggests that sound changes do not occur simultaneously across the entire vocabulary but instead spread gradually through different words over a period of time.

5. (C) Allophones of one phoneme become separate phonemes.
A phonemic split occurs when sounds that were previously allophones of a single phoneme begin to function as separate, contrastive units in the language. This typically happens when a sound change removes the specific phonetic environment that originally conditioned the variation between those sounds. As a result, the phonemic inventory of the language increases because the sounds now distinguish meaning in similar or identical contexts.

6. (B) The prefix in-' changing to im-' in impossible'.
Regressive assimilation is a phonological process where a sound is influenced by the sound that follows it. In the formation of certain words, the nasal consonant in a prefix adjusts its place of articulation to match the following labial consonant. This anticipatory change makes the transition between sounds smoother for the speaker. It is a common phenomenon in various languages to facilitate more efficient speech production.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Wave Model offers a dynamic alternative to the Tree Model by visualizing linguistic changes as ripples spreading from a central point across a geographical area. Unlike the rigid branching of family trees, it effectively accounts for dialect continua and the diffusion of innovations through language contact. This model acknowledges that languages frequently interact and share features with their neighbors, regardless of their original genetic ancestry.

8. (A) Coalescence
Coalescence is a phonological process in which two adjacent speech sounds combine into a single, new sound that incorporates distinctive

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The phrase every word has its own history' is the central motto of the Lexical Diffusion Model. This approach challenges the Neogrammarian view of instantaneous sound change by suggesting that linguistic shifts spread gradually from word to word through the lexicon. It acknowledges that different words may undergo a change at different rates or times, influenced by factors like frequency of use. This model highlights the importance of individual lexical items in the broader process of language change.

72. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Syncretism occurs when distinct grammatical cases, like dative and accusative, merge into a single form. Grammaticalisation is seen when a lexical word becomes a function word. Lexicalisation happens when a multi-word phrase is reinterpreted as a single lexical unit. Semantic extension is illustrated when a specific brand name expands to represent an entire category of products. These definitions categorize various ways that the grammar and lexicon of a language can evolve through structural and cognitive processes.

73. (C) Semantic narrowing
The word girl' originally referred to a young person of either sex in Middle English. Over time, its meaning became restricted to only young female persons, which is a classic example of semantic narrowing. This process involves a word's application becoming more specialized and focused on a smaller set of referents. Narrowing is a frequent type of semantic shift that allows languages to create more precise distinctions within their vocabulary as social and cultural needs evolve.

74. (A) Syncretism
The collapse of the complex Latin case system in the development of the Romance languages is a prominent example of syncretism. Multiple distinct case endings merged into fewer forms, eventually leading to the loss of most inflectional distinctions. This morphological reduction forced the languages to rely more heavily on prepositions and word order to clarify grammatical relationships. Syncretism thus played a central role in the transition from the synthetic structure of Latin to the more analytic Romance languages.

75. (D) It results in the creation of new lexical content words from function words.
Grammaticalisation is characterized by a unidirectional move from lexical content words to grammatical function words, often involving semantic bleaching and phonological reduction. It does not typically result in the creation of new lexical content words from existing function words; such a process would be considered degrammaticalization, which is quite rare in language history. Therefore, the statement that it creates new content words from function words is incorrect, as it reverses the standard observed direction of this linguistic process.

76. (B) Use of prepositions and stricter word order.
When a language loses its inflectional endings, such as case markers, it must find alternative ways to signal the grammatical roles of words in a sentence. The most common compensatory change is the development of a stricter word order and an increased reliance on prepositions. This shift ensures that the relationship between the subject, object, and other sentence elements remains clear even without morphological cues. This transformation is central to the movement from synthetic to analytic structures.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Phonological erosion, particularly the loss of final unstressed syllables, frequently acts as a catalyst for major morphological restructuring. When the sounds that distinguish different grammatical categories are lost, the functional distinctions themselves may collapse, leading to syncretism. This process demonstrates the profound interconnectedness of different linguistic levels, showing how surface-level sound changes can trigger deep structural modifications in the grammar. As old endings disappear, the language must adapt its syntax and morphology to maintain clear communication.

78. (D) Amelioration
The word nice' underwent a dramatic shift from its Middle English meaning of ignorant' or foolish' to its modern meaning of pleasant' or kind'. This process, where a word's meaning becomes more positive or favorable over time, is known as amelioration. It is the opposite of pejoration and reflects how social attitudes and

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have retained their original form, while tadbhava' words are native terms that have evolved through centuries of natural sound change from Old Indo-Aryan. This classification is essential for understanding the historical layers and the diverse sources of the Modern Indo-Aryan lexicon.

137. (C) Loan cognate
Languages utilize various mechanisms for borrowing, including loanwords (direct phonetic adoption), calques (morpheme-by-morpheme translation), and loan blends (combinations of native and borrowed elements). However, loan cognate' is not a recognized term in historical linguistics. A cognate is a word that is inherited from a common ancestor, which is the opposite of a loan. While words can be both related and borrowed (as in doublets), the term loan cognate' is a contradiction in terms that misrepresents these distinct historical processes.

138. (A) Bilingual speakers may unconsciously transfer features from one language to another.
Bilingualism is the primary driver of linguistic borrowing because individuals who speak two languages frequently and unconsciously transfer features from one system to the other. This cross-linguistic influence can affect all levels of language, including the lexicon, phonology, and syntax. In communities where bilingualism is widespread, these individual transfers can eventually become stabilized and adopted by the broader speech community. This process is the fundamental mechanism through which languages in contact influence each other's historical development and structural evolution.

139. (D) Visualizing the geographical distribution of linguistic variants.
A dialect atlas is a specialized cartographic tool used by linguists to visualize and document the geographical distribution of specific linguistic variants. It consists of a series of maps, each showing where particular pronunciations, words, or grammatical features are used across a given territory. By analyzing these maps, researchers can identify dialect boundaries, focal areas of innovation, and relic areas of preservation. A dialect atlas provides essential empirical data for understanding the spatial dimensions of language variation and historical change.

140. (A) (a), (c)
A calque is a specific type of lexical borrowing where the meaning or structure of a foreign word is translated morpheme-by-morpheme into the native language. Additionally, an isogloss is the standard term for a line on a map that marks the geographic boundary of a particular linguistic feature. These two concepts are central to historical semantics and dialect geography, respectively. Conversely, intimate borrowing' involves long-term contact, pidgins lack native speakers by definition, and relic areas are conservative rather than innovative.

141. (C) Grimm's Law
The systematic shift of Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops (p, t, k) into Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives (f, θ, h) constitutes the first stage of Grimm's Law. This foundational principle of historical linguistics describes the massive consonant reorganization that occurred during the development of the Germanic branch. By identifying these regular correspondences, linguists could prove the genetic relationship between Germanic and other Indo-European languages, providing a scientific basis for the study of historical sound change and the reconstruction of ancestral phonological systems.

142. (D) Regressive assimilation
Regressive assimilation is a phonological process where a sound is modified by the segment that follows it. This anticipatory change occurs as the speaker's vocal organs begin to prepare for the next sound, leading the current sound to adopt some of its features. A common example is when a nasal prefix like in-' changes to im-' before a labial stop. This type of assimilation is a frequent driver of sound change, serving to make the transition between adjacent speech segments more efficient and fluid.

143. (A) The Tree model is excellent at representing dialect continua and language contact.
The Tree Model is highly effective at representing the genetic relationships and vertical descent of languages from a common ancestor. However, it is fundamentally criticized for its inability to account for horizontal influences like language contact, borrowing, and the gradual diffusion of features across different branches. These complex interactions are much better captured

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Borrowed words often stand out because they do not conform to the regular sound laws that have affected the native vocabulary of a language. If a word enters a language after a specific sound change has occurred, it will naturally lack the results of that change. This discrepancy provides historical linguists with a reliable method for distinguishing between inherited words and later additions to the lexicon. Understanding this timing is crucial for reconstructing the chronological layers of a language's development.

87. (D) The phoneme found in the majority of daughter languages is assumed to be the proto-phoneme.
The majority principle is a heuristic used in the comparative method to hypothesize the most likely proto-phoneme. It suggests that the sound found in the majority of descendant languages is probably the original form, assuming that it is more likely for one change to occur in a few branches than for the same change to occur independently in many. While not infallible, this principle helps linguists choose between competing reconstructions when phonetic plausibility alone is not decisive.

88. (A) A regular sound change creates an irregular paradigm, which is then made regular by analogy.
The interplay between analogy and sound change is a fundamental cycle in historical linguistics. Regular sound changes often create irregularities within morphological paradigms by affecting only certain forms that meet the specific phonetic criteria. Over time, analogy acts as a counter-force by extending the more common or regular' pattern to these irregular forms, restoring consistency to the grammar. This dynamic process explains how languages simultaneously evolve their sound systems while maintaining relatively stable and predictable morphological structures.

89. (B) (b), (c), and (e)
Internal reconstruction is a vital method that analyzes internal alternations to posit earlier forms, while the comparative method necessarily requires data from multiple related languages. Lexicostatistics operates on the assumption that core vocabulary is replaced at a constant rate over time. Furthermore, the reconstruction of proto-phonemes is a systematic process that must be preceded by the establishment of regular sound correspondences. Together, these principles form the scientific basis for recovering the lost histories and ancestral forms of human languages.

90. (A) Lexicostatistics / Glottochronology
Lexicostatistics and glottochronology are methods used to estimate the time when related languages diverged from each other by analyzing the percentage of shared core vocabulary. These techniques are based on the premise that basic terms for universal concepts change at a relatively constant rate across different cultures and languages. While the accuracy of this constant rate' assumption is often debated among linguists, these methods remain influential for providing a chronological framework for the history of language families.

91. (B) Their similarity may not be due to common ancestry but to imitation of nature.
Onomatopoeic words are problematic for the comparative method because their phonetic similarity across different languages may result from independent imitation of natural sounds rather than shared ancestry. Because these words are iconically motivated, they do not necessarily follow the regular sound laws that define genetic relationships. This can lead to false conclusions if a linguist mistakes accidental phonetic resemblance for a genuine cognate relationship. Therefore, such words are typically excluded from core cognate lists during reconstruction.

92. (B) Internal reconstruction
Comparing alternating paradigms, such as sing/sang/sung', with non-alternating ones is a core technique in internal reconstruction. This analysis allows linguists to hypothesize about the earlier phonological processes that created these variations within a single language. By identifying the specific environments where these changes occurred, researchers can recover lost contrasts and understand the historical development of the language's morphological system. This method is particularly valuable when no related languages are available to provide comparative data for reconstruction.

93. (C) An assimilated loan

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usage contexts can gradually elevate the status of a word, completely transforming its semantic value within the lexicon of a language.

79. (A) Assuming the simplest possible system for the proto-language.
To recover historical grammatical categories, linguists analyze morphophonemic alternations, compare paradigms across languages, and search for fossilized remnants in irregular forms. However, assuming that the proto-language necessarily had the simplest possible system is not a valid principle. Linguistic evolution does not always move from simple to complex; in fact, many ancient languages possessed highly intricate morphological systems that became simplified over time. Reconstruction must be based on evidence rather than an assumption of simplicity.

80. (C) (c) and (d)
Grammaticalisation often follows predictable paths, such as the development of future tense markers from verbs indicating motion. Additionally, figurative speech is a powerful driver of semantic change, as seen when head' is used metaphorically to refer to a leader. However, lexicalisation does not typically involve content words becoming function words in that way, and syncretism actually reduces, rather than increases, the number of distinct forms in a paradigm. Therefore, only the statements regarding future markers and metaphor are correct.

81. (B) Metonymy
Metonymy is a type of semantic change based on the principle of contiguity or association between concepts. It occurs when a word is used to refer to something else with which it is closely linked, such as using the crown' to represent the entire monarchy. Unlike metaphor, which is based on similarity, metonymy relies on the relationship between an entity and one of its attributes or a related concept. This process is fundamental to linguistic economy.

82. (A) Historical sound change and later borrowing.
The difference between the plural forms of goose' and moose' illustrates the interplay between historical sound change and later lexical borrowing. Goose' is a native English word that underwent the i-umlaut process, resulting in the geese' plural. In contrast, moose' is a later borrowing from an Algonquian language that entered English long after the i-umlaut rule had ceased to be productive. Consequently, moose' did not undergo the vowel shift and retained its original morphological pattern.

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83. (C) Can be applied to a language isolate with no known relatives.
The primary advantage of internal reconstruction is that it can be applied to a single language without requiring data from related sister languages. This makes it an indispensable tool for studying language isolates like Basque or for exploring deeper historical layers of a language whose relatives have all become extinct. By analyzing internal irregularities and morphophonemic alternations, linguists can hypothesize about earlier stages of development that would otherwise be inaccessible through the comparative method alone.

84. (D) Final obstruent devoicing had not yet become a rule.
The alternation in German between [bʊnt] and [bʊndə] provides clear evidence for internal reconstruction. It points to an earlier historical stage where the voiced consonant /d/ was preserved in all positions. The contemporary pattern is the result of a later phonological rule known as final obstruent devoicing, which changed voiced stops to voiceless ones at the end of words. This internal variation allows linguists to recover the original voiced form that existed before the rule became active.

85. (C) English dog', Mbabaram (Australian) dog'
The word for dog' in English and the Mbabaram language of Australia is a famous example of a false cognate. Although they are phonetically identical and share the same meaning, they have entirely different historical origins and belong to unrelated language families. Genuine cognates, like the words for father' in Indo-European languages, must exhibit systematic sound correspondences. In this case, the similarity is purely accidental, demonstrating that superficial likeness does not prove a genetic linguistic relationship.

systems. Furthermore, focal areas in dialect geography act as centers of innovation from which new forms spread to surrounding regions. While tadbhava' words are native, they are not typically considered loans' in the same sense as words borrowed from unrelated languages.

101. (C) The universal principles of grammar
Borrowing can significantly impact a language's lexicon, phonemic inventory, and even its syntactic structures through prolonged and intense contact. However, it does not affect the universal principles of grammar, which are hypothesized to be the innate structural foundations shared by all human languages. While surface-level features like word order or specific phonemes can be influenced by external sources, the underlying biological and cognitive constraints that define human language remain universal and are not subject to the process of linguistic borrowing.

102. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Pidgins typically arise in specific social contexts, such as trade or plantation settings, where people with no common language need a simplified means of communication. These systems are functional but limited in scope. Creoles develop when a community of speakers, particularly children, begins to use a pidgin as their primary native language. This nativization process triggers a rapid expansion of the language's grammar and vocabulary, transforming a simplified contact system into a full, complex human language.

103. (D) An unassimilated loan
The English word guerilla' is an unassimilated loan because it retains both its original Spanish spelling and a pronunciation that reflects its foreign origin rather than conforming to standard English phonological patterns. Unlike assimilated loans, which are modified to sound like native words, unassimilated loans remain distinct and recognizable as foreign elements within the lexicon. This often occurs with more recent borrowings or words associated with specific cultural, political, or technical contexts from the source language.

104. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
An isogloss is a line on a map separating different linguistic features, while a focal area is a center from which innovations spread. A relic area is a region where conservative or archaic forms are preserved due to isolation. Finally, a transition area is a zone of overlap where features from neighboring dialects mingle. These terms are foundational to the field of dialect geography, providing a framework for analyzing and mapping linguistic variation across geographic space.

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105. (C) They become voiceless stops (p, t, k).
According to Grimm's Law, the Proto-Indo-European voiced stops (b, d, g) underwent a systematic shift to become voiceless stops (p, t, k) in Proto-Germanic. This change is the second stage of the major consonant shift that defines the Germanic branch. By identifying these regular correspondences, historical linguists can trace the development of Germanic languages from their Indo-European roots, demonstrating the scientific regularity of sound change and the foundational principles of historical phonology across related linguistic systems.

106. (A) Metathesis
The pronunciation of nuclear' as nucular' is an example of metathesis, which involves the transposition or reordering of sounds within a word. In this case, the sequence of the liquid /l/ and the vowel /jə/ is shifted to create a more familiar rhythmic pattern for some speakers, often influenced by the common -ular' suffix found in words like tabular' or molecular'. Metathesis is a frequent phonetic process that can eventually lead to permanent changes in a language's vocabulary.

107. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sociolinguistic research has demonstrated that linguistic variation is not random but follows systematic patterns of orderly heterogeneity'. This means that the variation observed in a speech community is often closely correlated with social factors such as age, gender, and social class. Studying sound change in progress allows linguists to observe these patterns in real-time, providing crucial insights into the social mechanisms that drive the adoption and spread of linguistic innovations across different segments of a population.

An assimilated loan is a word borrowed from another language that has been completely modified to fit the phonological and morphological rules of the borrowing language. Over time, these words often lose their foreign appearance and are treated by speakers as native vocabulary. This process of assimilation ensures that the borrowed term does not disrupt the internal consistency of the language's structure. In many cases, only historical analysis can reveal that such common words were originally taken from a foreign source.

94. (D) Loan blend
The word brunch' is a classic example of a loan blend, created by combining elements from two different words, breakfast' and lunch'. This process involves merging the sounds and meanings of the parent terms into a single, new lexical item. While brunch' itself is a native English creation, the term loan blend' more broadly describes words where at least one part is borrowed and adapted to form a new compound, reflecting a creative way that languages expand their vocabulary.

95. (A) A dialect boundary
When multiple isoglosses for different linguistic features, such as pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar, align and bundle together in the same geographic region, they indicate a significant dialect boundary. This bundling suggests that a combination of historical, social, or geographical factors has limited the spread of various innovations, leading to a distinct separation between neighboring speech communities. These clusters are essential for dialectologists to identify and define the major regional varieties that exist within a broader language area.

96. (B) Intimate borrowing
Intimate borrowing occurs under conditions of intense and prolonged contact between two language communities, often involving widespread bilingualism. Unlike casual borrowing, which is primarily lexical, intimate borrowing can lead to the transfer of deep structural elements, including function words, grammatical endings, and syntactic patterns. This deep level of influence typically results from one group having significant social or political dominance over the other, leading to a substantial reshaping of the subordinate language's core linguistic system over several generations.

97. (B) Words borrowed directly from Classical Sanskrit with little to no phonetic change.
In Modern Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi or Bengali, tatsama' refers to words that have been borrowed directly from Classical Sanskrit with little or no phonetic modification. These words contrast with tadbhava' words, which have evolved naturally through centuries of sound change. Tatsama terms are often associated with formal, literary, or technical contexts, representing a conscious effort to maintain a connection with the ancestral language. They constitute a prestigious layer of the lexicon that bypasses the usual phonological evolution.

98. (A) The need to name new concepts, technologies, or items (prestige or need-filling).
The primary motivation for lexical borrowing is often the need to name new concepts, technologies, or cultural items that do not have a native equivalent. This is commonly referred to as need-filling borrowing. Additionally, prestige plays a significant role, as speakers may adopt words from a socially or politically dominant language to sound more sophisticated or to align with a higher-status group. These two factors drive the constant influx of foreign terms that enrich and expand a language's vocabulary.

99. (C) A mixture of features from adjacent dialect areas.
A transition area in dialect geography is a region located between two distinct dialect zones, characterized by a mixture of linguistic features from both neighboring areas. In these zones, isoglosses do not bundle together tightly but instead overlap, creating a gradual shift in speech patterns rather than a sharp boundary. This spatial variation reflects the dynamic nature of language contact and the ways in which innovations spread and intermingle at the borders of different speech communities over time.

100. (B) (a), (b) and (d)
Creole languages arise when a pidgin is adopted as a native language by a new generation, leading to increased structural complexity. Bilingualism is a fundamental source of borrowing, as it provides the necessary contact between different linguistic

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semantic content evolves into a function word that expresses abstract grammatical relationships. This change typically involves semantic bleaching, as the original physical meaning is lost or subordinated to its new structural role. Such transitions are fundamental to the development of complex grammatical systems.

116. (D) A shift from synthetic to analytic syntactic structure.
As a language undergoes widespread syncretism, it loses the morphological markers that previously distinguished grammatical roles like subject, object, or possession. To compensate for this loss of inflectional detail, the language typically moves from a synthetic structure toward a more analytic one. This involves a heavier reliance on fixed word order and the increased use of prepositions to convey meaning clearly. The transition from Latin to the Romance languages provides a classic historical example of this significant structural shift.

117. (C) Figurative speech like metaphor and metonymy causes semantic change.
Figurative speech, specifically through the mechanisms of metaphor and metonymy, is a primary driver of semantic change. These cognitive processes allow speakers to use existing words in new ways based on perceived similarities or associations, gradually leading to permanent shifts in a word's meaning. While semantic change can involve amelioration or narrowing, those are specific directions rather than the underlying cause. Metaphorical usage expands the expressive power of a language, allowing it to adapt to new concepts using its existing lexicon.

118. (A) (a) and (c)
Phonological changes, such as the loss of final consonants, frequently trigger morphological shifts like the merger of grammatical cases. This illustrates how different levels of linguistic structure are deeply interconnected. Furthermore, semantic extension involves a word's meaning becoming more general over time. However, lexicalisation does not typically involve content words becoming function words; that is the definition of grammaticalisation. Additionally, recovering lost contrasts is often possible through internal reconstruction and the study of fossilized irregular forms in the modern language.

119. (D) Semantic narrowing
The historical development of the word deer' is a textbook case of semantic narrowing. In Old English, dēor' was a general term used for any wild animal. Over centuries, its meaning became increasingly specialized until it referred only to a specific family of hoofed mammals. This specialization of meaning allows a language to develop more precise vocabulary. It is a common process in the evolution of the lexicon, where broad terms are restricted to a smaller set of referents.

120. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Grammaticalisation is the process where lexical items evolve into grammatical function words, while lexicalisation involves a phrase or grammatical construction becoming fixed as a single new lexical item. Both statements provided are incorrect because they reverse these fundamental definitions. Grammaticalisation moves toward structural roles, often accompanied by semantic bleaching, while lexicalisation increases the lexicon by creating new content words from existing syntactic units. Understanding the correct direction of these processes is essential for analyzing the long-term structural development of languages.

121. (B) Reconstruct the features of an ancestral proto-language.
The primary objective of the comparative method is to reconstruct the features of an unrecorded ancestral language, known as a proto-language, by systematically comparing its attested descendant languages. By identifying regular sound correspondences and shared morphological patterns, historical linguists can hypothesize the most probable forms and structures of the common ancestor. This scientific approach allows researchers to trace the family trees of languages and understand the historical processes of divergence and evolution that shaped modern linguistic diversity.

122. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Cognates are words in related languages derived from a single ancestral form, while a proto-language is a hypothesized common ancestor.

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108. (B) Deletion
Deletion is a broad term describing the complete loss of a phonological segment from a word. This process can take several forms depending on the position of the sound: apocope refers to the loss of a sound at the end of a word, while syncope is the loss of a sound from the middle. Deletion often serves to simplify the phonetic structure or to reduce unstressed syllables, and it is a powerful force in the historical evolution of language.

109. (C) The Tree model implies clean breaks, while the Wave model allows for intersecting contact.
The fundamental difference between the Tree model and the Wave model lies in how they represent language divergence. The Tree model focuses on distinct, clean splits from a common ancestor, implying that groups become isolated after separating. In contrast, the Wave model emphasizes that linguistic innovations spread geographically like ripples on a pond, allowing for ongoing contact and the sharing of features between neighboring dialects or languages. This model more accurately reflects the reality of linguistic diffusion and continua.

110. (A) (a), (b)
Grassmann's Law is a well-known example of dissimilation where the first of two aspirated stops in a word loses its aspiration. Verner's Law provides the necessary explanation for exceptions to Grimm's Law by accounting for voicing based on the original Indo-European accent. However, conditioned sound change does not occur in all environments, a phonemic split increases the number of phonemes, and lexical diffusion suggests that changes spread word-by-word rather than simultaneously. Therefore, only the first two statements are correct.

111. (A) Methodological heuristic
The Neogrammarian assertion that sound laws have no exceptions is primarily used as a methodological heuristic. It serves as a rigorous scientific principle that forces linguists to search for systematic explanations for every linguistic change. If an apparent exception is found, the researcher must determine if it is due to a more specific sound law, analogy, or borrowing. This disciplined approach transformed historical linguistics into a more systematic field by demanding consistency and evidence-based reasoning for all phonological developments.

112. (B) The operation of regular sound changes in different daughter languages.
The development of Latin vinum into Spanish vino and French vin perfectly illustrates how a single ancestral form evolves differently through the application of regular sound changes in distinct daughter languages. Each language underwent its own unique set of phonological shifts over centuries, leading to the diverse forms observed today. This systematic divergence is the cornerstone of historical linguistics, allowing researchers to use the comparative method to reconstruct the common ancestor and trace the specific paths of linguistic evolution.

113. (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
The historical cycle of morphological change typically begins when a regular sound change applies to a language. Because sound changes are phonetically conditioned, they may only affect certain forms within a paradigm, creating an irregularity. Once this happens, the process of analogy often intervenes as speakers attempt to regularize the paradigm by extending dominant patterns. The end result is a language with a more consistent, but historically modified, morphological structure that reflects the interplay between phonology and cognitive regularization.

114. (A) Syncretism
Syncretism is the linguistic process where multiple, formally distinct inflectional categories or forms merge into a single form over time. This fusion often results in a reduction of the morphological complexity within a language's grammatical system. For example, if a language previously used different endings for the dative and instrumental cases but eventually uses only one ending for both, syncretism has occurred. This phenomenon is a common driver behind the simplification of case systems and other inflectional paradigms.

115. (C) The noun back' becomes a spatial preposition in back of'.
The shift of the noun back', which refers to a specific body part, to a spatial preposition like in back of' is a classic example of grammaticalisation. In this process, a lexical item with concrete

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entered the English language through different historical paths. Shirt' is the native form that evolved directly within English, while skirt' was borrowed later from Old Norse during a period of intense contact. Because they followed different phonological developments in their respective languages before meeting in English, they now have distinct forms and meanings while sharing a common ancestry.

130. (A) (a), (c) and (d)
Establishing regular phonological correspondences is a crucial first step in any systematic reconstruction. Furthermore, the comparative method is essential for recovering lost historical contrasts by analyzing data across multiple related languages. Analogy often complicates this work by regularizing forms that were once irregular due to sound change, thereby obscuring the evidence of those earlier shifts. However, internal reconstruction specifically does not require multiple languages; it is performed using evidence from within a single linguistic system to infer its past.

131. (B) The adoption of phonological, morphological, or syntactic patterns from another language.
Structural borrowing occurs when a language adopts phonological, morphological, or syntactic patterns from another language, rather than just individual words. This deeper level of influence usually requires a high degree of bilingualism and prolonged, intense contact between the two speech communities. Examples include the adoption of new phonemes, changes in word order, or the borrowing of inflectional categories. Structural borrowing can significantly reshape the fundamental organization of a language, reflecting a profound integration of external linguistic elements.

132. (D) A language borrows words for new foods, technologies, and ideas from another culture.
Cultural borrowing typically occurs when a language community adopts new words to describe concepts, technologies, or items introduced from another culture. This type of borrowing is usually lexical and driven by a need to fill gaps in the native vocabulary. For example, when speakers encounter new foods, inventions, or religious ideas, they often borrow the original terms along with the items themselves. This process enriches the lexicon and reflects the historical interactions and exchanges between different societies.

133. (C) Creolization
The development of Haitian Creole is a classic historical example of creolization, a process where a new language emerges from the intense contact between speakers of diverse linguistic backgrounds. In this case, French served as the primary lexifier, while various West African languages influenced the grammatical structure. Creolization occurs when a simplified contact language, or pidgin, is adopted as the native tongue by a new generation, leading to the rapid expansion of its structural and lexical complexity.

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134. (B) An area from which linguistic innovations tend to spread.
A focal area in dialect geography is a prestigious or economically dominant region from which linguistic innovations and new speech patterns tend to radiate outward to surrounding areas. These regions act as centers of change, and the forms originating there often displace older, more conservative features in the neighboring dialects. By mapping the spread of these features, linguists can identify the historical and social pathways through which language variation moves across a geographic territory and influences broader linguistic development.

135. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The development of a contact language typically begins with an unstable jargon used for rudimentary communication between groups with no common tongue. Over time, if the contact persists, this jargon may stabilize into a more structured pidgin used for regular interaction. The next significant stage occurs when a new generation of children acquires this pidgin as their first language. This nativization process leads to the rapid grammatical expansion and stabilization that characterizes the final emergence of a full creole language.

136. (A) Indo-Aryan
The distinction between tadbhava' and tatsama' is a central concept in the study of the Indo-Aryan language family, particularly for languages like Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali. Tatsama' words are direct borrowings from Classical Sanskrit that

Sound correspondence refers to a regular pattern of phonetic equivalents across these languages. Internal reconstruction is a specific method used to infer earlier linguistic stages using data from only one language. These concepts are foundational for historical linguistics, providing the theoretical and methodological framework necessary for reconstructing the lost history and ancestral structures of human language families.

123. (D) Complementary distribution
In English, the occurrence of aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is strictly determined by their phonetic environment. Aspirated stops appear initially in stressed syllables, while unaspirated stops follow the consonant /s/. Because these two variants never appear in the same context to distinguish meaning, they are said to be in complementary distribution. They are allophones of a single phoneme rather than separate contrastive units. This is a fundamental concept in phonological analysis and understanding how sound systems function synchronically.

124. (B) It suggests the level of technological development of the speakers of the proto-language.
Reconstructing proto-forms for specific cultural and technological concepts like iron' or wheel' provides historical linguists and archaeologists with valuable insights into the lives of ancestral speech communities. If a word for a technology can be reconstructed for a proto-language, it suggests that the speakers of that ancestor were already familiar with that innovation. This linguistic evidence helps to date language splits and locate the original homeland of a language family, bridging the gap between linguistics, history, and archaeology.

125. (D) A is false but R is true.
Analogy is generally a regularizing force that makes a language more predictable by extending dominant patterns to irregular forms. Therefore, the assertion that analogy makes language more irregular is incorrect. However, the reason provided is accurate: analogy operates by taking a pattern from one part of the grammar and applying it elsewhere, often leveling out the irregularities created by historical sound changes. This psychological process helps maintain the systemic consistency of a language's morphology and syntax over time.

126. (D) Internal reconstruction
When a linguist analyzes internal vowel alternations like the one found in mouse' and mice' to hypothesize an earlier phonological process, they are utilizing internal reconstruction. This method focuses on irregularities and morphophonemic variations within a single language to infer an earlier historical stage. By identifying these fossilized patterns, researchers can recover lost sound changes, such as the i-umlaut, without needing to compare the language to any external relatives. This technique is essential for exploring a language's own unique evolutionary history.

127. (A) It was reshaped by analogy with another word.
Linguists account for exceptions to sound laws through borrowing, analogy, or the iconic nature of onomatopoeia. If a word is borrowed after a change occurs, or if it is reshaped to match another pattern, it will not follow the regular law. However, all the provided options actually describe valid reasons for such exceptions. In a multiple-choice context where one must be not plausible', the question typically seeks a factor unrelated to systematic linguistic principles. Among these, analogy and borrowing are foundational explanations.

128. (B) Core vocabulary is replaced at a roughly constant rate over centuries.
Lexicostatistics is built on the fundamental assumption that a language's core vocabulary is replaced at a relatively constant and measurable rate over long periods of time. This core lexicon typically includes basic terms for universal human experiences, such as body parts, kinship, and simple numbers, which are believed to be more resistant to external influence and borrowing. By calculating the percentage of these shared terms between related languages, linguists attempt to estimate the amount of time that has passed since they diverged.

129. (B) Etymological doublets
The words shirt' and skirt' are etymological doublets because they both descend from the same original Proto-Germanic root but

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by the Wave Model. Therefore, stating that the Tree Model is excellent at representing dialect continua and contact is incorrect, as these are its most significant and widely recognized limitations.

144. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Verner's Law was a revolutionary discovery in historical linguistics because it successfully explained specific voicing patterns in Germanic that appeared to be exceptions to Grimm's Law. By identifying that these changes were conditioned by the position of the original Indo-European accent, Verner provided a systematic account for what previously seemed like random variation. This discovery was crucial because it reinforced the Neogrammarian belief in the absolute regularity of sound laws, demonstrating that even apparent exceptions follow predictable, albeit complex, phonetic rules.

145. (B) The demonstration that language change can be observed and studied in progress.
The most significant contribution of sociolinguistics to the study of language change is the demonstration that linguistic shifts can be observed and quantified as they occur within living speech communities. By correlating linguistic variables with social factors like age, gender, and social class, researchers like William Labov showed that change is not a mysterious, purely historical process but a dynamic social phenomenon. This perspective allows for the empirical study of the mechanisms of change, bridging the gap between synchrony and diachrony.

146. (A) A loss of contrast between two formerly distinct phonemes.
A phonemic merger occurs when two or more previously distinct phonemes collapse into a single sound over time. This process directly results in a loss of contrast within the language's phonological system, as words that were once distinguished by these sounds become homophones. Mergers lead to a reduction in the total number of phonemes in the inventory. This type of structural change is a common feature of linguistic evolution, often simplifying the system while increasing the lexical ambiguity of certain words.

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147. (C) Metathesis
The historical variation between the forms ask' and aks' is a classic and persistent example of metathesis, which involves the transposition of adjacent sounds within a word. This process has occurred multiple times throughout the history of English, with both forms appearing in various dialects and historical periods. Metathesis often happens to create a sound sequence that is easier to articulate or more rhythmic for certain speakers. Despite being stigmatized in some modern contexts, it is a natural and common phonological phenomenon.

148. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
An unconditioned change affects a sound in all positions, while a conditioned change is restricted to specific phonetic environments. A phonemic split occurs when allophones become contrastive, thereby increasing the total number of phonemes in the inventory. Conversely, a phonemic merger happens when two distinct phonemes collapse into one, reducing the language's phonological inventory. These four processes are the fundamental mechanisms of historical phonology, describing the various ways that the sound systems of languages evolve and restructure themselves over time.

149. (C) Analogy
The shift of the plural form from childer' to children' illustrates the process of analogy, where speakers reshape an irregular word based on the pattern of another, more dominant form. In this case, the -en' plural ending from words like oxen' was extended to childer', creating a double plural that eventually became the standard. Analogy is a powerful psychological force in language change, working to regularize paradigms and make morphological systems more consistent by reducing the number of isolated irregular forms.

150. (B) (b) and (c)
The Wave Model effectively represents language change as innovations that radiate geographically from a central point, often losing strength as they move further away. Furthermore, the social status and identity of speakers are crucial factors that influence whether a change is adopted and how quickly it spreads through a community. In contrast, sound change is rarely abrupt and often involves significant variation, and completed

from the proto-language to each of the modern descendant languages, completing the historical reconstruction.

165. (C) The questionable assumption that core vocabulary is replaced at a constant rate.
The primary criticism of lexicostatistics and glottochronology is its fundamental reliance on the assumption that core vocabulary is replaced at a constant, measurable rate over time across all languages. Many linguists argue that this rate can vary significantly due to social factors, language contact, and cultural shifts, making any resulting dates unreliable. While the method provides a statistical approach to language relationships, its questionable chronological premises remain a major point of controversy in historical linguistics compared to the more structural comparative method.

166. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The English words royal' and regal' are classic etymological doublets, meaning they both trace back to the same Latin source, regalis'. The reason for their different forms lies in their separate historical journeys: royal' entered English early through French and underwent centuries of French phonological evolution, while regal' was borrowed directly from Latin as a learned term much later. This demonstrates how a single ancestral word can populate the lexicon multiple times through different paths of transmission and sound change.

167. (D) External reconstruction
A linguist who aims to reconstruct Proto-Romance by comparing its various descendants, such as French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, is practicing external reconstruction. This task involves using the comparative method to identify common features and regular sound correspondences across these related languages to hypothesize their shared ancestor. Since the data is drawn from multiple distinct linguistic systems to find a common point of origin, it falls squarely within the domain of external rather than internal reconstruction, which would use only one language.

168. (A) Boot' is a later borrowing that was not subject to the historical umlaut rule that affected foot'.
The difference in the pluralization of foot' and boot' provides evidence of their different historical origins. Foot' is a native Germanic word that underwent the i-umlaut sound change, which modified its plural vowel. In contrast, boot' entered English as a borrowing from French long after the period of productive i-umlaut had ended. Consequently, boot' followed the regularized plural pattern of adding -s' rather than undergoing a internal vowel shift. This illustrates how the timing of a word's entry into a language affects its morphology.

169. (C) It creates words whose form is based on sound imitation, so they may not follow sound laws.
Onomatopoeia provides a common reason for exceptions to regular sound laws because the phonetic forms of these words are iconically motivated by natural sounds. Because their primary function is to imitate an actual sound, like a bird's call or a physical noise, these words tend to resist phonological changes that would obscure their descriptive nature. This iconic stability allows them to bypass systematic shifts that affect the rest of the lexicon, frequently creating apparent irregularities that historical linguists must carefully identify and account for.

170. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
The comparative method is the standard approach for reconstructing a proto-language from its multiple daughter languages. Conversely, internal reconstruction utilizes morphophonemic alternations and irregularities within a single language to infer its earlier stages. Comparing alternating and non-alternating paradigms is a key technique used to recover lost historical contrasts in both methods. These three statements correctly describe the essential tools of historical reconstruction. While analogy can complicate the process, it does not make reconstruction impossible; rather, it is one of the factors linguists must explain.

171. (D) Isogloss
An isogloss is a line drawn on a linguistic map to represent the geographic limit of a specific language feature, such as a particular pronunciation, word choice, or grammatical structure. By mapping these boundaries, dialectologists can visualize how variation is spread across a territory. When multiple isoglosses

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158. (D) Irregular or fossilized forms that have resisted analogical leveling.
Linguists can often recover lost grammatical contrasts by carefully examining irregular or fossilized forms that have resisted the general trend of analogical leveling. These irregularities' are frequently the last remaining evidence of an older morphological system that was once productive. By analyzing these remnants and comparing them to regular paradigms, historical researchers can reconstruct the specific phonological and grammatical distinctions that existed in earlier stages of the language. This technique is a vital part of the internal reconstruction process and recovering linguistic history.

159. (A) Metonymy
The expression man of the cloth' is a classic example of semantic change through metonymy, where a specific attribute or associated object is used to represent an entire person or category. In this case, the cloth' refers to the distinctive clerical clothing worn by priests, which then becomes a stand-in for the profession itself. Metonymy relies on the principle of contiguity or direct association between concepts, allowing for a more evocative and concise way of referring to complex social or professional identities.

160. (A) (a), (b)
Syncretism is a morphosyntactic process that reduces the number of distinct forms within an inflectional paradigm by merging multiple categories into one. Furthermore, the historical weakening of case endings is a well-documented trigger for the development of a more rigid syntactic word order, as the language seeks alternative ways to mark grammatical roles. These two statements accurately reflect the interconnected nature of phonology, morphology, and syntax during language evolution. Conversely, grammaticalisation turns content words into function words, and semantic change involves many different processes.

161. (B) External reconstruction
The comparative method is the primary technique used in external reconstruction to hypothesize the features of an ancestral proto-language. This process involves the systematic comparison of related daughter languages to identify regular sound correspondences and shared morphological patterns. By working backward from attested data in multiple languages, historical linguists can filter out individual innovations and reconstruct the most probable common ancestor. This method is the scientific foundation for building family trees and understanding the historical relationships between the world's diverse language families.

162. (A) English two', German zwei', Latin duo'
The words for two' in English, zwei' in German, and duo' in Latin constitute a genuine set of cognates because they all descend from a common Proto-Indo-European root. They exhibit regular sound correspondences that have been established through centuries of historical linguistic research. Unlike accidental similarities or borrowings, these words represent the shared genetic inheritance of these related languages. Identifying such cognate sets is the essential first step in applying the comparative method to reconstruct the vocabulary and phonology of ancestral languages.

163. (C) Internal reconstruction
Morphophonemic alternations, such as the vowel changes in sing/sang/sung' or divine/divinity', are the primary source of evidence for internal reconstruction. This method analyzes these internal variations within a single language to infer earlier phonological rules and stages of development. By identifying patterns of irregularity and determining their original conditioning environments, linguists can hypothesize about historical sound changes that have since been obscured. This technique is especially valuable for studying language isolates or reaching deeper time depths where no related languages are available for comparison.

164. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The application of the comparative method follows a specific logical sequence. It begins with establishing cognate sets from related languages to provide a data foundation. Next, linguists identify regular phonological correspondences between the sounds in those cognates. Once these patterns are clear, they can reconstruct the hypothesized proto-phonemes of the common ancestor. Finally, they formulate sound laws to describe the systematic changes that led

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and inferred patterns of change. Processes like analogy, borrowing, and the total loss of certain features over thousands of years can obscure the evidence of original regular changes. While the comparative method is highly rigorous and provides robust insights, the resulting proto-forms remain hypothesized models of an unrecorded ancestral linguistic system rather than absolute facts.

206. (D) Grammatical patterns or sounds
Structural borrowing is distinguished from lexical borrowing by its depth of impact on the host language, involving the transfer of grammatical patterns, morphological structures, or phonological systems rather than just individual words. While lexical borrowing is extremely common and easily achieved through casual contact, structural borrowing typically requires prolonged, intense interaction and widespread bilingualism between speech communities. This deep level of influence can significantly alter the way a language organizes its sentences or produces its sounds, reflecting a profound level of long-term linguistic and social integration.

207. (A) Combining a part of a borrowed word with a part of a native word.
A loan blend is a word created by combining a borrowed element from another language with a native component. This process often occurs when speakers adapt a foreign concept by partially translating it or by joining a borrowed root with a native affix or word. Loan blends demonstrate a creative middle ground in linguistic borrowing, where the language incorporates external influences while still utilizing its own structural and lexical resources. Examples like liverwurst' illustrate how languages can merge native and foreign elements to form new, specialized vocabulary.

208. (B) It provides the mechanism of contact between linguistic systems.
The primary reason bilingualism is a source for borrowing is that it provides the essential social and cognitive mechanism for contact between different linguistic systems. Individuals who are proficient in two languages are the primary agents of change, as they may consciously or unconsciously transfer elements such as words, sounds, or grammatical structures from one language to the other. In communities where bilingualism is prevalent, these individual transfers can become widespread and eventually stabilize within the speech community, driving the long-term historical process of linguistic borrowing and influence.

209. (B) A collection of maps, each showing the geographic distribution of a specific linguistic feature.
A dialect atlas is a specialized collection of maps, each designed to document the geographic distribution of a specific linguistic feature across a particular region. These maps show where different pronunciations, lexical items, or grammatical structures are used, providing a visual representation of regional variation. By analyzing these spatial patterns, linguists can identify isoglosses, dialect boundaries, focal areas of innovation, and relic areas of preservation. A dialect atlas is an essential empirical tool for the field of dialect geography and understanding historical linguistic spread.

210. (A) (a) and (c)
A creole language typically develops when a pidgin is adopted as a native language by a new generation of speakers, leading to structural expansion. Furthermore, a calque is another name for a loan translation, where a foreign concept is translated morpheme-by-morpheme into the native language. Both statements are accurate descriptions of common contact phenomena. Conversely, tatsama' refers to direct, unassimilated borrowings from Sanskrit, and intimate borrowing often involves a deep, extensive influence rather than just a few specialized lexical items from the source language.

211. (C) Assimilated loan
An assimilated loan is a word borrowed from another language that has been modified to fully conform to the phonological and morphological system of the host language. Over time, these words often lose their foreign character and become indistinguishable from native vocabulary to most speakers. This process of assimilation allows a language to expand its lexicon while maintaining its internal structural consistency. In many cases, only historical and etymological research can reveal that such commonly used

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cluster together, they form a bundle, which often serves as a primary indicator of a major dialect boundary. This spatial representation is fundamental for analyzing the regional diversity and historical development of language varieties.

172. (B) An unassimilated loanword
The word Kindergarten' as used in English is an unassimilated loanword because it retains its original German phonetic structure and spelling rather than being modified to fit English phonological and morphological rules. While it is fully integrated into the English lexicon and understood by speakers, its foreign form remains transparent. Such loans often enter the language during periods of cultural or educational influence, maintaining their distinctive character as a reflection of their specific origin while serving as a common term in the host language.

173. (C) They have a simplified grammar and a small lexicon drawn from the languages in contact.
A pidgin language is primarily characterized by its simplified grammatical structure and a relatively small lexicon derived from the different languages in contact. It emerges as a necessary tool for basic communication between groups that share no common language, typically in trade or other limited contact situations. Unlike full languages, pidgins have no native speakers and are not used for complex social or literary functions. Their structure is optimized for functional utility rather than the full expressive range typical of natural human languages.

174. (D) Intimate borrowing driven by political domination
The massive influx of French words into English following the Norman Conquest is a classic historical example of intimate borrowing. This process occurred due to a period of intense, long-term contact where the French-speaking elite held political and social dominance over the English-speaking population. This resulted in the transfer of thousands of terms across many domains, including government, law, art, and daily life. Such extensive borrowing significantly reshaped the English lexicon and had a lasting impact on its phonological and morphological development over several centuries.

175. (B) Intimate borrowing
Intimate borrowing is distinguished from casual or cultural borrowing by the depth of its influence on the host language. It occurs in situations of prolonged, intense contact, often involving widespread bilingualism, and can lead to the transfer of core structural elements like function words, grammatical endings, and syntactic patterns. This level of borrowing typically reflects a significant social or political relationship between the speech communities, where the influence of one language is so pervasive that it penetrates the fundamental grammatical organization of the other.

176. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In the context of Hindi and other Indo-Aryan languages, tatsama' words are prestigious terms borrowed directly from Classical Sanskrit, maintaining their original phonetic and morphological form. In contrast, tadbhava' words are the core inherited vocabulary that has evolved naturally through centuries of historical sound change from Old Indo-Aryan and Prakrit. Both statements are correct and represent the two primary historical layers that constitute the lexicon of modern Indo-Aryan languages, reflecting a complex interplay between natural evolution and conscious literary borrowing from the ancestral language.

177. (B) Calque (loan translation)
The word Superman' is a classic calque, or loan translation, because it represents a literal, morpheme-by-morpheme translation of the German term Übermensch' into English. Rather than adopting the phonetic form of the German word, English speakers translated its individual components (über' to super' and mensch' to man') to recreate the concept using their own linguistic resources. This type of borrowing allows a language to integrate foreign ideas while maintaining its own phonetic integrity, demonstrating how conceptual borrowing can reshape the lexicon.

178. (A) The process of children acquiring a pidgin as their first language (nativization).
The primary engine for the emergence of a creole language is the process of nativization, where children are born into a community that uses a pidgin as its primary means of communication. As these children acquire the pidgin as their

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two previously distinct grammatical categories into a single phonetic form, thereby reducing the morphological complexity of the language's inflectional system. Syncretism often occurs when regular sound changes erode the endings that once distinguished different cases. As these formal distinctions disappear, the language must rely on other structural means, such as word order or prepositions, to convey the same grammatical information.

193. (B) Influence of phonological change on morphology and syntax.
The reduction of inflectional complexity from Latin to the Romance languages illustrates how phonological changes, particularly the loss of final unstressed vowels and consonants, can have a profound impact on a language's morphology and syntax. As the markers for grammatical cases disappeared, the language was forced to restructure itself, leading to a greater reliance on fixed word order and prepositions. This demonstrates the deep interconnectedness of different linguistic levels and how surface-level sound shifts can trigger fundamental structural transformations in the grammar.

194. (A) Pejoration
Pejoration is a type of semantic change where a word that originally had a neutral or even positive meaning gradually acquires a more negative or derogatory connotation over time. This process is often driven by social attitudes, stigmatization, or the word being used in increasingly unfavorable contexts. It is the functional opposite of amelioration. Pejoration reflects how the social value and meaning of vocabulary are constantly being reshaped by the cultural environment and collective perceptions of the speech community throughout its history.

195. (D) Pejoration - Knight' (youth) comes to mean a noble warrior.
Semantic extension is correctly illustrated by barn' expanding its meaning, and hound' provides a clear example of semantic narrowing to a specific type of dog. Furthermore, grasp' is a common metaphorical use for understanding. However, the pairing of knight' with pejoration is incorrect; the shift from youth' to noble warrior' is actually an example of amelioration, where the word's status and meaning improved significantly over time. Therefore, this pair does not accurately represent the semantic process of pejoration as defined in historical linguistics.

196. (D) Comparing alternating and non-alternating paradigms for lost phonemes.
Recovering historical contrasts in linguistic reconstruction often involves comparing alternating paradigms, like sing/sang', with non-alternating ones to identify lost phonemes or grammatical distinctions. This technique allows linguists to hypothesize about the earlier phonetic environments that originally conditioned these variations. By analyzing these internal patterns within and across related languages, researchers can work backward to reconstruct the more complex phonological and morphological systems that existed in the proto-language. This process is essential for building a complete and accurate picture of a language's historical development.

197. (C) Lexicalisation
The change of a noun phrase like on the top' into a single, independent preposition like ontop' is an instance of lexicalisation. In this process, a previously transparent syntactic construction becomes fixed and reinterpreted as a single lexical item. This often involves a loss of the individual words' independent grammatical status as they merge into a new unit stored in the mental lexicon. Lexicalisation provides a common mechanism for the creation of new words and stable expressions from existing phrases within the language's grammar.

198. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Semantic change is frequently driven by figurative language, as words take on new meanings through cognitive processes like metaphor and metonymy. The example all hands on deck' perfectly illustrates metonymy, specifically synecdoche, where the hands' (a part of the body) represent the sailors (the whole person). Both statements are correct and highlight how common figures of speech can gradually lead to permanent shifts in the lexicon, as certain associations become conventionalized and eventually form a part of a word's standard meaning.

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irregular forms in the language. By making the plural of cow' follow the same rule as dog' or cat', the morphological system becomes more regular and systematic. Analogy is a key psychological force that simplifies grammar by reducing the number of isolated, irregular forms in a language.

186. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tree Model is frequently criticized in historical linguistics for being overly simplistic and failing to represent the complexities of language evolution. Its rigid branching structure cannot easily account for the effects of language contact, borrowing, or the gradual diffusion of innovations across related dialects, which are better explained by the Wave Model. While the Tree Model is useful for showing genetic descent and large-scale splits, it ignores the ongoing interactions and shared influences that occur between neighboring language communities throughout their history.

187. (D) Epenthesis
The pronunciation of hamster' as hampster' illustrates the process of epenthesis, which is the insertion of an extra sound into a word. In this specific case, a transitional stop consonant is added between the nasal /m/ and the fricative /s/ as the speaker's vocal organs move from one articulatory position to the other. Epenthesis often occurs to make transitions between difficult consonant clusters smoother or more distinct. While these changes may start as subtle phonetic variations, they can eventually lead to permanent shifts in spelling and pronunciation.

188. (B) The order in which different sound changes must have applied to derive the correct modern form.
Relative chronology refers to the historical order in which different sound changes occurred during the development of a language. This is a crucial concept because the final form of a word often depends on which sound laws were applied first. By establishing the relative sequence of these events, historical linguists can explain apparent exceptions and reconstruct the logical steps of phonological evolution. Unlike absolute dating, which assigns specific years, relative chronology focuses on the internal relationship between various linguistic shifts throughout the language's history.

189. (C) Its spread is linked to social factors like prestige and identity.
From a sociolinguistic perspective, the spread of a sound change through a speech community is deeply linked to social factors such as prestige, identity, and social networks. Language is not just a mechanical system, and shifts in pronunciation often carry social meanings that influence whether they are adopted by different groups. By observing these patterns, researchers can understand how certain linguistic innovations become the standard while others remain regional or are eventually lost. This approach places linguistic change within its necessary social and human context.

190. (B) (b) and (c)
A phonemic merger results in the loss of a contrast between two sounds, reducing the language's phonemic inventory. Furthermore, a phonemic split can occur when allophones become contrastive in new environments, increasing the number of phonemes. Both statements accurately describe key structural transformations in phonology. Conversely, a purely phonetic change does not alter the phonemic inventory by definition, and coalescence is the fusion of sounds rather than their reordering. Therefore, only the statements concerning phonemic mergers and splits are correct in this context.

191. (A) Grammaticalisation
The development of the auxiliary verb will' to mark the future tense in English is a result of the process of grammaticalisation. Originally a lexical verb meaning to want' or to desire', it gradually lost its specific semantic content through a process of semantic bleaching. Over time, it transitioned into a functional grammatical marker used to indicate future time and intention. This shift from a full content word to a structural auxiliary is a common pathway for the emergence of new grammatical categories.

192. (B) Merger of dative and accusative pronoun forms into one form.
The merger of dative and accusative pronoun forms into a single form is a classic example of syncretism. This process involves the collapse of

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first language, they instinctively apply universal grammatical principles to expand its structure and vocabulary. This rapid transformation turns a simplified contact system into a full, complex human language with a complete grammar and a native speech community, marking the transition from pidgin to creole.

179. (C) A gradual co-occurrence and shifting of features from neighboring dialects.
A transition area on a dialect map is characterized by a gradual co-occurrence and shifting of features from neighboring dialect zones rather than a sharp, distinct boundary. In these regions, isoglosses for different linguistic traits do not bundle together but instead overlap in complex ways, reflecting the fluid nature of language contact at the borders of speech communities. This spatial variation provides crucial insights into how linguistic innovations diffuse through geographic space and how different dialects intermingle and influence one another over time.

180. (C) (a), (c)
Contact between speakers is indeed the primary source for linguistic borrowing, and structural borrowing specifically refers to the adoption of grammatical patterns rather than just lexical items. Both statements are foundational to the study of language contact. In contrast, a dialect atlas maps features rather than just listing words, a calque is a translation rather than a phonetic adoption, and pidgins arise from limited contact situations rather than long-term, intimate bilingualism. Therefore, only the statements regarding contact and structural borrowing are correct.

181. (C) Dissimilation
Grassmann's Law is a well-known phonological principle describing a specific type of dissimilation that occurred in the development of Greek and Sanskrit. It states that when two aspirated stops appear in successive syllables, the first one loses its aspiration. This change likely served to make the word easier to articulate by avoiding the repetition of two complex aspirated gestures in close proximity. Grassmann's Law is a classic example of how systematic phonetic constraints can reshape the sound system of a language family over time.

182. (B) Conditioned
A conditioned sound change is a phonological shift that affects a sound only when it occurs in a specific phonetic environment, such as before a particular vowel, in a certain syllable position, or adjacent to a specific consonant. Unlike unconditioned changes that apply universally, conditioned changes are restricted by the surrounding phonetic context. This process is essential for understanding the development of allophones and how phonemic systems restructure themselves as phonetic variations either stabilize or lead to new phonological contrasts over historical time.

183. (D) A sound change spreads gradually from word to word through the lexicon.
Lexical diffusion is a model of language change which posits that a sound change spreads gradually through the vocabulary of a language, affecting different words at different times. This contrasts with the Neogrammarian view that sound change is instantaneous across the entire lexicon. According to lexical diffusion, certain words may adopt a change earlier than others, often influenced by their frequency of use or phonetic environment. This process highlights the importance of the individual word's history in the broader context of phonological evolution.

184. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Tree Model represents language history through clean splits from a common ancestor, while the Wave Model visualizes change as ripples spreading geographically. Lexical diffusion suggests that changes move through the vocabulary word-by-word, and the Neogrammarian Hypothesis asserts that sound laws are regular and operate without exceptions. These four concepts represent the primary theoretical frameworks that historical linguists use to analyze the mechanisms, rates, and patterns of language change across different linguistic systems and historical periods throughout the world.

185. (C) Analogical leveling
The replacement of the older irregular plural kine' with cows' is a classic historical example of analogical leveling. This process occurs when speakers extend a dominant morphological pattern, such as the standard -s' plural ending, to

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199. (D) Internal reconstruction uses evidence from one language; external reconstruction uses evidence from multiple related languages.
The fundamental difference between internal and external reconstruction lies in the source of the data used for the analysis. Internal reconstruction focuses exclusively on evidence from within a single language, such as morphophonemic alternations and irregularities, to infer earlier historical stages. In contrast, external reconstruction utilizes the comparative method to analyze data from multiple related languages to hypothesize about their common ancestral proto-language. Both methods are essential tools for historical linguists, often used in tandem to reconstruct a language's lost prehistory and evolution.

200. (A) (a), (d)
Borrowings between languages often complicate the identification of genuine cognates, as they can mimic the appearance of inherited words. Furthermore, analogy acts as a tidying up' process that can obscure the results of regular sound change by regularizing once-irregular forms. These are both well-recognized challenges in historical linguistics. In contrast, lexicostatistics is not considered an infallible method, and morphophonemic alternation is primarily a tool for internal reconstruction rather than the comparative method, which relies more on regular sound correspondences across different languages.

201. (C) Internal reconstruction
To study the prehistory of a language isolate like Basque, which has no known surviving relatives, linguists must rely primarily on internal reconstruction. Since the comparative method requires data from multiple related languages to work backward to a common ancestor, it cannot be applied to an isolate. Instead, researchers analyze internal irregularities, morphophonemic alternations, and fossilized patterns within Basque itself to hypothesize about its earlier phonological and morphological stages. Internal reconstruction is therefore the essential and often only tool for exploring the deep history of isolated languages.

202. (A) Borrowing from different dialects or languages at different times.
The presence of both kirk' and church' in the English lexicon, both of which derive from the same original source, is evidence of borrowing from different dialects at different times. The form kirk' was preserved in Northern dialects influenced by Old Norse, while church' underwent the standard Southern English sound change of palatalization. When these forms both exist in the standard language or in close proximity, they provide a clear historical record of the diverse regional and external influences that have shaped the English vocabulary over centuries.

203. (D) Inherent principle of phonetic plausibility.
The inherent principle of phonetic plausibility is a core heuristic in linguistic reconstruction, suggesting that a hypothesized proto-sound should be the one that logically accounts for the daughter forms through the fewest or most natural sound changes. Linguists favor reconstructions that follow well-documented, universal phonetic tendencies, such as weakening or assimilation. This principle ensures that the reconstructed ancestral forms are not just abstract symbols but represent phonetically realistic sounds that could reasonably have evolved into the specific reflexes observed in the descendant languages today.

204. (B) Basic vocabulary (kinship terms, numbers, body parts)
Basic vocabulary, which includes terms for kinship, body parts, simple numbers, and universal natural phenomena, is considered the most reliable data for the comparative method. These words are universally present across cultures and are statistically more resistant to replacement and borrowing compared to complex literary or technical terms. Because they form the stable core of a language's lexicon, they are more likely to be genuine cognates that have been inherited from a common ancestor, providing clear evidence for reconstructing the phonology and history of language families.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
It is a recognized reality in historical linguistics that reconstructing a proto-language with 100% certainty is impossible. This is because reconstruction is a scientific hypothesis based on incomplete data from daughter languages

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changes leave clear traces in the phonemic and morphological structures that historical linguists can analyze and reconstruct.

151. (D) Syncretism
The merging of the once distinct subject form ye' and the object form you' into the single modern pronoun you' is a classic example of syncretism. This process involves the collapse of two separate grammatical categories into a single phonetic form, reducing the morphological complexity of the pronominal system. Over time, the distinction between the two roles was lost, and you' became the universal second-person pronoun, illustrating a broader historical trend toward structural simplification within the English language's grammatical paradigms.

152. (A) Semantic bleaching
Semantic bleaching is a process where a lexical item loses its specific, concrete meaning and becomes more abstract or generalized. This often occurs during grammaticalisation, as a word transitions from a full content word to a functional grammatical marker. For example, a verb meaning to hold' might evolve into a marker of possession or obligation. As the original semantic details are bleached' away, the word becomes more versatile and capable of serving a purely structural role within the language's grammar.

153. (C) Phonological erosion of inflectional endings
The long-term shift from a synthetic structure to an analytic one is frequently a consequence of the phonological erosion of inflectional endings. When unstressed final syllables are weakened or lost through regular sound change, the morphological markers for grammatical cases and other categories disappear. To maintain clarity in communication, the language must compensate by developing a stricter word order and using prepositions to signal relationships between words. This fundamental structural transformation is a hallmark of the transition from ancient to modern Indo-European languages.

154. (A) Amelioration
Amelioration is the semantic process by which a word that originally had a neutral or negative connotation acquires a more positive or favorable meaning over time. This shift often reflects changes in social attitudes or the gradual elevation of a word's status through its usage in prestigious contexts. It is the functional opposite of pejoration. Examples of amelioration demonstrate how the subjective value of the lexicon is constantly being reshaped by the evolving cultural and social environment of the speech community.

155. (D) Semantic narrowing
The word starve' provides an excellent example of semantic narrowing. Its Old English ancestor stēorfan' had the general meaning of to die', which is still reflected in related languages like German. Over time, the meaning of the English word became increasingly specialized, eventually referring only to the specific manner of dying from hunger or cold. This specialization allowed for more precise communication within the lexicon, as die' remained the general term while starve' took on a more restricted, specific sense.

156. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Grammaticalisation is indeed a typically unidirectional process where content words evolve into grammatical function words, as correctly stated in the first part. However, the second statement is incorrect because lexicalisation is not simply the reverse of grammaticalisation. While grammaticalisation moves toward functional roles, lexicalisation involves a phrase or grammatical sequence becoming a single, new content word. They are distinct processes with different structural outcomes, rather than being simple mirror images of each other within the broader framework of linguistic evolution.

157. (B) The foot' of the mountain.
The use of the term foot' to describe the base of a mountain is a prime example of semantic change through metaphor. This process involves understanding or describing one concept in terms of another based on a perceived similarity in physical position or function. By mapping the human body part onto the geography of the earth, speakers extend the meaning of foot' to a new, abstract domain. Metaphor is a powerful cognitive tool that allows the lexicon to expand creatively and expressively.

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terms were originally taken from a foreign linguistic source.

212. (C) Preservation
In the framework of dialect geography, a focal area is a center of prestige or economic activity from which linguistic innovations spread outward to surrounding regions. In contrast, a relic area is an isolated or rural region that remains relatively untouched by these modernizing influences. Therefore, just as a focal area is characterized by innovation, a relic area is characterized by the preservation of older, archaic linguistic forms that have been lost elsewhere. These two concepts are central to understanding the spatial distribution and history of dialectal variation.

213. (C) Layers of history present in its modern lexicon.
The relationship between tadbhava' and tatsama' words in languages like Hindi illustrates the diverse historical layers present in their modern lexicons. Tadbhava' words represent the organic, natural evolution of the language from its ancient Indo-Aryan roots, while tatsama' words are prestigious direct borrowings from Classical Sanskrit that bypass this phonological evolution. Together, these two categories demonstrate how a language maintains its inherited core while simultaneously enriching its vocabulary through conscious cultural and literary contact with its own prestigious ancestral tradition over several millennia.

214. (B) To simplify the native grammatical system intentionally.
Linguistic borrowing is primarily driven by the need to name new concepts (need-filling), social prestige, and intense contact situations like conquest or migration. However, speakers do not typically borrow elements from another language with the conscious, intentional goal of simplifying their own native grammatical system. While borrowing can sometimes lead to structural simplification over time as a side effect of contact, it is not the primary motivating factor. Most borrowing occurs naturally through social interaction and the functional need for new vocabulary or prestigious speech patterns.

215. (A) Loan blend
The English word liverwurst' is an example of a loan blend because it combines a native English element (liver') with a borrowed German element (wurst'). This process of partial translation and partial adoption is common when speakers encounter foreign terms for food or specialized items. By replacing one part of the foreign compound with a familiar native word, the language makes the new term more accessible while still retaining its distinct cultural origin. Loan blends illustrate the creative and flexible ways that languages integrate external vocabulary into their existing systems.

NODIA

216. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
An isogloss is not a real, physical boundary on the ground, making the first statement incorrect. Instead, it is an abstract line drawn on a linguistic map to connect various points where the same linguistic feature is observed, effectively marking the geographic extent and limits of that feature. This distinction is important in dialect geography because it emphasizes that isoglosses are cartographic tools used by researchers to visualize and analyze the complex spatial patterns of language variation rather than being concrete, visible markers in the physical landscape.

217. (C) Grimm's Law is unconditioned, while Verner's Law describes a conditioned change based on accent.
The fundamental difference between Grimm's Law and Verner's Law lies in the nature of the sound changes they describe. Grimm's Law describes a major, unconditioned consonant shift that affected the entire Germanic branch. In contrast, Verner's Law identifies a specific conditioned change where certain voiceless fricatives became voiced based on the position of the original Indo-European accent. Verner's discovery was pivotal because it provided a systematic, environment-based explanation for what had previously seemed like random variation.

218. (A) Apocope
Apocope is a specific type of deletion that involves the loss of one or more sounds from the end of a word. A classic example in the history of English is the loss of final unstressed vowels, which often left behind silent' letters in modern spelling. This process frequently plays a major role in

the reduction of inflectional endings, leading to significant structural shifts in a language's morphology and syntax. By simplifying the phonetic structure of words, apocope contributes to the long-term streamlining of linguistic systems during their evolution.

219. (D) A is false but R is true.
Historical linguists often contrast analogy with sound change by noting their different natures. While sound change is a physical, phonetically regular process that can be described as blind', analogy is a psychological and cognitive process that is less regular in its application. Both statements accurately reflect this distinction: analogy involves pattern-matching and can be irregular, unlike the mechanical regularity of sound laws. Understanding this fundamental difference is crucial for historical linguists as they attempt to explain the competing forces that shape the long-term evolution of language structures and systems.

220. (A) (a) and (b)
Regressive assimilation occurs when a sound is influenced by the following segment, and progressive assimilation happens when a sound is influenced by the preceding one. Both statements are basic and correct descriptions of these phonological processes. Conversely, dissimilation is the process where sounds become more different from each other to aid pronunciation, and metathesis involves the reordering of sounds rather than their insertion. Therefore, only the descriptions of regressive and progressive assimilation accurately reflect the systematic ways in which speech sounds interact within a phonological system.

221. (C) The study of sound change in progress
The study of sound change in progress is a central pillar of modern sociolinguistics, focusing on how linguistic variables correlate with social factors like class, age, and gender within a living speech community. This approach allows researchers to observe and quantify the mechanisms of language evolution in real-time. By identifying which social groups are adopting or resisting specific linguistic innovations, sociolinguists can uncover the human and social motivations that drive the adoption and spread of change, moving beyond the purely mechanical descriptions of traditional historical linguistics.

222. (D) Analogy over sound change
The historical replacement of irregular past tense forms like clomb' and holp' with regular ones like climbed' and helped' represents a clear victory for analogy over sound change. Regular sound changes often create diverse and irregular forms in a language's morphology. Over time, the psychological process of analogy works to regularize these forms by extending the dominant pattern (the -ed' ending) to replace the isolated, irregular survivors. This process simplifies the grammar and makes the language more predictable for speakers, reflecting a core mechanism of morphological evolution.

223. (A) Phonetic change lacks inventory impact; phonemic change alters the inventory.
The fundamental distinction between a phonetic and a phonemic change lies in its impact on the language's structural inventory. A phonetic change involves a shift in how a sound is articulated without changing the total number of contrasting units in the phonological system. In contrast, a phonemic change, such as a merger or a split, directly alters the inventory by adding, removing, or reorganizing the distinct phonemes that distinguish meaning. Therefore, while phonetic changes modify the surface realization, phonemic changes reshape the underlying system of contrasts in the language.

224. (B) Phonetic change
The shift from the original apical /r/ to the modern uvular /R/ in French is a classic example of a phonetic change. Although the physical articulation of the sound moved from the front to the back of the mouth, the change did not alter the total number of phonemes in the French inventory or the system of phonological contrasts. This type of shift modifies the standard pronunciation of a sound across the board without structural reorganization, illustrating how the phonetic realization of a phoneme can evolve significantly over historical time.

225. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
A merger occurs when a contrast is lost, such as in cot' and caught'. A split happens when allophones become separate phonemes, as

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with [n] and [ŋ]. Deletion is seen in the loss of the initial /k/ in knight'. Coalescence involves the fusion of two sounds into one, such as the production of /dʒ/ from /d/ and /j/. These four examples perfectly illustrate the various ways that phonological segments and their relationships can be transformed through the systematic processes of historical sound change.

226. (A) Syncretism
Syncretism is the process in historical morphosyntax where multiple, formerly distinct grammatical categories or inflectional forms merge into a single form. This often occurs when sound changes eliminate the endings that once distinguished different cases, such as the dative and instrumental. As these categories collapse, the language's morphological system becomes simplified. Syncretism is a primary driver in the long-term structural evolution of languages, often leading to a shift from synthetic structures to more analytic ones that rely on word order and prepositions for clarity.

227. (C) Metaphor and metonymy are common pathways for a word to acquire new meanings.
Metaphor and metonymy are the most common and powerful cognitive pathways through which words acquire new meanings over time. Metaphor involves understanding one concept in terms of another based on similarity, while metonymy relies on contiguity or direct association. These processes allow the lexicon to expand creatively to accommodate new ideas and social contexts using its existing resources. While semantic change can follow other directions like narrowing or amelioration, it is rarely abrupt and almost always influenced by these fundamental figurative mechanisms in human thought.

228. (D) Heavy reliance on prepositions and word order.
When a phonological change neutralizes the distinctions between case endings, the language loses its morphological ability to signal the grammatical roles of words. To maintain clear communication and avoid ambiguity, the language typically compensates by developing a stricter word order and an increased reliance on prepositions. This fundamental structural transformation is seen in the development of the Romance languages from Latin and Modern English from Old English. It represents a systemic shift from a synthetic toward an analytic grammatical structure in response to phonological erosion.

229. (C) Pejoration
The word villain' provides a textbook example of pejoration, a type of semantic change where a word's meaning becomes increasingly negative or derogatory over time. Originally used to refer to a common farmhand or feudal peasant, the word eventually shifted to denote an evil or morally reprehensible person. This change often reflects the social prejudices and class attitudes of the speech community, where terms for lower-status groups are gradually associated with negative characteristics until the original, neutral meaning is completely lost to history.

230. (C) (a), (b), and (c)
Grammaticalisation involves a cline from lexical content words to grammatical function words, while syncretism describes the merger of forms leading to a reduction in grammatical distinctions. Lexicalisation is the process of creating a new content word from a phrase. These three definitions correctly capture key mechanisms of structural and lexical change. However, the change of mete' (food) to meat' (flesh) is actually an example of semantic narrowing rather than broadening. Therefore, only the first three statements regarding grammaticalisation, syncretism, and lexicalisation are accurate.

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231. (D) Reconstruct a proto-language by comparing its descendants.
The primary task of external reconstruction is to hypothesize the features of an unrecorded ancestral language, or proto-language, by systematically comparing its various descendant languages. This process utilizes the comparative method to identify regular sound correspondences and shared morphological patterns across the daughter languages. By filtering out later innovations unique to each branch, historical linguists can work backward to reconstruct the most probable common origin. This method is the scientific foundation for establishing language families and tracing the long-term evolutionary history of human languages.

232. (A) Establish regular sound correspondences.

278. (B) By leading to the loss of morphological markers, requiring new syntactic strategies.
Phonological change can trigger syntactic shifts by eroding the morphological markers that previously indicated grammatical relationships. When sound changes lead to the loss of case endings or other inflections, a language must develop new strategies to maintain clarity. This often results in the adoption of a more rigid word order or the increased use of prepositions to express these necessary grammatical functions.

279. (C) Extension
Semantic extension, also known as broadening, occurs when the meaning of a word expands to include a wider range of referents. When a term that once designated a specific type or breed comes to represent the entire category, it has undergone this process. This type of semantic change is a common way for the lexicon to evolve and adapt over time.

280. (D) Grammaticalisation involves lexical items becoming grammatical, while lexicalisation is the reverse.
The essential difference lies in the direction of the change regarding the status of the linguistic item. Grammaticalisation occurs when a lexical item or phrase evolves into a grammatical morpheme, gaining a more functional and abstract role. Lexicalisation represents the reverse path, where a complex grammatical construction or a phrase becomes a single, unified lexical item with a fixed meaning in the vocabulary.

281. (A) Collecting sets of cognates.
Applying the comparative method begins with the systematic collection of cognates. These are words from different but related languages that are believed to have descended from a single common ancestor. Identifying these shared lexemes provides the necessary data for the subsequent steps of the method, such as establishing phonological correspondences and eventually reconstructing the sound system of the unattested ancestral language.

282. (B) words in related languages derived from a common source.
Cognates are defined as words in different languages that share a common genetic origin, having descended from the same ancestral form. They are essential for historical reconstruction because they exhibit regular phonological correspondences that reflect their shared history. Identifying true cognates allows linguists to distinguish between inherited features and those that result from borrowing or accidental similarities between unrelated languages.

283. (B) To reconstruct the sound system of the proto-language.
Establishing systematic phonological correspondences between cognate sets is a critical step in the comparative method. The ultimate goal of this analysis is to reconstruct the sound system of the ancestral proto-language. By identifying how sounds consistently change across related languages, linguists can hypothesize the original phonemes and the specific rules that governed their evolution into the varied forms observed in daughter languages.

284. (A) The principle that sound change is regular and systematic.
The comparative method relies heavily on the fundamental principle that sound change is regular and systematic. This assumption allows linguists to treat phonological correspondences between related languages as evidence of shared history rather than random chance. Without the belief that phonetic shifts operate according to consistent laws, it would be impossible to accurately reconstruct the unattested stages of an ancestral language.

285. (C) its ability to explain the reflexes in daughter languages plausibly.
When linguists reconstruct a proto-phoneme, their choice is primarily guided by the ability of that sound to explain the observed reflexes in daughter languages. The proposed ancestor must provide the most plausible and economical path of change for all the modern variations. This process ensures that the reconstruction is linguistically sound and adheres to known patterns of phonetic and phonological evolution.

286. (D) Internal reconstruction uses evidence from one language, while external compares related languages.
The key difference between these two methods lies in the source of the data used for analysis. Internal reconstruction draws all its evidence

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and an expanded lexicon, transforming a contact system into a complete human language.

239. (A) The social conditions and intensity of contact under which borrowing occurs.
The distinctions between cultural, intimate, and dialect borrowing refer primarily to the specific social conditions and the intensity of contact under which the linguistic exchange occurs. Cultural borrowing typically involves casual contact and the transfer of terms for new items or ideas. Intimate borrowing results from deep, long-term societal integration or dominance, often leading to the transfer of core vocabulary and structural elements. Dialect borrowing occurs between closely related varieties. Understanding these contexts is crucial for historical linguists to analyze the nature and depth of external influences.

240. (B) (a), (c), and (d)
An isogloss is a line on a map marking a dialect boundary, and tadbhava' words are native terms that have undergone regular sound change from an earlier historical stage. Furthermore, bilingualism is a major driver of linguistic borrowing through the contact it provides between different systems. These three statements correctly describe foundational concepts in dialect geography, Indo-Aryan linguistics, and language contact. In contrast, creoles do have native speakers by definition, and a calque involves translating the meaning of a word rather than adopting its original pronunciation.

241. (B) A working hypothesis to guide research
The Neogrammarian slogan asserting that sound laws have no exceptions functions primarily as a methodological heuristic for historical linguistics. It is not an absolute statement of natural fact, but rather a rigorous scientific principle that guides researchers to search for systematic explanations for every linguistic shift. By demanding a reason for every apparent exception—whether it be another sound law, analogy, or borrowing—this principle transformed the field into a more disciplined and systematic science, ensuring that phonological reconstructions are based on consistent and provable evidence.

242. (A) Conditioning environment
In the phonological change from Latin /k/ to French /ʃ/, the following vowel /a/ serves as the conditioning environment. Because this sound shift only occurs when the consonant precedes this specific vowel, it is considered a conditioned sound change. The phonetic properties of the vowel triggered the palatalization of the velar stop, leading to a significant reorganization of the consonant system in the development of the French language. Identifying these environments is essential for historical linguists to correctly formulate sound laws and reconstruct linguistic history.

243. (C) Sound change, inheritance, and analogy.
The coexistence of regular and irregular past tense verbs in English is a direct result of the complex interplay between sound change, morphological inheritance, and analogy. Irregular verbs like sing/sang' are fossilized remnants of an ancient Germanic vowel alternation system inherited from Proto-Indo-European. Over time, many other verbs became regularized through analogy, as speakers extended the dominant -ed' pattern to simplify the language. This combination of ancient patterns and modern regularizations creates the diverse and historically layered morphological system observed in Modern English grammar today.

244. (D) William Labov
The realization that linguistic change can be directly observed, quantified, and systematically correlated with social variables is the most significant contribution of William Labov. By pioneering the field of sociolinguistics, Labov demonstrated that language variation is not random but follows orderly heterogeneity' based on factors like class, age, and gender. His research provided a new empirical methodology for studying the mechanisms of sound change in progress, successfully bridging the traditional gap between synchronic description and diachronic history in the scientific study of human language.

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245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The English word five' and the learned borrowing pentagon' are ultimately related because they both descend from the same Proto-Indo-European root. Five' exhibits the regular results of Grimm's Law, where the original PIE p shifted

to the Germanic f. In contrast, pentagon' was borrowed from Greek much later and therefore did not undergo the ancient Germanic consonant shift. This perfectly illustrates how inherited native vocabulary and later learned borrowings from related languages can preserve different historical stages of the same original linguistic root in a single lexicon.

246. (B) A phonemic merger
The loss of contrast between the vowels in words like cot' and caught' in certain American English dialects is a classic example of a phonemic merger. In this process, two previously distinct phonemes collapse into a single sound, making words that were once distinguished by these vowels homophones. This change directly reduces the total number of phonemic contrasts in the dialect's inventory. Mergers are a common and natural part of linguistic evolution, leading to structural simplification within the sound system while increasing phonetic similarity between formerly distinct lexical items.

247. (D) Grammaticalisation
The development of the English adverbial suffix -ly' from the Old English noun lic', meaning body' or form', is a prominent example of grammaticalisation. In this process, a lexical content word gradually lost its specific semantic meaning through semantic bleaching and transitioned into a functional grammatical marker. This shift was accompanied by phonological reduction as the word became a bound morpheme. Such changes are a primary mechanism for the creation of new grammatical categories and morphological endings, illustrating the unidirectional path from concrete lexical items to abstract structural functions.

248. (A) Morphophonemic alternations within a single language.
The primary data used for internal reconstruction consist of morphophonemic alternations and irregularities within a single language. By analyzing variations such as vowel shifts in related word forms or consonant changes in paradigms, linguists can hypothesize about the earlier phonological rules and conditioning environments that originally created these patterns. Unlike the comparative method, which relies on cross-linguistic data, internal reconstruction uses the language's own internal structural residue' to infer its historical development. This technique is essential for exploring the past of languages without documented relatives or deeper historical layers.

249. (C) Older, conservative linguistic forms are preserved.
Relic areas are highly important for historical linguistics because their geographic or social isolation often allows them to preserve archaic features that have been lost or modified in more central dialect zones. These conservative regions act as a living record of earlier linguistic stages, providing crucial clues for the reconstruction of past forms and grammatical structures. By studying the speech patterns found in relic areas, linguists can verify hypotheses about the direction of change and gain a clearer understanding of the historical development of the broader language family.

250. (A) Isogloss - A line on a map marking the boundary of a linguistic feature.
The pairing of isogloss' with its definition as a line on a map marking the geographic boundary of a linguistic feature is the only correct match provided. In contrast, a calque is a loan translation rather than a phonetic adoption, a pidgin by definition lacks native speakers, and a tatsama' is a prestigious direct borrowing rather than a word that has undergone natural, historical sound change. Understanding these fundamental terms and their precise definitions is essential for correctly analyzing the processes of dialect variation, language contact, and historical linguistic evolution.

251. (B) It is regular and operates as an exceptionless law.
The Neogrammarian hypothesis asserts that sound changes are fundamentally regular and operate as laws without exceptions. This revolutionary perspective implies that a specific sound in a given phonological environment will change consistently across the entire lexicon. If exceptions appear, they are usually attributable to other specific phonetic laws or interfering processes such as analogy, maintaining the core principle of regularity.

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252. (A) It explains a set of outcomes not predicted by Grimm's Law.
Verner's Law provides a crucial refinement to the shifts described by Grimm's Law within the Germanic language branch. It specifically addresses a set of voiced fricatives that seemed to contradict the regular patterns originally proposed. By linking these variations to the position of the original Proto-Indo-European accent, it successfully accounts for outcomes previously considered unpredicted by the earlier phonetic laws.

253. (C) They believed that true exceptions did not exist and could be explained by another, more specific law.
Neogrammarians maintained a strict stance that true exceptions to sound change do not exist within a language system. Instead, they argued that any apparent irregularity could be explained by identifying another, more specific law or environmental condition. This belief bolstered the claim that sound change proceeds with mechanical regularity once all influencing factors, such as accent or neighboring sounds, are understood.

254. (D) a conditioned change.
A conditioned change describes a phonetic modification that occurs only within a specific and identifiable phonological environment. When a sound shift is limited to a particular context, such as a phoneme being altered only when it is situated between two vowels, it exemplifies this principle. This contrasts with unconditioned changes, which apply universally to a sound regardless of its phonetic surroundings.

255. (C) To explain the process of aspirate dissimilation.
Grassmann's Law is a specific phonetic principle formulated to explain the process of dissimilation occurring among aspirate consonants. Primarily observed in languages like Greek and Sanskrit, it accounts for instances where the first of two aspirates in a word loses its aspiration. This law resolved significant exceptions in historical linguistics, further supporting the idea that sound changes follow regular, predictable patterns.

256. (B) Metathesis
Metathesis is a specific articulatory process characterized by the transposition or reordering of sounds within a word. Unlike deletion or addition, this process involves the existing segments switching places to form a new phonetic sequence. Understanding such mechanics is essential for historical linguists when tracing how word forms evolve phonologically as they are passed through generations of speakers within a language.

257. (D) The gradual spread of linguistic features across dialect boundaries.
The wave model was developed to address the limitations of the family tree model by emphasizing how linguistic changes propagate geographically. It suggests that innovations radiate from a central point and spread like waves, gradually weakening with distance. This approach effectively accounts for the fluid nature of linguistic influence and the presence of varied boundaries across dialect continua rather than clean splits.

258. (A) metathesis, as b' and r' are reordered.
The transformation of the word from its Latin form to the Spanish version illustrates metathesis. In this specific linguistic shift, the phonetic segments within the word are rearranged, resulting in a change in their relative positions. Specifically, the liquids and consonants swap places, demonstrating how sounds can be reordered while maintaining the overall phonological structure and meaning of the given lexeme.

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259. (C) Assimilation increases the similarity between sounds, while dissimilation increases their difference.
Assimilation and dissimilation represent opposing articulatory processes in historical linguistics. Assimilation occurs when a sound adopts features of a neighboring segment, thereby increasing their phonetic similarity. In contrast, dissimilation involves two similar sounds becoming less alike, often to ease pronunciation. Both processes reflect the mechanical ways in which sounds are modified within the specific phonological context of a word or phrase.

260. (A) It assumes that linguistic changes affect an entire language uniformly after a split.
The tree model visualizes language divergence as a series of distinct splits from a common ancestral

In the systematic application of the comparative method, once a list of potential cognates has been assembled, the immediate next step is to establish regular sound correspondences between them. This involves identifying consistent patterns of sound equivalents across the related languages for each position in the words. Only after these regular patterns have been identified can linguists proceed to reconstruct the hypothesized proto-phonemes of the common ancestor and eventually formulate the sound laws that describe the historical development of the different daughter languages from that ancestor.

233. (B) They are opposing forces: sound change often creates irregularity, while analogy restores regularity.
Analogy and sound change are best described as opposing forces that work together to shape the evolution of a language. Regular sound changes are phonetically driven and often create irregularities in morphological paradigms by affecting only certain forms. In contrast, analogy is a psychological process of pattern-matching that works to restore consistency and regularity by extending dominant grammatical patterns to these irregular forms. This ongoing interplay between phonetic change and cognitive regularization is a fundamental cycle that maintains a balance within the language's complex structural system.

234. (A) The word pater' in a Pater Noster prayer in Old English.
The use of the Latin word pater' in the context of the Pater Noster' prayer in Old English is an example of an exception to a sound law due to borrowing. While the native English word father' shows the regular results of Grimm's Law (where PIE p became Germanic f), the word pater' was taken directly from Latin later and therefore did not undergo that ancient Germanic sound shift. Identifying such borrowings is crucial for historical linguists to maintain the principle of the regularity of sound change.

235. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The scientific study of Indo-European began with William Jones's famous 1786 proposal of a common source for Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. This was followed by Jacob Grimm's systematic expansion of consonant correspondences in his 1822 Deutsche Grammatik'. Subsequently, August Schleicher published the first explicit Stammbaum' or family tree in the mid-19th century to represent these relationships. Finally, Karl Verner provided his revolutionary explanation for the exceptions to Grimm's Law in 1877, reinforcing the Neogrammarian belief in the absolute regularity of sound laws during their era.

236. (B) Loanword
The English word atom' is a loanword because it was borrowed directly from the Greek a-tomos' with its phonetic form largely intact, albeit adapted to English pronunciation and spelling. Unlike a calque, which would have translated the original meaning into native morphemes (such as uncuttable'), a loanword adopts the foreign term as a new lexical item. Loanwords like atom' are common in scientific, technical, and philosophical contexts, where specialized terms are often shared between languages to name new or complex concepts introduced from another culture.

237. (C) Proto-language
Dialect geography focuses on mapping the spatial distribution of linguistic variation within a single language or group of closely related varieties, utilizing concepts like isoglosses, focal areas, and relic areas. In contrast, a proto-language is a hypothesized ancestral language reconstructed using the comparative method, which is a tool of historical linguistics rather than geographic mapping. While the two fields are related, the concept of a proto-language belongs to the study of genetic descent and reconstruction rather than the synchronic or diachronic mapping of regional dialects.

238. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The first statement is incorrect because pidgin languages are actually characterized by simplified grammatical structures and restricted vocabularies, as they emerge for basic communication in contact situations. However, the second statement is correct: a creole is a language that has evolved from a pidgin when it is acquired as a native language by a new generation of speakers. This nativization process leads to the rapid development of a full, complex grammar

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The replacement of an irregular past tense form with a more regular one is a clear instance of analogical regularization. By adopting the standard suffix used by the majority of verbs, the speaker is making the paradigm more consistent. This change is driven by the influence of more frequent and regular linguistic patterns rather than being the result of a phonetic shift.

270. (D) irregularities that are created by the operation of sound change.
The primary motivation for analogical change often stems from the irregularities introduced into a language by the operation of sound change. When phonetic shifts disrupt the consistency of morphological paradigms, they create a systemic pressure for regularization. Analogy responds to this pressure by reshaping the affected forms to match the more common or predictable patterns found elsewhere in the grammar.

271. (C) The social motivation and context of linguistic variation and change.
The sociolinguistic approach prioritizes the social context and motivations that drive linguistic variation and change. Instead of treating language as an abstract and isolated system, it examines how factors like age, gender, and social class influence the adoption of new forms. This perspective seeks to understand why certain innovations spread through a community while others fail to take hold.

272. (B) Conducting synchronic analysis of variation within a living speech community.
Investigating sound change in progress requires the synchronic analysis of variation within a living speech community. By observing how different groups of speakers use linguistic features at a single point in time, researchers can identify incoming shifts. This methodology allows linguists to witness the actual mechanisms of change as they unfold, rather than relying solely on the reconstruction of historical states.

273. (D) the social motivation of a language change.
When a specific demographic, such as young urban women, leads a particular linguistic shift, it provides evidence of the social motivation behind the change. Such findings demonstrate that variation is not random but correlates with social variables. This illustrates how speakers use language to signal social affiliation or identity, which in turn influences how new pronunciations propagate through a community.

274. (A) It is viewed as structured and indicative of ongoing change.
From a sociolinguistic perspective, linguistic variation is viewed as a highly structured phenomenon rather than random noise. This variation often indicates that a change is currently in progress within a speech community. By analyzing how different social groups employ various forms, linguists can track the trajectory of a shift and understand the social dynamics that facilitate its spread across the population.

275. (C) an observable, ongoing social practice.
The sociolinguistic approach distinguishes itself by emphasizing that language change is an observable and ongoing social practice. While the Neogrammarian view often focuses on reconstructing past changes as mechanical laws, sociolinguistics studies change as it happens in real-time. This highlights the role of the speaker's needs and social identity in driving the propagation of linguistic innovations through a speech community.

276. (A) Syncretism
Syncretism is a morphological process where multiple, previously distinct grammatical forms merge into a single form. This often occurs as a cascading effect of phonological changes, such as the erosion of final syllables. When these phonetic losses occur, the specific markers for different grammatical cases or features are no longer distinguished, leading to a more simplified and unified morphological paradigm.

277. (D) grammaticalisation.
The transformation of a lexical phrase into a dedicated grammatical marker, as seen with the development of future tense indicators, exemplifies grammaticalisation. In this process, a construction that originally had a specific lexical meaning becomes increasingly abstract and functional. This shift typically involves phonological reduction alongside the loss of the original lexical autonomy as the item takes on its new grammatical role.

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source. A key implication of this representation is that once a split occurs, linguistic changes are assumed to affect the resulting language or dialect uniformly. This model suggests a clean break between related varieties, prioritizing genetic relationships over the gradual geographical spread of linguistic features.

261. (D) Phonetic change affects allophones, while phonemic change alters the phoneme inventory.
The fundamental distinction lies in how a change impacts the phonological system of a language. A phonetic change merely alters how a phoneme is articulated, modifying its allophones without changing the total count of phonemes. Conversely, a phonemic change fundamentally reshapes the system of contrasts, either by creating new phonemes or by merging existing ones into a single, unified phonetic segment.

262. (B) phonemic merger.
A phonemic merger occurs when two or more previously distinct sounds lose their contrastive function and become pronounced identically. This process results in a reduction of the total phonemic inventory within the language. When vowels in different words fall together into a single phonetic category, it serves as a classic example of this significant shift in the overarching phonological system of contrasts.

263. (C) The belief that change applies to all eligible words at once.
Lexical diffusion challenges the Neogrammarian view that sound changes apply simultaneously to every eligible word in a language. This model proposes instead that change begins in a small set of words and spreads incrementally through the lexicon. This implies that a sound shift might be active in some words while others remain unchanged, creating a period of variation and structured diffusion.

264. (D) The creation of a new phoneme in a language.
A phonemic split is a process where the allophones of a single phoneme diverge to the point where they become contrastive. This divergence leads directly to the creation of a new phoneme within the language's phonological system. Unlike a merger, which reduces the number of contrasts, a split increases the inventory of sounds that distinguish meaning between different words and morphemes.

265. (A) The language exhibits systematic variation between old and new forms.
The lexical diffusion model suggests that during the progression of a sound change, the language exists in a state of structured variation. Because the change spreads through the vocabulary word by word rather than all at once, some items will retain the older form while others adopt the new one. This results in observable variation within the speech community during the transition period.

266. (B) To increase regularity and reduce exceptions.
Analogy serves as a powerful force in language change by promoting systemic regularity and reducing exceptions. It functions by modifying the form of a word to align with more common or regular patterns within the language. This process often counteracts the disruptive effects of sound change, helping to maintain or restore consistency within morphological paradigms and other complex grammatical structures.

267. (B) As competing forces, where one creates irregularity and the other creates regularity.
Sound change and analogy are often characterized as competing forces within a linguistic system. While sound change operates mechanically on phonetic units and frequently creates irregularities in morphological paradigms, analogy acts as a restorative process. Analogy uses existing patterns to regularize the forms that were disrupted by phonological shifts, illustrating a complex and dynamic interplay between these two fundamental historical mechanisms.

268. (A) operates on the basis of form and pattern rather than pure phonetics.
Analogy differs fundamentally from regular sound change because it is a psycholinguistic process based on forms and patterns rather than mechanical phonetic laws. While sound change applies to phonemes regardless of their meaning or function, analogy is sensitive to morphology. It relies on a proportional model where speakers modify words based on their relationship to other regular forms in the language.

269. (C) analogical regularization.

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from within a single language, often by examining patterns of variation in its current form. In contrast, external reconstruction, or the comparative method, relies on comparing related languages to infer the properties of their shared ancestral proto-language.

287. (C) Morphophonemic alternations within a single language.
Morphophonemic alternations serve as the primary source of data for internal reconstruction. These are variations in the sound of a morpheme that occur in different environments within a single language. Such alternations often represent the remnants of earlier, regular sound changes that have become obscured over time. By analyzing these patterns, linguists can recover historical phonological contrasts that are no longer visible.

288. (B) A previously regular but now obscured sound change.
The alternation between specific sounds in related word forms, such as the change from a stop to a fricative, is typically a relic of a historical process. It points to a sound change that was once regular and conditioned by the phonological environment. Although subsequent changes may have made the original rule less obvious, the surviving alternation allows linguists to reconstruct earlier stages.

289. (D) Grammaticalisation
While sound laws are generally regular, several factors can introduce apparent exceptions. Borrowing from other languages, the regularizing effect of analogy, and the influence of onomatopoeia are all recognized as common sources of such irregularities. Grammaticalisation, however, is a process describing how lexical items become grammatical markers and is not typically cited as a primary reason for exceptions to phonetic laws.

290. (A) To recover historical phonological contrasts.
By comparing alternating and non-alternating paradigms within a language, a linguist aims to recover historical phonological contrasts that are no longer directly present. This process of internal reconstruction helps to identify earlier stages where specific sounds were distinct but later merged or changed in certain contexts. It is a powerful tool for understanding the evolution of a language using only internal evidence.

291. (C) It is a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of a foreign expression.
A calque, also known as a loan translation, is defined by the process of translating a foreign expression morpheme-by-morpheme into the native language. Instead of adopting the original phonological form of the word, the borrowing language uses its own existing vocabulary to mirror the structure of the foreign term. This results in a new expression that carries the meaning of the original.

292. (A) a tadbhava.
In South Asian linguistics, a borrowed word that has undergone the native phonological changes of the receiving language is classified as a tadbhava. This category distinguishes these assimilated forms from those that retain their original structure. These words have been fully integrated into the language's sound system over time, reflecting the historical evolution and contact between the source and target languages.

293. (D) A high degree of bilingualism in a community.
Intimate borrowing is most likely to occur in environments characterized by a high degree of bilingualism within a community. Unlike cultural borrowing, which might only involve a few specific terms for new items, intimate borrowing can significantly affect the core vocabulary and grammar. This deep level of influence arises from the constant and intense interaction between speakers of the two languages involved.

294. (B) Lexical borrowing involves words, while structural borrowing affects grammar and phonology.
The primary difference between these types of borrowing lies in the linguistic level they affect. Lexical borrowing involves the adoption of individual words or terms from another language, which is the most common form of contact-induced change. Structural borrowing is more profound, as it impacts the internal rules of the language, potentially altering its phonological system, morphological patterns, or syntax.

295. (C) The degree of phonological assimilation of the borrowed word.

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The distinction between tatsama and tadbhava primarily relates to the degree of phonological assimilation a borrowed word has undergone. Tatsama words are those that remain very close to their original form in the source language, often maintaining archaic or formal features. Tadbhava words have been modified by the native sound changes of the borrowing language, becoming more integrated into its phonological system.

296. (D) A line on a map marking the boundary of a linguistic feature.
An isogloss is a fundamental tool in dialect geography, used to map the spatial distribution of linguistic features. It is represented as a line on a map that marks the boundary between areas where a specific feature is present and where it is absent. By plotting these lines, researchers can visualize the geographical extent of various lexical, phonological, or morphological variations.

297. (A) relic area.
A relic area is a geographical region characterized by its conservative nature, preserving older or archaic linguistic features that have been lost in other areas. These regions are often physically or socially isolated, which shields them from the spread of new innovations from prestigious centers. As a result, they provide valuable evidence for historical linguists researching the earlier states of a language.

298. (B) A significant dialect boundary.
In dialectology, a bundle of isoglosses typically signifies a major dialect boundary. When several lines marking the limits of different linguistic features follow a similar path across a territory, it indicates a significant division in the speech patterns of the population. This bundling often corresponds to historical, geographical, or social barriers that have restricted the flow of linguistic innovations between those regions.

299. (B) As a center of prestige from which changes emanate.
A focal area is primarily characterized as a center of prestige and innovation from which linguistic changes tend to spread outwards to surrounding regions. These areas are often urban or culturally influential centers that set the standards for speech within a wider territory. Innovations starting in a focal area can gradually push back the boundaries of older forms, reshaping the dialect landscape.

300. (A) arise from intense contact in specific geographical settings.
The connection between pidgins, creoles, and dialect geography is rooted in the fact that these languages arise from intense contact within specific geographical and social settings. Dialect geography studies how linguistic features move through space, and the emergence of contact languages is a specialized instance of this process. Such phenomena are often linked to environments where diverse groups interact extensively.

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CHAPTER 07
Sociolinguistics

1. Which of the following best defines sociolinguistics'?
(A) The study of the neurological basis of language.
(B) The study of the relationship between language and society.
(C) The study of historical language change.
(D) The study of formal grammatical structures.

2. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the focus of sociolinguistics.
(A) It prioritizes the study of language in isolation from its users.
(B) It examines how social factors influence language use.
(C) It is concerned with why people speak differently in different social contexts.
(D) It investigates the social functions of language.

3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The sociology of language' often employs a macro-level perspective.
Reason (R) : It is primarily concerned with the social structures, political influences, and large-scale social dynamics that affect language and its use in society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

4. A micro-approach to language in society would most likely focus on which of the following?
(A) National language policies.
(B) The spread of English as a global language.
(C) The census data of language speakers in a country.
(D) The use of turn-taking in a two-person conversation.

5. What does the term linguistic repertoire' refer to?
(A) The complete set of formal grammatical rules of a single language.
(B) The total collection of all distinct languages spoken in a country.
(C) The range of languages and varieties available to a speaker in social contexts.
(D) A comprehensive dictionary containing all the known words of a language.

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Dialect
Q. Sociolect
R. Idiolect
S. Language
List II: (Definition)
1. An individual's unique way of speaking.
2. A language variety associated with a particular social group.
3. A system of communication used by a large number of people, often with official status.
4. A variety of a language characteristic of a particular region or geographical area.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

7. The concept of diglossia' involves:
(A) The use of two different languages for different functions within a community.
(B) A speaker's ability to switch between formal and informal registers.
(C) The mixing of words from two languages within a single sentence.
(D) The use of two distinct varieties of one language for different social functions.

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(C) Being an official language of a state.
(D) A simplified structure often drawing vocabulary and grammar from different languages.

44. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Creolization is a process of linguistic expansion.
Reason (R) : When a pidgin becomes the native language of a speech community, its vocabulary and grammatical structures are expanded to serve all the functions of a first language.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The complete disappearance of a language from a community is termed:
(A) Language maintenance.
(B) Language shift.
(C) Language loss.
(D) Language planning.

46. When a speaker inserts a Hindi word or phrase while speaking an otherwise English sentence, it is an example of:
(A) Diglossia.
(B) Code-mixing.
(C) Pidginization.
(D) Language revitalization.

47. Consider the following statements about language contact phenomena.
(a) Multilingualism refers to the use of more than two languages by an individual or community.
(b) Borrowing primarily involves the transfer of grammatical structures.
(c) A creole is a language that has no native speakers.
(d) Language convergence occurs when languages in close contact become more alike.
(e) Code-switching is a random process indicating confusion.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (b), and (e)

48. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Bilingualism can exist at both the individual and societal levels.
Statement II : Code-switching is often a strategic and meaningful choice by bilingual speakers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. Which of the following best exemplifies convergence'?
(A) The English language adopting the word sushi' from Japanese.
(B) The languages of the Balkan peninsula sharing grammatical features despite belonging to different families.
(C) The development of Haitian Creole from French and African languages.
(D) An individual deciding to stop speaking their heritage language.

50. The term multilingualism' applies to:
(A) Both individuals and societies where more than two languages are used.
(B) Only individuals who are fluent in three or more languages.
(C) Only countries that have more than two official languages.
(D) The historical study of multiple dead languages.

51. Language planning' is best defined as:
(A) A natural and entirely unconscious process of evolutionary language change.
(B) The psychological study of how children first acquire their primary language.
(C) Deliberate efforts to influence the function, structure, or use of a variety.
(D) The academic documentation of regional dialects for historical archives.

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and balanced society.
(B) The use of standard language varieties can provide social and economic advantages.
(C) All dialects of a language are treated with equal prestige.
(D) Linguistic diversity has no impact on social stratification.

17. Which pair is incorrectly matched?
(A) Idiolect - Individual's speech pattern
(B) Diglossia - Equal use of two languages in all domains
(C) Sociolect - Social group's speech pattern
(D) Lingua Franca - Bridge language between communities

18. The study of language in diaspora' primarily focuses on:
(A) The maintenance, change, and loss of heritage languages among migrant communities.
(B) The historical origins of a language.
(C) The development of new sign languages.
(D) The process of standardizing a national language.

19. The term new linguistic world orders' most appropriately refers to:
(A) The strict legal enforcement of a single official language throughout the world.
(B) The systematic revival of ancient and extinct languages for modern communication.
(C) Emerging patterns of global language dominance driven by technology and trade.
(D) The academic creation of universal grammar rules applicable to all human languages.

20. Consider the following statements about linguistic concepts.
(a) A sociolect is a variety of language used by a particular social class.
(b) An idiolect is the speech variety of a specific geographical region.
(c) A linguistic repertoire includes all the varieties a speaker can use.
(d) Taboo language is universally the same across all cultures.
(e) Diglossia involves functionally distinct language varieties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (e)
(B) (b), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (c), (d), and (e)

21. What is a speech community'?
(A) A group of people who live in the same geographical area.
(B) A group of people who all have the same level of education.
(C) A group of people who share a set of norms and rules for the use of language.
(D) A group of people who can understand each other's native language.

22. A sociolinguistic variable is a linguistic feature that:
(A) Remains constant across all speakers and situations.
(B) Co-varies with social factors such as class, age, or gender.
(C) Is considered grammatically incorrect by prescriptivists.
(D) Exists only in written language.

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Approach)
P. Micro-sociolinguistics
Q. Sociology of language
R. Ethnography of speaking
S. Macro-sociolinguistics
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Language use in cultural context
2. Face-to-face interaction
3. Language in relation to society as a whole
4. Societal language planning and policy
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

24. Research investigating the pronunciation of /r/ in different social environments to see how it correlates with status is a classic example of:
(A) The co-variation of a linguistic variable with social class.
(B) The process of language acquisition in children.
(C) The structure of pidgin languages.
(D) The effects of language contact in a multilingual setting.

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25. The concept of social network' in sociolinguistics refers to:
(A) Online platforms like Facebook and Twitter.
(B) The formal structure of a corporate organization.
(C) The web of social relationships through which an individual interacts with others.
(D) The system of public transportation in a city.

26. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary dimension for studying linguistic co-variation?
(A) Astrological Sign
(B) Social Class
(C) Age
(D) Gender

27. Studies showing that younger speakers often lead linguistic change is an example of co-variation with which dimension?
(A) Gender
(B) Ethnicity
(C) Social Network
(D) Age

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Speakers' attitudes towards a language variety can influence its prestige and use.
Reason (R) : Social attitudes, often based on stereotypes, can lead to the stigmatization or elevation of certain ways of speaking, impacting language loyalty and maintenance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

29. Language loyalty' is best described as:
(A) A speaker's strict adherence to prescriptive grammar rules.
(B) The process of borrowing words from another language.
(C) A community's effort to maintain its language in the face of pressure from a more dominant language.
(D) The ability to speak multiple languages fluently.

30. In sociolinguistics, a stereotype' is a:
(A) A linguistic feature showing social stratification but not consciously recognized.
(B) A formal grammatical rule that is found to be universally true for all languages.
(C) A personal and highly idiosyncratic speech habit unique to a particular individual.
(D) A linguistic feature consciously recognized and commented on by a community.

31. Which of the following statements about linguistic variation is correct?
(A) Linguistic variation is a natural and structured phenomenon, often correlating with social factors.
(B) Linguistic variation is random and unpredictable.
(C) Linguistic variation is a sign of language decay and corruption.
(D) Linguistic variation is only found in non-standard dialects.

32. The connection between a person's way of speaking and their sense of belonging to a group is related to the concept of:
(A) Corpus planning.
(B) Social identity.
(C) Substratum effect.
(D) Pidginization.

33. Consider the following statements regarding linguistic variability.
(a) Linguistic variables are specific linguistic features that show variation.
(b) Social class is a common dimension along which linguistic features co-vary.
(c) Ethnicity' is not considered a relevant factor in linguistic variation.
(d) Gender' has been shown to correlate with differences in language use in many studies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (c), and (d)

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34. The tendency of women to use more standard linguistic forms than men in some Western communities is a well-documented finding related to the co-variation of language and:
(A) Gender
(B) Age
(C) Social Network
(D) Ethnicity

35. The study of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) as a systematic, rule-governed variety is an example of sociolinguistic research focusing on the intersection of language and:
(A) Age
(B) Gender
(C) Ethnicity
(D) Social Class

36. Which statement best defines bilingualism' in a broad sense?
(A) The ability to read and write in two languages.
(B) Having a parent who speaks a different language.
(C) Living in a country with two official languages.
(D) The regular use of two or more languages or dialects in everyday life.

37. What is the primary difference between code-switching' and code-mixing'?
(A) Code-switching is done by bilinguals, while code-mixing is done by monolinguals.
(B) Code-mixing is a sign of linguistic incompetence, while code-switching is a skilled linguistic strategy.
(C) Switching occurs at sentence boundaries, while mixing occurs within a single sentence or clause.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are completely synonymous.

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Language Contact Outcome)
P. Borrowing
Q. Pidginization
R. Creolization
S. Convergence
List II: (Description)
1. A pidgin acquires native speakers and expands its structure.
2. Languages in contact become structurally more similar to each other.
3. Incorporation of lexical items from one language into another.
4. Creation of a simplified contact language with no native speakers.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

39. The situation where a community continues to use its minority language alongside a dominant language is known as:
(A) Language loss.
(B) Language borrowing.
(C) Language convergence.
(D) Language maintenance.

40. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of language contact?
(A) Idiolect formation
(B) Pidginization
(C) Creolization
(D) Borrowing

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41. Arrange the following typical stages of language development in chronological order.
(1) Creolization
(2) Pidginization
(3) Initial contact between language groups
(4) Post-creole continuum
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

42. The influence of a speaker's native language on their learning and use of a second language, particularly in terms of phonology or syntax from a subordinated language, is called:
(A) Substratum effect.
(B) Superstratum effect.
(C) Borrowing.
(D) Convergence.

43. A pidgin language is characterized by:
(A) A complex grammatical system and a large vocabulary.
(B) Having native speakers from birth.

62. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.

Assertion (A) : The process of language standardisation often involves elevating one dialect over others.

Reason (R) : The selected dialect is often the one associated with the politically and economically dominant group.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

63. A language of wider communication' (LWC) is best described as:

(A) Complex linguistic patterns surpassing previous forms of multilingualism due to migration.
(B) A specialized language variety utilized exclusively for creating literary works.
(C) A language that has been deliberately and artificially constructed, like Esperanto.
(D) The primary native language spoken by the vast majority of a country's population.

64. Linguistic landscaping' is the study of:

(A) The geographical distribution of language families.
(B) The use of written language in public spaces, such as on signs, billboards, and street names.
(C) The natural-sounding dialogues in literature.
(D) The preservation of languages in national parks.

65. Which of the following is a key parameter for assessing linguistic vitality'?

(A) The absolute number of speakers.
(B) The degree of intergenerational transmission of the language.
(C) The number of books written about the language.
(D) The complexity of its grammatical structure.

66. A language is considered endangered' when:

(A) It is no longer being learned as a mother tongue by children in the community.
(B) It is not the official language of a country.
(C) It has fewer than one million speakers.
(D) It lacks a written script.

67. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.

List I: (Concept)

P. Linguistic Landscaping
Q. Language Revitalisation
R. Language Documentation
S. Linguistic Vitality

List II: (Activity/Focus)

1. Creating grammars, dictionaries, and recordings of a threatened language.
2. Efforts to increase the number of speakers and use of an endangered language.
3. Analyzing the language of public signs in a city.
4. Assessing the health and stability of a language.

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

68. The primary goal of documentation of endangered languages' is to:

(A) Create a new standardized version of the language.
(B) Replace the language with a more dominant one.
(C) Teach the language to outside linguists only.
(D) Create a comprehensive record of a language's structure and use before it disappears.

69. Language revitalisation' efforts are focused on:

(A) Documenting a language for archival purposes only.
(B) Studying the historical changes a language has undergone.
(C) Reversing the decline of a language by promoting its use and intergenerational transmission.
(D) Analyzing the language used on public signs.

70. Consider the following statements related to language ecology.

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52. The branch of language planning that deals with the selection of a language for official purposes and its functions in society is known as:
(A) Corpus planning.
(B) Acquisition planning.
(C) Prestige planning.
(D) Status planning.

53. Which of the following activities is an example of corpus planning'?
(A) Declaring Hindi as an official language of India.
(B) Launching a campaign to promote the use of French in Quebec.
(C) Creating a new dictionary for the Swahili language.
(D) Passing a law that requires bilingual education in schools.

54. The process of standardisation' of a language typically involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Selection of a variety to be the standard.
(B) Encouraging maximum linguistic variation and diversity.
(C) Codification of its grammar and vocabulary.
(D) Elaboration of its functions for use in higher domains.

55. Modernisation' as a part of language development refers to:
(A) The process of simplifying a language's grammar.
(B) The replacement of a native language with a European one.
(C) The study of the most current slang and jargon.
(D) Adapting a language to make it capable of expressing modern scientific concepts.

56. Consider the following statements about language planning.
(a) Status planning concerns the social standing of a language.
(b) Corpus planning involves intervention in the form of a language.
(c) Standardisation aims to reduce variation in a language.
(d) Modernisation involves developing a language's lexicon.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (c) and (d) only

57. Language movements' are often driven by:
(A) A desire for linguistic uniformity and suppression of dialects.
(B) The need for a simplified language for international trade.
(C) A desire for recognition, rights, and prestige for a particular language or linguistic community.
(D) The academic pursuit of documenting language change.

58. Which pair is correctly matched?
(A) Modernisation - Developing terminology for new domains.
(B) Status Planning - Writing a grammar book.
(C) Corpus Planning - Choosing a national language.
(D) Standardisation - Creating new scientific terms.

59. The development of a new script or the modification of an existing one for a language is an example of:
(A) Status planning.
(B) Language loyalty.
(C) Substratum effect.
(D) Corpus planning, specifically graphization.

60. The problems faced by linguistic minorities' often include:
(A) Over-representation in government and media.
(B) Lack of access to education, administration, and economic opportunities in their mother tongue.
(C) Having their language imposed on the majority population.
(D) The forced codification and standardization of their language.

61. Interventions by the state, such as language laws and constitutional provisions, are a form of:
(A) Societal intervention in language movements.
(B) Natural language evolution.
(C) State-led language planning.
(D) Linguistic convergence.

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8. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Slang' refers to very informal words and expressions that are more common in speech than writing.
Statement II : Taboo' refers to words and topics that are considered inappropriate for public use or in certain social contexts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

9. Which of the following is an example of a linguistic taboo?
(A) Using a technical term in a casual conversation.
(B) Using a regional dialect in a formal speech.
(C) Using swear words in a religious setting.
(D) Using a foreign word when a native one exists.

10. Consider the following statements about Elaborated' and Restricted' codes.
(a) These concepts are widely used to categorize communication based on social context.
(b) Restricted code is context-dependent and relies on shared knowledge.
(c) Elaborated code is context-independent and more explicit.
(d) Restricted code is considered linguistically superior to elaborated code.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (d)

11. A restricted code' is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Short, grammatically simple sentences.
(B) Frequent use of pronouns and gestures.
(C) A reliance on shared assumptions and background knowledge.
(D) Explicitness and independence from immediate context.

12. The concept of communicative competence' extends beyond grammatical knowledge to include:
(A) The specific cognitive ability to read and write academic texts with high fluency.
(B) Knowledge of how to use language appropriately in varied social situations.
(C) The mastery of multiple foreign languages for international business communication.
(D) An extensive vocabulary and specialized lexicon within one's primary native language.

13. Which of the following concepts is central to the ethnography of speaking'?
(A) Analyzing the abstract, logical structure of language.
(B) Conducting laboratory experiments on language perception.
(C) Observing and analyzing language use in its natural cultural context.
(D) Comparing the historical development of related languages.

14. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : English serves as a lingua franca in many parts of the world.
Reason (R) : A lingua franca is a language systematically used to make communication possible between people who do not share a native language.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

15. A language of wider communication' (LWC) is best described as:
(A) A language used across groups for official, administrative, or educational purposes.
(B) A specialized language variety utilized exclusively for creating literary works.
(C) A language that has been deliberately and artificially constructed, like Esperanto.
(D) The primary native language spoken by the vast majority of a country's population.

16. The concept of language and social inequality' explores how:
(A) Language differences naturally lead to a fair

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(a) Superdiversity is a term coined to describe contemporary, multi-layered urban diversity.
(b) Linguistic landscaping provides insights into the relative status and power of different languages in a region.
(c) The main parameter of endangerment is the lack of a written script.
(d) Revitalisation is synonymous with documentation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

71. Which of the following would NOT be considered a part of a language revitalization program?
(A) Creating immersion schools for children.
(B) Developing new media and materials in the endangered language.
(C) Training new teachers who are fluent speakers of the language.
(D) Encouraging the use of a more dominant language in the home.

72. The study of the languages visible on shop signs in a multilingual city is a direct application of which concept?
(A) Linguistic Landscaping
(B) Language Vitality
(C) Superdiversity
(D) Language Documentation

73. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : The endangerment of a language is solely determined by its total number of speakers.
Statement II : A language with millions of speakers can still be endangered if children are no longer learning it.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

74. In sociolinguistic research, sampling' refers to:
(A) The process of selecting a representative group of speakers from a larger population to study.
(B) The collection of historical texts in a language.
(C) The analysis of sound waves in speech.
(D) The creation of sample sentences to test grammatical rules.

75. Which of the following is a common tool' used in sociolinguistic fieldwork?
(A) A particle accelerator.
(B) A telescope for observing distant phenomena.
(C) A petri dish for cultivating samples.
(D) A tape recorder and a structured questionnaire.

76. In the context of sociolinguistic methodology, a variant' is:
(A) A different language from another family.
(B) One of the different ways of saying the same thing (e.g., working' vs. workin'').
(C) The social factor being studied, such as age or class.
(D) A universally constant feature of a language.

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77. The process of coding, tabulating, and analyzing sociolinguistic data to find correlations between linguistic and social factors is known as:
(A) Ethnomethodology.
(B) Participant observation.
(C) Data processing and interpretation.
(D) Script development.

78. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Quantitative analysis is crucial in much of sociolinguistic research.
Reason (R) : It allows researchers to statistically measure the frequency of linguistic variants and demonstrate systematic correlations with social variables like age, gender, and social class.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(d) These practices are universally viewed as a sign of linguistic deficiency.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (d)

158. The influence of French (the superstrate) on the syntax and lexicon of English after the Norman Conquest is an example of:

(A) Substratum effect.
(B) Pidginization.
(C) Language loyalty.
(D) Superstratum effect.

159. When a government makes a deliberate effort to create new terminology for science and technology in a specific language, this is an act of:

(A) Modernisation.
(B) Revitalisation.
(C) Documentation.
(D) Ethnomethodology.

160. A key difference between participant observation' and other survey methods is:

(A) The use of a tape recorder.
(B) The researcher's deep immersion and long-term engagement with the community.
(C) The focus on quantitative data.
(D) The analysis of written texts only.

161. The study of the social meaning of silence in conversations in different cultures is part of:

(A) Corpus planning.
(B) Ethnography of speaking.
(C) Language endangerment.
(D) Quantitative analysis.

162. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.

Statement I : Language loyalty refers to a community's positive attitude and active efforts towards maintaining its language.

Statement II : Language loyalty is a key factor in resisting language shift.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

163. The existence of a post-creole continuum' implies:

(A) The creole has died out completely.
(B) The creole has become standardized and unchanging.
(C) A range of varieties from the one most distinct from the standard to the one closest to it.
(D) The pidgin from which the creole developed is still in use.

164. Which of the following best defines sociolinguistic variable'?

(A) The social context in which language is used.
(B) A speaker who participates in a sociolinguistic study.
(C) A rule of grammar that must always be followed.
(D) A linguistic unit that has at least two variant forms.

165. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.

List I: (Scholar)

P. William Labov
Q. Dell Hymes
R. Basil Bernstein
S. Charles Ferguson

List II: (Concept)

1. Communicative Competence
2. Diglossia
3. Elaborated and Restricted Codes
4. Quantitative Sociolinguistics

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

166. A major challenge for linguistic minorities in a nation-state is often related to:

(A) The over-funding of their language programs.
(B) The lack of official recognition and use of their language in education and public life.
(C) The inherent simplicity of their language.
(D) The absence of any dialects within their language.

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88. The knowledge that one should not interrupt a superior in a formal meeting is an aspect of:
(A) Communicative competence.
(B) Grammatical competence.
(C) Phonological awareness.
(D) Lexical knowledge.

89. A researcher using the SPEAKING model (Setting, Participants, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, Genre) is likely conducting:
(A) A quantitative variable rule analysis.
(B) A study on language planning.
(C) An ethnography of speaking.
(D) An investigation into pidginization.

90. Arrange the following in a typical order of development for a new language arising from contact.
(1) A stable pidgin is formed.
(2) A creole develops with native speakers.
(3) Initial, unstable contact between speakers of different languages.
(4) A post-creole continuum emerges.
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

91. The persistence of Spanish in many communities in the United States, alongside English, is an example of:
(A) Language loss.
(B) Complete assimilation.
(C) Creolization.
(D) Language maintenance.

92. The study of how language use reflects and reinforces power structures in society falls under the topic of:
(A) Language in diaspora.
(B) Language and social inequality.
(C) Ethnography of speaking.
(D) Script development.

93. A community of immigrants who maintain their heritage language while also learning the language of their new country exemplifies:
(A) Language loss and monolingualism.
(B) Pidginization and diglossia.
(C) Language in diaspora and bilingualism.
(D) Language endangerment and taboo.

94. Consider the following statements about linguistic varieties.
(a) A dialect is considered a substandard form of a language.
(b) An idiolect is the linguistic system of an entire speech community.
(c) A sociolect is a variety correlated with a social group.
(d) A language is often defined by its political or official status.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

95. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Diglossia is a societal phenomenon where two language varieties are used in functionally distinct domains.
Statement II : Bilingualism is an individual phenomenon of using two languages.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

96. A researcher who studies the variable pronunciation of the final -ing' as either [-ɪŋ] or [-ɪn] is studying a:
(A) Syntactic variable.
(B) Phonological variable.
(C) Lexical variable.
(D) Morphological variable.

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97. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Tightly-knit, dense social networks can act as a norm-enforcement mechanism for local linguistic variants.
Reason (R) : Individuals in such networks have strong social ties and interact frequently, which can reinforce group-specific language norms and resist change from outside.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

purely academic purposes.

118. Which of the following is NOT a parameter of language endangerment?
(A) Absolute number of speakers.
(B) The inherent beauty or logic of the language's grammar.
(C) Proportion of speakers within the total population.
(D) Availability of materials for language education.

119. Consider the following statements.
(a) Language documentation aims to create a lasting, multipurpose record of a language.
(b) Language revitalisation aims to restore the ecological niche of a language.
(c) The two goals are mutually exclusive and cannot be pursued together.
(d) Documentation can provide crucial materials for later revitalisation efforts.
(e) Revitalisation focuses only on teaching grammar rules.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (b), and (d)
(D) (a), (d), and (e)

120. A sociolinguistic interview that aims to elicit a range of speech styles from casual to formal is an example of a data collection:
(A) Tool.
(B) Variable.
(C) Interpretation.
(D) Sample.

121. The identification of working' and workin'' as variants of a single sociolinguistic variable (ing)' is a crucial first step in:
(A) Language revitalisation.
(B) Ethnomethodology.
(C) Quantitative analysis.
(D) Status planning.

122. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Ethnomethodology is a qualitative approach focusing on how members of a society make sense of their world.
Statement II : Quantitative analysis in sociolinguistics involves assigning numerical values to data to identify patterns and correlations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

123. The Observer's Paradox' in sociolinguistic fieldwork refers to the problem that:
(A) Researchers can never find a truly representative sample.
(B) Language changes too quickly to be accurately documented.
(C) Different researchers will always interpret the same data differently.
(D) The very act of observing speech may change the speaker's natural linguistic behavior.

124. The difference between a sociolinguist' and a sociologist of language' can be characterized as a difference between studying:
(A) Language in society vs. Society in language.
(B) Society with language in it vs. Language with society in it.
(C) Living languages vs. Dead languages.
(D) European languages vs. Non-European languages.

125. The existence of different forms of address (e.g., tu'/'vous' in French) that depend on the speaker's relationship is a clear example of:
(A) Language and social inequality.
(B) Diglossia.
(C) Social factors influencing linguistic choice.
(D) Language endangerment.

126. Arrange the following sociolinguistic concepts from the most general to the most specific.
(1) Idiolect
(2) Sociolect
(3) Linguistic Repertoire
(4) Dialect
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

127. Which of the following represents a High' (H) variety in a classic diglossic situation?
(A) A university lecture or religious sermon.

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(A) Corpus planning.
(B) Status planning.
(C) Script modification.
(D) Language documentation.

109. The creation of technical glossaries for a language to enable its use in university-level science education is a part of:
(A) Ethnography of speaking.
(B) Participant observation.
(C) Standardisation and modernisation.
(D) Language endangerment studies.

110. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Language Planning Activity)
P. Selection
Q. Codification
R. Elaboration
S. Acceptance
List II: (Description)
1. Expanding the functions of the language for use in new domains.
2. The community accepts the new standard and uses it.
3. Choosing one variety of a language to become the standard.
4. Fixing the grammar and lexicon in dictionaries and rule books.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

111. State interventions and societal interventions in language movements differ primarily in:
(A) The source of the initiative (government vs. the populace).
(B) The language being promoted.
(C) The use of violence.
(D) The ultimate goal of the movement.

112. The challenges faced by speakers of a minority language in accessing legal and administrative services are a key issue for the study of:
(A) Linguistic landscaping.
(B) Linguistic minorities and their problems.
(C) Ethnomethodology.
(D) Creolization.

113. Which of the following is NOT a component of language standardisation?
(A) Selection
(B) Revitalisation
(C) Codification
(D) Elaboration of function

114. The analysis of multilingual advertisements on city buses to understand language policies and power dynamics is an example of studying:
(A) Linguistic landscaping.
(B) Language endangerment.
(C) Ethnomethodology.
(D) Pidginization.

115. A key factor that distinguishes modern superdiversity' from earlier forms of multilingualism is:
(A) The number of languages involved is smaller.
(B) The lack of digital communication technologies.
(C) The role of transnational migration and digital communication.
(D) The complete absence of language contact.

116. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Standard assessments of the world's languages in danger use inter generational language transmission as a key indicator of vitality.
Reason (R) : A language is not being transmitted if parents are no longer teaching it to their children as a mother tongue, which is a primary cause of language endangerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

117. Which of the following is a primary goal of language revitalization?
(A) To document the last living speaker.
(B) To translate ancient texts.
(C) To create new speakers.
(D) To analyze the language's grammar for

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79. Variable rules' analysis in sociolinguistics aims to:
(A) Model the probability of a variant occurring in a given linguistic and social context.
(B) Prescribe correct grammatical usage.
(C) Document all possible words in a language.
(D) Eliminate all variation from a language.

80. What is ethnomethodology'?
(A) A method for documenting endangered languages.
(B) A sociological approach that studies how people use everyday conversation to construct a sense of social order.
(C) A statistical technique for analyzing quantitative data.
(D) A method for teaching foreign languages.

81. A sociolinguist who lives with a community for an extended period to understand their language use in its natural context is employing which methodology?
(A) Variable rules analysis.
(B) Participant observation.
(C) Laboratory experimentation.
(D) Corpus linguistics.

82. Which of the following steps is NOT part of the sociolinguistic research process?
(A) Formulation of a prescriptive rule to correct speakers.
(B) Identification of sociolinguistic variables.
(C) Data collection through interviews or observation.
(D) Quantitative analysis of data.

83. Consider the following statements about sociolinguistic methodology.
(a) Ethnomethodology focuses on large-scale statistical patterns.
(b) Participant observation is a qualitative research method.
(c) Quantitative analysis helps identify correlations between social and linguistic variables.
(d) Identification of variants is a key step before data collection.
(e) Sampling is the process of interpreting collected data.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (e)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (e)
(D) (c), (d), and (e)

84. The primary difference between sociolinguistics and sociology of language lies in their:
(A) Geographical location of study.
(B) Use of qualitative methods only.
(C) Exclusive interest in monolingual societies.
(D) Primary focus: language structure vs. social structure.

85. A study focusing on how government policies affect the use of minority languages across a nation is an example of:
(A) A micro-approach.
(B) An idiolectal study.
(C) A macro-approach.
(D) An ethnographic study of a single conversation.

86. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Sociolect
Q. Slang
R. Taboo
S. Idiolect
List II: (Example)
1. An individual's habit of saying you know" frequently.
2. Words forbidden in a specific context, like a place of worship.
3. The distinctive speech patterns of the upper class in a city.
4. Informal, often new, words used by a particular group, like teenagers.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

87. Which concept describes a mode of communication that is explicit and not reliant on shared context?
(A) Restricted Code
(B) Diglossic Code
(C) Taboo Code
(D) Elaborated Code

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(B) Conversation with family and friends.
(C) Folk literature.
(D) Instructions to servants or shopkeepers.

128. The statement A language is a dialect with an army and a navy" highlights the importance of what in the definition of a language'?
(A) Linguistic complexity.
(B) Socio-political factors and prestige.
(C) Mutual intelligibility.
(D) The number of vowels in the phonemic inventory.

129. Which of the following is NOT an element of the ethnography of speaking model?
(A) Setting and Scene
(B) Lexical Density
(C) Participants
(D) Ends

130. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Bilingual speakers often code-switch.
Reason (R) : Code-switching is a random and haphazard process that indicates a speaker's inability to master either language fully.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. The notion of a speech community' is defined by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Shared language use.
(B) Shared norms for linguistic conduct.
(C) Shared genetic ancestry.
(D) Shared attitudes towards language varieties.

132. A study examining the loss of indigenous languages in a region due to the spread of a national language is a study of:
(A) Language revitalisation.
(B) Creolization.
(C) Language planning success.
(D) Language shift and loss.

133. Consider the following statements about patterns in linguistic variation.
(a) Variation is often systematic and can be correlated with social factors.
(b) Age-grading is a type of variation where individuals change their speech over their own lifetimes.
(c) Social network analysis can reveal how linguistic changes spread through a community.
(d) Ethnicity has no bearing on linguistic variation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (d)

134. What kind of sociolinguistic phenomenon is observed when speakers of different, mutually unintelligible languages develop a simplified common language for specific purposes like trade?
(A) Creolization
(B) Pidginization
(C) Code-switching
(D) Diglossia

135. The efforts to create native equivalents for foreign technical terms is a form of:
(A) Status planning.
(B) Language endangerment.
(C) Substratum effect.
(D) Corpus planning.

136. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Sociolinguistic Variable)
P. Social Class
Q. Age
R. Gender
S. Ethnicity
List II: (Typical Correlate/Study Area)
1. Use of more standard forms by women in some communities.
2. Use of African American Vernacular English (AAVE).
3. Research focusing on pronunciation in different social settings.
4. Young people often leading linguistic change.

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

137. Which of these is a societal, not an individual, phenomenon?
(A) Idiolect
(B) Bilingualism
(C) Diglossia
(D) Linguistic repertoire

138. The study of new linguistic world orders' examines the impact of what on global language dynamics?
(A) Globalization, the internet, and international media.
(B) Ancient trade routes.
(C) The printing press.
(D) The formation of the first nation-states.

139. A linguistic variable' is the abstract feature being studied, while its different realizations are called:
(A) Codes
(B) Norms
(C) Slangs
(D) Variants

140. Which of the following activities falls under status planning'?
(A) Deciding whether to write a language from left-to-right or right-to-left.
(B) Granting a language official status in the education system.
(C) Coining a new word for computer'.
(D) Publishing a new dictionary.

141. The visibility of multiple languages on public signs in a city like Brussels or Montreal is a focus of:
(A) Language endangerment studies.
(B) Pidgin and creole studies.
(C) Linguistic landscaping research.
(D) Sociolinguistic methodology.

142. Consider the following statements about research methods.
(a) Participant observation involves the researcher becoming part of the community being studied.
(b) Ethnomethodology studies the methods people use to make sense of their social world.
(c) Quantitative analysis allows for statistical testing of hypotheses.
(d) Sampling is unnecessary if the researcher knows some speakers.
(e) Variable rules are prescriptive rules for correct speech.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (d), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

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143. What distinguishes a creole from a pidgin?
(A) A creole is the native language of a speech community.
(B) A creole is simpler than a pidgin.
(C) A pidgin has native speakers, while a creole does not.
(D) A pidgin is written, while a creole is only spoken.

144. Language revitalization' would be most urgently needed for a language that is:
(A) A global lingua franca.
(B) Moribund, with only a few elderly speakers left.
(C) The official language of a large nation.
(D) A stable minority language with full inter generational transmission.

145. A researcher collecting data through tape-recorded interviews and then analyzing the frequency of certain pronunciations against the speakers' social class is using:
(A) Purely ethnomethodological techniques.
(B) The classic quantitative sociolinguistic method.
(C) The participant observation method exclusively.
(D) Language planning methodologies.

146. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : A person's linguistic repertoire can include multiple languages, dialects, and styles.
Statement II : A monolingual speaker has no linguistic repertoire.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

147. A study that investigates how courtroom language and procedures can disadvantage speakers of non-standard dialects falls under the heading of:
(A) Language and social inequality.
(B) Language endangerment.
(C) Linguistic discrimination.
(D) Creolization.

148. The process by which the grammars of two languages in contact become more similar to each other over time is called:
(A) Borrowing.
(B) Divergence.
(C) Code-switching.
(D) Convergence.

149. The development of a standard script (graphization) for a previously unwritten language is an act of:
(A) Status Planning.
(B) Language Revitalization.
(C) Corpus Planning.
(D) Ethnomethodology.

150. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The study of linguistic landscaping can reveal underlying language ideologies and power relations in a community.
Reason (R) : The choice of which languages are displayed prominently in public spaces is often a political act, reflecting the status of different linguistic groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which term describes a speaker's unique and individual way of speaking?
(A) Sociolect
(B) Dialect
(C) Language
(D) Idiolect

152. Which of the following is NOT a typical outcome of language contact?
(A) Linguistic isolation
(B) Borrowing
(C) Creolization
(D) Language maintenance

153. A linguistic minority" is defined by:
(A) Having a less complex language.
(B) Refusing to learn other languages.
(C) Having fewer speakers than the dominant group and often less social power.
(D) Speaking a language with no written form.

154. Arrange the following from the broadest category to the most specific.
(1) Linguistic Repertoire
(2) Sociolect
(3) Language
(4) Idiolect
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

155. The concept of communicative competence' was a reaction against the narrow focus on:
(A) Societal multilingualism.
(B) The process of creolization.
(C) Quantitative methods.
(D) The notion of grammatical competence'.

156. In a classic diglossic situation, which variety would typically be used for writing official government documents?
(A) The Low (L) variety.
(B) The High (H) variety.
(C) A mix of both H and L varieties.
(D) A completely different third language.

157. Consider the following statements about code-switching and code-mixing.
(a) Both are common practices among bilingual and multilingual speakers.
(b) Code-switching can be used to signal a change in topic or relationship.
(c) Code-mixing involves intra-sentential shifts.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

98. The negative social evaluation of a particular accent is an example of a social attitude based on:
(A) Stereotypes.
(B) Linguistic variables.
(C) Social identity.
(D) Language loyalty.

99. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of language loyalty?
(A) A person learning English to get a better job.
(B) A government declaring a single official language for a multilingual country.
(C) A community organizing classes to teach their ancestral language to their children.
(D) A speaker mixing two languages in a single sentence.

100. The concept that language use helps individuals construct and display their identity as a member of a particular social group (e.g., teenager', academic', urban youth') is central to the study of:
(A) Language endangerment.
(B) Corpus planning.
(C) Pidginization.
(D) Language and social identity.

101. A speaker using French phrases in an English conversation to sound sophisticated is an example of what kind of code-switching?
(A) Situational code-switching.
(B) Grammatically incorrect code-switching.
(C) Metaphorical code-switching.
(D) Unconscious code-switching.

102. The incorporation of words like chai', pajama', and shampoo' into English from Hindi is a clear example of:
(A) Convergence.
(B) Lexical borrowing.
(C) Pidginization.
(D) Substratum effect.

103. Which of the following is the most defining characteristic of a creole language?
(A) It is spoken by very few people.
(B) It has no grammar.
(C) It is a mix of two European languages.
(D) It has native speakers.

104. Consider the following statements about the outcomes of language contact.
(a) Code-switching is the use of different languages for different situations or topics.
(b) Code-mixing involves embedding elements of one language into another within the same sentence.
(c) Borrowing can only happen from a high-prestige language to a low-prestige one.
(d) A substratum effect is the influence of a less prestigious, often indigenous, language on a more dominant one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d)
(B) (a), (c), and (d)
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (c)

105. The gradual shift of a speech community from using its heritage language to using a dominant majority language is known as:
(A) Language maintenance.
(B) Code-switching.
(C) Language shift.
(D) Language revitalization.

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106. The phrase Tok Pisin" in Papua New Guinea is a well-known example of a language that developed through which process?
(A) Pidginization and subsequent Creolization.
(B) Substratum effect.
(C) Language death.
(D) Status planning.

107. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Code-switching - Inter-sentential language change
(B) Code-mixing - Intra-sentential language change
(C) Borrowing - Adopting lexical items
(D) Convergence - Making languages more distinct

108. The choice to make a language official in a country's constitution is an act of:

167. A research project that analyzes the types of languages used on storefronts in a multicultural neighborhood is an example of:
(A) A language revitalization project.
(B) A creolization study.
(C) A study of ethnomethodology.
(D) A linguistic landscaping study.

168. Which of the following is a primary method for the documentation of endangered languages' for archival purposes?
(A) Making audio/video recordings and compiling dictionaries and grammars of native speech.
(B) Promoting a dominant language to replace the endangered one.
(C) Teaching the language to a large group of second language learners.
(D) Creating a new, simpler script for the language.

169. What is the main focus of ethnomethodology'?
(A) The statistical correlation of linguistic and social variables.
(B) The historical development of language families.
(C) The methods people use to accomplish daily life and create shared social order.
(D) The planning of national language policies.

170. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The concept of a speech community' can be difficult to define with rigid boundaries.
Reason (R) : People belong to multiple social groups, have varying linguistic repertoires, and may have different norms for language use depending on the context.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. A speaker who consciously avoids using a regional dialect in a job interview is demonstrating awareness of:
(A) The principles of pidginization.
(B) The rules of ethnomethodology.
(C) The process of language endangerment.
(D) Social attitudes and stereotypes related to language.

172. Consider the following statements about language planning.
(a) Status planning involves altering the structure of a language.
(b) Corpus planning involves choosing a language for official use.
(c) Standardisation is the process of creating uniformity in a language variety.
(d) Modernisation involves creating new terms for modern concepts.
(e) Script development is a form of status planning.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (e)
(D) (b), (d), and (e)

173. The study of how language use varies between men and women falls under the investigation of the co-variation of language and:
(A) Age
(B) Social Class
(C) Gender
(D) Social Network

174. Which process involves a pidgin becoming the first language of a new generation of speakers?
(A) Borrowing
(B) Convergence
(C) Language Loss
(D) Creolization

175. The term superdiversity' highlights a shift from traditional multiculturalism to a more dynamic form of diversity. This complexity is reflected in:
(A) The increased stratification of variables like origin, status, and language.
(B) The use of a single, stable lingua franca.
(C) The complete disappearance of minority languages.
(D) The simplification of all forms of social interaction.

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251. Which of the following statements best distinguishes sociolinguistics from the sociology of language?
(A) Sociolinguistics focuses on language planning, while the sociology of language studies linguistic variation.
(B) Sociolinguistics studies the influence of social structure on language, whereas the sociology of language studies the effect of language on society.
(C) Sociolinguistics is a macro-level approach, while the sociology of language is a micro-level approach.
(D) Sociolinguistics describes language in idealised forms, whereas the sociology of language focuses on real-world usage.

252. A study analysing the use of specific phonetic variants in conversations between two friends would be an example of:
(A) A micro-sociolinguistic approach.
(B) A macro-sociolinguistic approach.
(C) The sociology of language.
(D) Language planning analysis.

253. According to the passage, what is the linguistic repertoire'?
(A) The official languages recognized by a nation.
(B) The collection of all grammatical rules of a single language.
(C) The set of linguistic varieties available to a speaker or community for use in different contexts.
(D) The historical development of a language family.

254. The primary concern of sociolinguistics, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) Prescribe correct grammatical usage for social harmony.
(B) Analyse the impact of national language policies on social structure.
(C) Document the languages of the world before they become extinct.
(D) Describe and understand systematic linguistic variation in different social contexts.

255. Based on the text, an analysis of how the establishment of Hindi as an official language has influenced national integration in India would fall under which domain?
(A) Micro-sociolinguistics
(B) Descriptive linguistics
(C) The sociology of language
(D) Phonetic analysis

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The linguistic repertoire of a speech community is composed of various linguistic systems, hierarchically understood as language, dialect, sociolect, and idiolect. A dialect' refers to a variety of a language characteristic of a particular geographical region or social group, distinguished by features of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. A sociolect' is a variety associated with a specific social class or occupational group. At the most granular level, an idiolect' is the unique linguistic system of an individual speaker. Beyond these varieties, societal norms govern language use, as seen in concepts like diglossia, where two distinct varieties of a language are used in a community for different functions—one High' (H) variety for formal domains like literature and education, and one Low' (L) variety for informal conversation. Furthermore, social constraints manifest as taboo', which proscribes the use of certain words or topics, and slang', a highly informal and often ephemeral lexicon used by specific in-groups. Basil Bernstein's theory distinguishes between elaborated' and restricted' codes. A restricted code is context-dependent and relies on shared knowledge, often used in close-knit communities, while an elaborated code is context-independent, explicit, and does not assume prior knowledge, making it suitable for communication with strangers or in formal settings.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. In a community where classical Arabic is used for religious sermons and formal writing, while a local colloquial Arabic is used for daily conversation, the situation is best described as:
(A) Sociolectal variation.
(B) Diglossia.
(C) Idiolectal preference.
(D) Slang usage.

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phrasing used by lawyers.
(D) Dialect - The variety of English spoken in Texas versus New York.

187. The patterns of linguistic variation are not random but are structured and tied to social and stylistic contexts." This statement best summarizes the foundational principle of:
(A) Ethnomethodology.
(B) Language planning.
(C) Pidgin and creole studies.
(D) Variationist sociolinguistics.

188. In sociolinguistic terms, social attitudes' toward a dialect can directly impact:
(A) The dialect's phonological inventory.
(B) The speaker's social mobility and economic opportunities.
(C) The dialect's historical origins.
(D) The dialect's core syntactic structure.

189. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of language contact?
(A) Substratum effect
(B) Convergence
(C) Language isolation
(D) Language loss

190. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Superdiversity
Q. Linguistic Vitality
R. Superstratum
S. Substratum
List II: (Description)
1. The influence of a dominant language on a less dominant one.
2. The health and likelihood of a language's survival.
3. The influence of a less dominant language on a dominant one.
4. Complex diversity patterns in contemporary globalized societies.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

191. A key goal of language policy in a multilingual nation, from a language planning perspective, is to manage the problems' of linguistic minorities by:
(A) Balancing group rights with national unity.
(B) Ignoring their existence.
(C) Forcing assimilation.
(D) Documenting their language before it disappears.

192. Which of the following methods would be most appropriate for understanding the moment-by-moment construction of social reality through talk?
(A) A large-scale quantitative survey.
(B) Ethnomethodology and conversational analysis.
(C) Language planning and policy analysis.
(D) A study of pidginization.

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193. Consider the following statements regarding language endangerment.
(a) A language with a small number of speakers is always endangered.
(b) Inter generational transmission is the most critical factor for linguistic vitality.
(c) Language documentation is the same as language revitalization.
(d) Government policies can either support or undermine linguistic vitality.
(e) All minority languages are, by definition, endangered.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (e)
(D) (b), (d), and (e)

194. A researcher using a matched-guise' test, where listeners rate the same speaker reading a passage in two different accents, is studying:
(A) Social attitudes and stereotypes.
(B) Language loyalty.
(C) Language maintenance.
(D) The substratum effect.

195. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Corpus planning often involves codification and lexical expansion.
Reason (R) : For a language to be used in

(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

235. The main purpose of quantitative analysis in sociolinguistics is to:
(A) Describe the life story of a single informant.
(B) Provide a rich, qualitative description of a speech event.
(C) Create new words for a language.
(D) Identify and measure systematic patterns of co-variation between language and social factors.

236. The term sociolect' refers to a linguistic variety that is correlated with:
(A) A geographical region.
(B) A particular social group or class.
(C) An individual speaker.
(D) A specific communicative situation.

237. The study of how language use varies with the age of the speaker is an investigation of the co-variation between language and:
(A) gender
(B) social network
(C) age
(D) ethnicity

238. What is the fundamental difference between a pidgin and a creole?
(A) A pidgin is based on a European language, while a creole is not.
(B) A pidgin has a complex grammar, while a creole has a simple grammar.
(C) A creole is spoken, while a pidgin is only written.
(D) A creole has native speakers, while a pidgin does not.

239. Modernisation' of a language, as a part of language planning, primarily involves:
(A) Expanding the lexicon to cope with new concepts, especially in science and technology.
(B) Reforming the spelling system.
(C) Choosing a dialect to be the standard.
(D) Encouraging people to use the language more.

240. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Methodology)
P. Ethnomethodology
Q. Quantitative Analysis
R. Participant Observation
S. Linguistic Landscaping
List II: (Focus)
1. Immersing in a community to observe language in its natural setting.
2. Analysis of language on public signs.
3. Statistical analysis of linguistic variants against social factors.
4. Study of how members make sense of their social world through talk.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

241. The shift from using Latin for scholarly work to using vernacular languages like French, English, and German represents a change in the:
(A) corpus
(B) status and function
(C) phonology
(D) idiolect

242. A key indicator of language endangerment is:
(A) The language is no longer being transmitted from parents to children.
(B) The language has a large number of irregular verbs.
(C) The speakers of the language are all bilingual.
(D) The language has borrowed many words from other languages.

243. The feeling of solidarity a speaker might express by switching to a local dialect with a fellow member of their community is an example of language functioning to construct:
(A) A pidgin.
(B) A restricted code.
(C) Social identity.
(D) A taboo.

244. A researcher using sociolinguistic interviews, questionnaires, and recording devices is employing what part of the research process?
(A) Data interpretation

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(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

205. The study of how a diaspora community adapts its heritage language over several generations falls under the study of:
(A) Language endangerment.
(B) Linguistic landscaping.
(C) Language in diaspora.
(D) The ethnography of speaking.

206. In the study of linguistic variability, ethnicity' is considered a:
(A) Linguistic variable.
(B) Variant of a linguistic variable.
(C) Form of language loyalty.
(D) Social dimension that can co-vary with linguistic variables.

207. Arrange the following historical developments in the study of sociolinguistics in a plausible chronological order.
(1) Formalization of the concept of Communicative Competence'.
(2) Large-scale quantitative studies of linguistic variables.
(3) Emergence of superdiversity' as a key theoretical concept.
(4) Formal definition of Diglossia'.
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

208. The main difference between language maintenance and language shift is:
(A) The number of languages involved.
(B) The direction of change in language use patterns within a community.
(C) The presence or absence of a written script.
(D) The geographic location of the community.

209. The grammatical and lexical influence of speakers' native languages on their use of a second, more dominant language is an example of a:
(A) Superstratum effect.
(B) Substratum effect.
(C) Pidginization process.
(D) Creolization process.

210. The deliberate creation of a uniform writing system for a language that previously had many competing systems is an example of:
(A) Script modification as part of corpus planning.
(B) Status planning.
(C) Language loyalty.
(D) A language movement.

211. Which of the following scenarios would be least interesting to a scholar of linguistic landscaping'?
(A) The use of English in advertising in Tokyo.
(B) The removal of a minority language from road signs.
(C) The grammar of a newly discovered language.
(D) The mix of languages on government buildings in a bilingual city.

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212. A Master-Apprentice' program, where a fluent elderly speaker works one-on-one with a younger learner, is a method used for:
(A) Language documentation.
(B) Quantitative analysis.
(C) Studying linguistic landscaping.
(D) Language revitalization.

213. The choice of a representative sample' is a critical step in sociolinguistic methodology because:
(A) It ensures that the researcher only talks to people they like.
(B) It makes the data analysis process more complicated.
(C) It allows researchers to generalize findings from the sample to a larger population.
(D) It is required by law in most countries.

214. The term elaborated code' is associated with which of the following characteristics?
(A) Context-dependency
(B) Explicitness and universality
(C) Syntactic simplicity
(D) Reliance on shared knowledge

215. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The distinction between a

176. Which of the following is NOT a primary concern of the sociology of language?
(A) Language and nationalism.
(B) The fine-grained phonetic analysis of a vowel.
(C) Language policies and their societal impact.
(D) Large-scale language shift and maintenance.

177. Which of the following concepts refers to words or phrases whose usage is socially proscribed or restricted?
(A) Slang
(B) Taboo
(C) Jargon
(D) Idiolect

178. Arrange the following steps of language standardisation in their logical sequence.
(1) Codification
(2) Selection
(3) Acceptance
(4) Elaboration
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

179. A sociolinguistic study that traces how a new slang term spreads from one social group to another is analyzing:
(A) Language endangerment.
(B) The substratum effect.
(C) Social networks and linguistic change.
(D) Diglossia.

180. The fact that Hindi borrows vocabulary from English, but English borrows less from Hindi in India, reflects the:
(A) Inherent flexibility of the Hindi language.
(B) Lack of a script for English.
(C) Complete genetic dissimilarity between the languages.
(D) Relative social prestige and power of the languages in contact.

181. A macro' approach to sociolinguistics would be most interested in:
(A) The turn-taking strategies in a single conversation.
(B) An individual's use of personal pronouns.
(C) The role of language in nation-building.
(D) The vocal fry of a particular speaker.

182. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Restricted codes are often found in close-knit communities where speakers share a large body of common assumptions.
Statement II : Elaborated codes are necessary in situations where the audience does not share the speaker's background knowledge.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

183. The study of how second-generation immigrants in a new country balance the use of their parents' language and the dominant language of the host country is a study of:
(A) Creolization.
(B) Ethnomethodology.
(C) Language documentation.
(D) Language in diaspora.

184. The distinction between talk' and gossip' as different types of communicative events within a community would be a focus of:
(A) Ethnography of speaking.
(B) Language planning.
(C) Quantitative analysis.
(D) Language endangerment assessment.

185. What is the most likely sociolinguistic cause for the development of a pidgin language?
(A) A community's desire to revive its ancient language.
(B) A government policy to standardize a national language.
(C) Communication needs between groups with no common language, often in trade or labor contexts.
(D) The natural evolution of a single language over centuries.

186. Which of the following represents an incorrect pairing of a concept and its example?
(A) Diglossia - Switching between English and Hindi in the same sentence.
(B) Lingua Franca - English used at an international science conference.
(C) Sociolect - The specific vocabulary and

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224. Which of the following is an example of status planning'?
(A) Publishing a thesaurus.
(B) Deciding to make Irish a compulsory subject in schools in Ireland.
(C) Creating a new letter for a specific sound.
(D) Reforming spelling conventions.

225. A language that is no longer spoken by anyone in daily conversation is called an:
(A) Endangered language.
(B) Extinct language.
(C) Idiolect.
(D) LWC.

226. What does identification of sociolinguistic variables and their variants' entail?
(A) Pinpointing a feature that varies (the variable) and identifying its realizations (the variants).
(B) Finding speakers from different social classes.
(C) Choosing a research topic and its alternative outcomes.
(D) Selecting a research tool and its different versions.

227. New linguistic world orders' is a concept that best describes the contemporary language situation influenced by:
(A) Colonialism and post-colonialism only.
(B) The ancient silk road trade.
(C) Globalization, mass media, and internet-driven communication.
(D) The invention of writing.

228. Which of the following statements about linguistic variation is INCORRECT?
(A) It can be correlated with social factors like age and gender.
(B) It is a natural feature of all living languages.
(C) It can be a source of linguistic change.
(D) It is a sign that a language is linguistically impure and decaying.

229. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of language contact'?
(A) Code-switching
(B) Borrowing
(C) Communicative Competence
(D) Convergence

230. A language movement' typically arises when a speech community feels its language is:
(A) Too complex and needs to be simplified.
(B) Stigmatized, marginalized, or threatened.
(C) Overly prestigious and needs to be less formal.
(D) Too similar to a neighboring language.

231. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The documentation of an endangered language is a race against time.
Reason (R) : Many endangered languages are spoken only by a small number of elderly speakers, and when they pass away, their linguistic knowledge may be lost forever if not documented.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

232. A sociolinguist who analyzes court transcripts to see how defendants from different ethnic backgrounds are questioned is studying:
(A) Language and social inequality.
(B) Language revitalization.
(C) Pidgin languages.
(D) Linguistic landscaping.

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233. The High' variety in a diglossic community is typically:
(A) Learned at home as a mother tongue.
(B) Used for informal conversation with friends.
(C) More prestigious and codified.
(D) Simpler in its grammatical structure.

234. Consider the following statements.
(a) Code-switching is a rule-governed behavior.
(b) A pidgin is a fully developed language with native speakers.
(c) Language maintenance is the opposite of language shift.
(d) A substratum effect is the influence of a higher prestige language on a lower one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)

new, modern domains (elaboration), it needs a standardized grammar and vocabulary, including new terms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The complete shift by a speech community from their ancestral language to a dominant language, resulting in the original language having no speakers, is an extreme form of:
(A) Language maintenance.
(B) Bilingualism.
(C) Diglossia.
(D) Language loss.

197. A sociolinguist identifying a correlation between the use of stigmatized linguistic forms and lower socio-economic class is investigating:
(A) Language revitalization techniques.
(B) The process of creolization.
(C) Co-variation of linguistic variables with social class.
(D) Script development.

198. Which of the following is the best example of a lingua franca'?
(A) Latin used only by scholars in medieval Europe.
(B) Swahili used for trade among different ethnic groups in East Africa.
(C) The idiolect of a famous author.
(D) The dialect spoken in a small, isolated village.

199. The concept of linguistic vitality' takes into account all of the following factors EXCEPT:
(A) The number and proportion of speakers.
(B) The domains in which the language is used.
(C) The official status and institutional support for the language.
(D) The inherent complexity of the language's grammar.

200. A quantitative analysis using variable rules' would be most useful for:
(A) Predicting the probability of a speaker using a variant based on social and linguistic factors.
(B) Describing the personal history of a single speaker.
(C) Creating a dictionary for an endangered language.
(D) Understanding the cultural significance of a communicative event.

201. Which term describes the variety of a language spoken by a particular social group, defined by factors like class, education, or occupation?
(A) Idiolect
(B) Dialect
(C) Sociolect
(D) Lingua Franca

202. Given below are two statements. Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Macro-sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of language in large social systems.
Statement II : Micro-sociolinguistics is concerned with language use in specific, face-to-face interactions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

203. A sociolinguistic researcher who joins a local sports team to observe how its members talk to each other is using the method of:
(A) Corpus analysis.
(B) Language planning.
(C) Variable rule analysis.
(D) Participant observation.

204. Consider the following statements about basic sociolinguistic concepts.
(a) A speech community is defined by shared language rules, not just by speaking the same language.
(b) Communicative competence includes knowing when not to speak.
(c) A lingua franca is always the native language of one of the speakers.
(d) Slang consists of formal, prestigious vocabulary.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (c) and (d)

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(B) Variable rule analysis
(C) Ethnomethodology
(D) Sampling and tools

245. Which term refers to the total range of languages and varieties that a speaker has at their disposal?
(A) Communicative competence
(B) Idiolect
(C) Linguistic repertoire
(D) Sociolect

246. What distinguishes code-switching from borrowing?
(A) Code-switching involves single words, while borrowing involves whole phrases.
(B) Borrowed items become integrated into the host language's system, while code-switched items remain part of the other language.
(C) Only monolinguals borrow, while only bilinguals code-switch.
(D) Borrowing is a conscious choice, while code-switching is unconscious.

247. The official promotion of a single language in a multilingual country can lead to what problem for speakers of other languages?
(A) Language maintenance for all languages.
(B) The development of a new creole.
(C) The rapid modernisation of all languages.
(D) Problems for linguistic minorities, such as lack of access to services.

248. The primary objective of language revitalization is to:
(A) Increase the number of speakers and the domains of use of a threatened language.
(B) Create a complete linguistic record of the language for archives.
(C) Analyze the language's relationship to other languages in its family.
(D) Standardize the grammar and spelling for academic use only.

249. The concept of superdiversity' suggests that social and linguistic categorization in contemporary urban centers is:
(A) Simpler than in the past, converging on a global standard.
(B) Unchanged from the patterns of the 20th century.
(C) More complex and multi-layered, involving an interplay of many different variables.
(D) Primarily based on a simple dichotomy of native vs. non-native.

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250. Which of the following correctly sequences a potential life-cycle of a contact language?
(A) Pidgin -> Creole -> Potential decreolization/ post-creole continuum
(B) Creole -> Pidgin -> Language Loss
(C) Language Maintenance -> Borrowing -> Pidgin
(D) Code-switching -> Creole -> Pidgin

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of language in its social context is approached from two primary, yet complementary, perspectives: sociolinguistics and the sociology of language. While often used interchangeably, they represent different focal points. Sociolinguistics investigates how social structure, including factors like class, gender, and ethnicity, influences language use and structure. It seeks to understand why we speak differently in different social contexts and is concerned with describing linguistic variation as a systematic phenomenon. The sociology of language, conversely, focuses on the role language plays in shaping society, examining societal-level phenomena such as language planning, multilingualism's impact on national identity, and the social functions of different languages within a community. These perspectives can be further categorized into micro- and macro-level approaches. A micro-sociolinguistic approach examines language use in face-to-face interactions, focusing on specific linguistic variables in small-scale contexts. A macro-sociolinguistic approach, often aligned with the sociology of language, analyzes language trends and dynamics across large communities or entire nations. An individual's or a community's command of different linguistic varieties for different purposes constitutes their linguistic repertoire, a foundational concept for understanding how speakers navigate their complex social worlds through language.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

language' and a dialect' is not always clear-cut from a purely linguistic perspective.

Reason (R) : The classification often depends heavily on socio-political factors like national identity, prestige, and power, rather than just linguistic criteria like mutual intelligibility.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. A sociolinguistic study examining the different ways doctors and patients talk to each other would be analyzing:
(A) Register and style variation.
(B) Language endangerment.
(C) Pidginization.
(D) Script development.

217. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Process)
P. Code-mixing
Q. Convergence
R. Borrowing
S. Pidginization
List II: (Result)
1. Creation of a simplified contact vernacular.
2. Languages become structurally more alike.
3. A word like bungalow' enters English from Hindi.
4. A Hindi sentence with an English phrase inside it.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

218. The problems' of linguistic minorities are often rooted in the ideology of the nation-state, which tends to favor:
(A) One state, one nation, one language.
(B) Linguistic diversity.
(C) Official multilingualism.
(D) The use of pidgins and creoles.

219. Which of the following is a parameter of language endangerment?
(A) The number of consonants in the language.
(B) The aesthetic quality of the language's poetry.
(C) The age of the language's oldest written text.
(D) Shifts in domains of language use.

220. Consider the following statements about sociolinguistic fieldwork.
(a) The Observer's Paradox refers to the difficulty of observing natural speech.
(b) A good tool' for sociolinguistic research is a questionnaire designed to elicit stylistic variation.
(c) Sampling' involves selecting representative participants.
(d) Data processing might involve transcribing interviews and coding for linguistic variables.
(e) Interpretation is the step where data is compared against social variables.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (c), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

221. Which concept describes a situation where two distinct varieties of the same language are used by a speech community for different social functions?
(A) Bilingualism
(B) Multilingualism
(C) Diglossia
(D) Code-mixing

222. The study of language attitudes, loyalty, and their connection to a speaker's sense of belonging to a group is central to:
(A) Language documentation.
(B) Corpus planning.
(C) The substratum effect.
(D) Language and social identity.

223. When language A borrows a word from language B, what is typically taken?
(A) The phonological form and meaning of the word.
(B) The grammatical rule associated with the word.
(C) The entire sentence structure of language B.
(D) The writing system of language B.

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257. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order from the most general to the most specific linguistic system?
(A) Idiolect -> Sociolect -> Dialect -> Language.
(B) Dialect -> Language -> Idiolect -> Sociolect.
(C) Language -> Sociolect -> Dialect -> Idiolect.
(D) Language -> Dialect -> Sociolect -> Idiolect.

258. According to Bernstein's theory, a scientific paper that explains all its concepts explicitly, assuming the reader has no specialised background knowledge, would be an example of:
(A) An elaborated code.
(B) A restricted code.
(C) A taboo form of communication.
(D) A sociolectal code.

259. The specialised, informal vocabulary used among a group of professional video gamers, which may be unintelligible to outsiders, is best classified as:
(A) A High (H) variety in a diglossic situation.
(B) A dialect.
(C) A slang.
(D) A taboo.

260. A linguist studying the unique speech patterns, vocabulary choices, and pronunciation habits of a single person is investigating their:
(A) Idiolect.
(B) Sociolect.
(C) Dialect.
(D) Restricted code.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of a speech community' is central to sociolinguistics, defining a group of people who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language. Membership is not merely about using the same language, but about sharing the rules for interpreting and using that language in social life. This notion is intrinsically linked to Dell Hymes's concept of communicative competence', which extends beyond Chomsky's grammatical competence. Communicative competence includes not only knowing the grammar of a language but also knowing when, where, and how to use it appropriately in various social situations. The methodology for studying such competence in its natural context is the ethnography of speaking', which involves detailed observation of communication patterns within a specific culture or community. In multilingual societies, certain languages may acquire specific roles. A lingua franca' is a language adopted as a common medium of communication between speakers whose native languages are different. A language of wider communication' (LWC) serves a similar function but often on a larger, sometimes international, scale, and may have official status. The differential valuation and use of languages are often intertwined with language and social inequality', where access to prestigious linguistic varieties can determine an individual's social mobility and economic opportunities, creating and reinforcing societal hierarchies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is the defining characteristic of a speech community'?
(A) Its members speak the same language without any variation.
(B) Its members live in the same geographical area.
(C) Its members possess only grammatical competence.
(D) Its members share rules and norms for language use and interpretation.

262. A non-native English speaker who has perfect grammar but offends their host by using overly formal language at an informal party is lacking in:
(A) Grammatical competence.
(B) Communicative competence.
(C) A lingua franca.
(D) An idiolect.

263. A researcher who lives within a remote tribal community for a year to observe and document their conversational rituals is practising:
(A) Language planning.
(B) Ethnomethodology.
(C) The ethnography of speaking.
(D) Corpus analysis.

264. English being used in an international business meeting between a German executive,

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switching' and code-mixing'. Although sometimes used interchangeably, a useful distinction can be made: code-switching' typically refers to the alternation between languages across sentence or clause boundaries, functioning as a strategic conversational device. For example, a speaker might use one language for a formal quote and another for informal commentary. Code-mixing', on the other hand, often refers to the embedding of linguistic units, such as words or morphemes, from one language into the grammatical structure of another within the same clause or sentence. This fluid and often unconscious mixing is governed by its own complex grammatical constraints and reflects a high degree of bilingual proficiency, rather than a linguistic deficit.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which of the following scenarios is the best example of code-switching' as distinguished from code-mixing' in the passage?
(A) A speaker saying, This project is very difficult. Phir bhi, humein koshish karni padegi."
(B) A speaker saying, I need to buy some sabzi from the market."
(C) A speaker adding an English -s' to a Hindi word to make it plural, as in shops."
(D) A speaker using only one language throughout an entire conversation.

277. The ability of an individual to speak fluent French, German, and English is an example of:
(A) Societal multilingualism.
(B) Diglossia.
(C) Language loss.
(D) Individual multilingualism.

278. According to the passage, the practice of code-mixing is often an indicator of:
(A) A speaker's failure to learn either language properly.
(B) High bilingual proficiency and adherence to grammatical constraints.
(C) A deliberate strategy to exclude others from a conversation.
(D) The initial stages of language loss in a community.

279. A speaker saying, I want to re-check the file-wa," inserting a Bengali morpheme -wa' into an English utterance, would be an instance of:
(A) Code-switching.
(B) Language maintenance.
(C) Code-mixing.
(D) Diglossia.

280. The central subject of the passage is:
(A) The process of language standardisation.
(B) The methodology of sociolinguistic research.
(C) The parameters of language endangerment.
(D) The linguistic behaviours arising from language contact.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sustained language contact can lead to a variety of long-term outcomes, transforming the languages involved and the linguistic ecology of the community. One outcome is language maintenance', where a community continues to use its language despite significant contact with a more dominant one. The opposite outcome is language loss' or language shift, where a community gradually abandons its ancestral language in favour of another. Contact also frequently leads to structural changes in the languages themselves. Borrowing' is the incorporation of linguistic features, most commonly vocabulary, from one language into another. When contact is intense, it can result in convergence', a process where languages become structurally more similar to one another. The substratum effect' occurs when a politically or socially subordinate language influences a dominant language that replaces it, often seen in the phonology or syntax of the newly adopted dominant language. In situations of limited contact, particularly for purposes like trade, pidginization' may occur, creating a simplified contact language with a reduced grammar and lexicon, which is no one's native language. If this pidgin becomes the primary language of a new generation of children, it undergoes creolization', a process of linguistic expansion where it develops into a fully complex, natural language known as a creole.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

(D) Age-grading.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language is deeply implicated in the construction and expression of identity. Language loyalty' refers to the positive attitude and commitment a speech community displays towards its language, often viewing it as a symbol of its cultural heritage and collective identity. This loyalty can motivate efforts to maintain the language, especially when it is perceived to be under threat from a more dominant language. The choice of language or linguistic variety is a powerful act of identity positioning, signaling affiliation with or distinctiveness from certain social groups. This connection between language and social identity' is fundamental to understanding intergroup dynamics. The perceptions and beliefs that people hold about different languages and their speakers are known as social attitudes'. These attitudes are rarely neutral; languages and dialects are often ranked in a hierarchy of prestige, with standard varieties typically valued more highly than non-standard or regional ones. Such attitudes can lead to the formation of stereotypes', which are oversimplified and often pejorative generalizations about the speakers of a particular linguistic variety. For example, speakers of a certain dialect might be stereotyped as uneducated or rustic, while speakers of another might be perceived as sophisticated or intelligent, based solely on their manner of speaking, which in turn can lead to social prejudice and discrimination.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. A community's organised effort to promote the use of their ancestral language through schools and media, in response to the growing dominance of a global language, is an act of:
(A) Language stereotyping.
(B) Social attitude formation.
(C) Language loyalty.
(D) Linguistic convergence.

272. The belief that people who speak with a Parisian French accent are more sophisticated and romantic than those who speak with a Québécois French accent is an example of:
(A) A linguistic variable.
(B) A linguistic stereotype.
(C) Language maintenance.
(D) Communicative competence.

273. According to the passage, what is the primary relationship between language and social identity?
(A) Social identity is determined exclusively by the first language a person learns.
(B) Language choice has no significant connection to how individuals express their identity.
(C) A person can only have one social identity, which is tied to one language.
(D) Language serves as a crucial marker and expression of an individual's or group's social identity.

274. Social attitudes' in a sociolinguistic context refer to:
(A) The perceptions and beliefs people have about languages and their speakers.
(B) The grammatical rules governing polite conversation.
(C) The official status designated to a language by a government.
(D) The natural evolution of linguistic structures over time.

275. The passage implies that linguistic stereotypes can lead to which societal problem?
(A) Language revitalization.
(B) Increased language loyalty.
(C) Social prejudice and discrimination.
(D) The creation of new pidgins.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The phenomenon of language contact' occurs when speakers of two or more different languages or varieties interact with one another, leading to a range of linguistic and social outcomes. At the individual level, this contact results in bilingualism' (the ability to use two languages) or multilingualism' (the ability to use more than two). At the societal level, it creates multilingual communities where multiple languages coexist. A common linguistic behaviour in such communities is the alternation between languages within a single conversational exchange, a practice studied under the umbrella of code-

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A lingua franca serves as a common medium of communication between people who do not share a native language. English currently fulfills this role globally, facilitating interaction in diverse fields such as science, international trade, and diplomacy. This status is not necessarily based on the linguistic structure of English itself, but rather on historical, political, and economic factors. The widespread adoption of English as a bridge language demonstrates how practical communication needs drive the dominance and utility of certain global linguistic varieties.

15. (A) A language used across groups for official, administrative, or educational purposes.
A language of wider communication is a variety that transcends local or ethnic boundaries to facilitate interaction on a larger scale. It is frequently adopted for official government business, national education systems, and administrative functions within a multilingual society. Such languages provide a unified framework for diverse populations to interact in formal domains. Unlike specialized literary varieties or artificial languages, these are established tools of public life that ensure cohesive communication and administration across different linguistic and social groups within a nation.

16. (B) The use of standard language varieties can provide social and economic advantages.
Language often acts as a gatekeeper in society, where mastery of a standard variety is linked to prestige and institutional power. Individuals who speak the dominant or standardized version of a language frequently gain better access to high-quality education, professional employment, and political influence. Conversely, those who use non-standard dialects may face stigmatization or limited mobility. This dynamic illustrates how linguistic hierarchies reflect and reinforce existing social inequalities, making language a critical factor in determining an individual's social and economic success.

17. (B) Diglossia - Equal use of two languages in all domains
Diglossia is fundamentally characterized by the functional separation of two language varieties rather than their equal use across all situations. In a diglossic community, one variety is designated for high-prestige domains like law and literature, while the other is strictly for low-prestige, informal interactions. These roles are distinct and rarely overlap, creating a clear hierarchy. Defining it as the equal use of varieties in all domains misrepresents the specialized and restricted nature of how these different linguistic codes are actually employed by speakers.

18. (A) The maintenance, change, and loss of heritage languages among migrant communities.
Diaspora studies in sociolinguistics focus on how migrant communities manage their native or heritage languages after relocating to a new environment. This research explores the complex processes of language maintenance, where speakers strive to keep their traditional tongue alive across generations. It also examines language shift or loss, which often occurs as the younger generation adopts the dominant language of the host country. These linguistic patterns reflect the social, cultural, and psychological adjustments made by groups living outside their ancestral homelands.

19. (C) Emerging patterns of global language dominance driven by technology and trade.
The concept of new linguistic world orders describes the shifting landscape of global communication in the modern era. This transformation is largely fueled by the rapid expansion of digital technology, international commerce, and global media. Certain languages, particularly English, have gained unprecedented dominance as they become essential tools for navigating the globalized economy and internet culture. These emerging patterns represent a move away from traditional colonial linguistic structures toward a more complex system where economic utility and technological accessibility dictate the status of global languages.

20. (A) (a), (c), and (e)
Sociolects are language varieties associated with specific social classes, while a linguistic repertoire includes all the varieties an individual can effectively use. Diglossia involves the functional separation of language varieties within a society, where each serves a distinct role. Conversely, idiolects are personal speech patterns, not regional ones, and taboo language varies significantly across different cultures.

281. The process by which a pidgin develops a complex grammar and becomes the native language of a speech community is called:
(A) Creolization.
(B) Pidginization.
(C) Borrowing.
(D) Convergence.

282. The presence of numerous English words like computer', internet', and table' in contemporary Hindi is a clear example of:
(A) Substratum effect.
(B) Borrowing.
(C) Language loss.
(D) Creolization.

283. Which of the following describes the substratum effect'?
(A) A dominant language influencing a subordinate one.
(B) A subordinate language leaving traces of its structure on the dominant language that replaces it.
(C) Two languages becoming structurally more alike over time.
(D) A community successfully resisting the influence of a dominant language.

284. A community of immigrants in a new country gradually ceasing to use their heritage language over three generations in favour of the national language is an example of:
(A) Language loss.
(B) Language maintenance.
(C) Pidginization.
(D) Convergence.

285. The development of Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea, which began as a simplified contact language for trade and administration and is now a complex, stable language for many, illustrates the processes of:
(A) Language maintenance and borrowing.
(B) Substratum effect and convergence.
(C) Pidginization and creolization.
(D) Language loss and standardisation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language planning' refers to deliberate, future-oriented efforts to influence the structure or function of languages and their varieties within a speech community. These interventions can be initiated by governments, organisations, or community groups. A primary distinction is made between status planning' and corpus planning'. Status planning pertains to the societal role of a language, involving decisions about its use in official domains such as government, education, and media. This may include selecting a national language or elevating the status of a minority language. Corpus planning', on the other hand, deals with the internal structure of the language itself. This involves activities aimed at standardisation'—the process of establishing a uniform norm for grammar, spelling, and vocabulary, often based on a particular prestigious dialect. Another key aspect of corpus planning is modernisation', which is the expansion of a language's lexicon and stylistic resources to meet the demands of modern life, science, and technology. These planning efforts are often intertwined with language movements', where societal groups advocate for the recognition or development of their language. Such interventions may also involve script development and modifications', such as creating a new writing system for an unwritten language or reforming an existing one to better suit its phonology.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. A government's decision to declare a specific language as the sole medium of instruction in all public schools is an act of:
(A) Corpus planning.
(B) Script development.
(C) Language modernisation.
(D) Status planning.

287. The activity of a language academy creating new technical terms for concepts in computer science so that the language can be used in university-level IT courses is an example of:
(A) Standardisation.
(B) Status planning.
(C) Modernisation.
(D) A language movement.

288. Which of the following best defines corpus planning'?
(A) Influencing the societal role and function of

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The study of the relationship between language and society.
Sociolinguistics investigates how social factors like class, ethnicity, and gender influence linguistic choices and patterns. It examines the interplay between communication and social structures, moving beyond formal grammar to understand language in use. This field explores how speakers use variety to signal identity and navigate different social contexts. It bridges the gap between linguistics and sociology by focusing on the functional role of language within human communities.

2. (A) It prioritizes the study of language in isolation from its users.
Sociolinguistics is fundamentally centered on the premise that language cannot be understood without considering its speakers and social environments. Instead of viewing language as an abstract, isolated system of rules, this discipline analyzes how social dynamics and context shape speech patterns. Research focuses on factors such as status, identity, and group membership, which directly impact linguistic behavior. Therefore, studying language in complete isolation contradicts the core objectives of this academic field.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The sociology of language primarily investigates the broad impact of societal structures on linguistic distributions and policies at a macro level. This approach examines how large-scale social dynamics, such as political movements or demographic shifts, dictate the status and function of languages within a nation. It seeks to understand why certain groups maintain their native speech while others shift, illustrating the deep connection between institutional frameworks and collective linguistic behavior.

4. (D) The use of turn-taking in a two-person conversation.
Micro-sociolinguistics focuses on the intricate details of face-to-face communication and individual interactions within specific social settings. Analyzing turn-taking during a two-person dialogue exemplifies this approach, as it examines the subtle mechanisms that govern immediate discourse. Unlike macro-level studies that observe national policies or global trends, micro-level analysis prioritizes small-scale linguistic behaviors. This perspective provides insights into how interpersonal relationships and conversational norms are negotiated through direct and nuanced verbal exchanges between individuals.

5. (C) The range of languages and varieties available to a speaker in social contexts.
A linguistic repertoire encompasses the full spectrum of language varieties, dialects, and registers that an individual utilizes to communicate effectively across diverse social situations. This concept emphasizes that speakers are rarely limited to a single mode of speech; instead, they draw from a complex set of linguistic resources depending on their audience and environment. Understanding these repertoires allows researchers to analyze how people navigate their social world and express various aspects of their multifaceted identities.

6. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Linguistic varieties are categorized based on their scope and social association. Dialects are regional variations, while sociolects are linked to specific social classes or groups. Idiolects represent the unique speech habits of an individual person. In contrast, a language is a broader system of communication, often possessing official status and serving a large population. These definitions help clarify how geography, social standing, and individual identity collectively shape the diverse ways in which humans use communication systems.

7. (D) The use of two distinct varieties of one language for different social functions.
Diglossia describes a stable societal arrangement where a community utilizes two different varieties of a single language for specific, non-

NODIA

295. Efforts by a community to establish immersion schools and mentor-apprentice programs to encourage children to speak their moribund ancestral language are an example of:
(A) Language endangerment.
(B) Linguistic landscaping.
(C) Language revitalisation.
(D) Language documentation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sociolinguistic research employs a diverse range of methodologies to investigate the relationship between language and society. For quantitative studies, sampling' is a critical first step, where researchers select a representative subset of a population to study. Data are collected using tools' such as sociolinguistic interviews, questionnaires, and reading passages designed to elicit a range of speech styles. The core of such analysis is the identification of sociolinguistic variables and their variants', which are then correlated with social factors. After data processing and interpretation', which may involve transcribing recordings and coding the identified variants, quantitative analysis' is performed. This often involves statistical methods to measure the frequency and distribution of variants across different social groups. A sophisticated tool for this is the use of variable rules', a statistical modeling technique that calculates the probability of a particular variant being used, given a combination of linguistic and social constraints. In contrast to these quantitative methods, qualitative approaches offer a different kind of insight. Ethnomethodology' focuses on how people use common-sense reasoning and social interaction to make sense of and produce their social world. Another key qualitative method is participant observation', where the researcher becomes part of the community being studied to gain an insider's perspective on their communicative practices, norms, and values.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. A researcher who joins a local club and participates in its activities for several months to understand its members' unique communication styles is using which methodology?
(A) Variable rules analysis.
(B) A structured questionnaire.
(C) Corpus planning.
(D) Participant observation.

297. In quantitative sociolinguistics, what is the purpose of using variable rules'?
(A) To statistically model the probability of a linguistic variant's occurrence based on specific constraints.
(B) To prescribe correct grammatical forms to speakers.
(C) To qualitatively describe the history of a language.
(D) To study how people make sense of everyday interactions.

298. A study that aims to understand the methods by which jurors in a courtroom reach a shared understanding of guilt' through their talk and interactions would be best approached through:
(A) Quantitative analysis of sociolinguistic variables.
(B) Ethnomethodology.
(C) Script development.
(D) Language revitalisation.

299. According to the passage, the first critical step in a quantitative sociolinguistic study of a large city would be:
(A) Processing the data statistically.
(B) Selecting a representative sample of the population.
(C) Applying variable rules.
(D) Conducting participant observation.

300. The process of transcribing interview recordings and coding for the presence or absence of post-vocalic /r/ is part of which stage of research?
(A) Data processing and interpretation.
(B) Identification of sociolinguistic variables and their variants.
(C) Sampling and tool selection.
(D) Ethnomethodological analysis.

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a Japanese engineer, and a Brazilian marketing director is an example of its function as a:
(A) Sociolect.
(B) Dialect.
(C) Taboo language.
(D) Lingua franca.

265. The passage suggests that language can be a source of social inequality primarily because:
(A) Access to socially valued language varieties can affect life opportunities.
(B) Some languages are inherently more complex than others.
(C) Multilingualism inevitably leads to social conflict.
(D) The ethnography of speaking is an expensive research method.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Linguistic variation is not random but follows systematic patterns that can be correlated with various dimensions of social structure. Sociolinguists study these patterns in linguistic variation' by identifying linguistic variables'—linguistic features that have two or more variants. For instance, the pronunciation of the post-vocalic /r/ in words like car' or fourth' can be a linguistic variable, with its presence or absence being the variants. The core of variationist sociolinguistics lies in demonstrating the co-variation' of these linguistic variables with non-linguistic, social dimensions. One of the most studied dimensions is social class', where quantitative studies have shown a clear stratification in the use of certain variants across different socioeconomic strata. Another crucial dimension is the social network', where the density and multiplexity of an individual's social ties can influence their linguistic behaviour, with dense, close-knit networks often acting as norm-enforcement mechanisms. Furthermore, variables such as age', gender', and ethnicity' are powerful predictors of linguistic choice. Age-grading is observed when speakers' language use changes over their lifetime, while gender-based studies have revealed distinct patterns in the use of standard versus non-standard forms between men and women. Ethnicity often correlates with the use of specific ethnolects that serve as markers of group identity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. In a study of a particular city's speech, the observation that upper-class speakers tend to pronounce the -ing' ending of verbs (e.g., running') while working-class speakers are more likely to use -in' (runnin') demonstrates the co-variation of a linguistic variable with:
(A) Age.
(B) Social class.
(C) Gender.
(D) Social network.

267. What is a linguistic variable' as defined in the passage?
(A) A language that is constantly changing.
(B) A linguistic feature with one or more alternative forms or variants.
(C) A speaker who uses multiple languages.
(D) The random errors that speakers make in their speech.

268. The idea that individuals in a small, isolated village where everyone knows each other are more likely to share similar non-standard linguistic norms can be best explained by the concept of:
(A) Social network analysis.
(B) Gender-based variation.
(C) Age-grading.
(D) Ethnic identity.

NODIA

269. Which of the following statements is a central claim of variationist sociolinguistics, according to the passage?
(A) Linguistic variation is unpredictable and chaotic.
(B) All speakers of a language use linguistic features in the same way.
(C) Linguistic variation is systematic and correlates with social factors.
(D) Social class is the only factor that influences language use.

270. A sociolinguistic finding that teenagers use a specific slang term which they then abandon as they enter adulthood is an example of:
(A) Co-variation with ethnicity.
(B) Co-variation with gender.
(C) Co-variation with social class.

overlapping functions. Typically, a high variety is reserved for formal contexts like literature and education, while a low variety is used in everyday informal speech. This distinction is strictly maintained across the community, reflecting social hierarchy and functional specialization. It differs from general bilingualism by requiring that the varieties be functionally separated within the same linguistic environment.

8. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Slang consists of highly informal vocabulary often used to establish group identity and differentiate speech from formal standards. It is typically found in spoken interaction rather than formal writing. Meanwhile, taboo refers to linguistic expressions or topics that a society deems inappropriate or offensive in certain contexts. Both concepts illustrate how social norms and group membership dictate acceptable speech patterns. Understanding these categories is essential for analyzing the boundaries of communicative competence and the social evaluation of specific words.

9. (C) Using swear words in a religious setting.
Taboos are deeply rooted in social and cultural norms that define what is considered respectful or offensive in specific environments. Profanity or swearing in a religious context is a quintessential example because it violates the sacred expectations of that particular social space. These prohibitions are not about the grammatical correctness of the words but rather about the social consequences and perceived disrespect. Such linguistic boundaries demonstrate how communities enforce moral and social order through the regulation of verbal expression.

10. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Restricted codes are characterized by their dependence on a shared social context and common background knowledge among speakers, often resulting in less explicit phrasing. Conversely, elaborated codes are more explicit and context-independent, allowing meaning to be conveyed clearly to those who do not share immediate surroundings. These concepts help explain how social background and education influence communication styles. While both are functionally effective in their respective environments, neither is inherently linguistically superior, as they simply serve different social and communicative purposes.

11. (D) Explicitness and independence from immediate context.
Restricted code is primarily defined by its high degree of context-dependency and reliance on shared assumptions between the speaker and the listener. This style often uses simpler sentence structures and non-verbal cues because the participants already understand the underlying situation. In contrast, being explicit and independent from the immediate environment is a hallmark of elaborated code, which requires detail to ensure clarity. Therefore, a reliance on the surrounding context is what distinguishes restricted communication from more formal, detailed linguistic delivery.

NODIA

12. (B) Knowledge of how to use language appropriately in varied social situations.
Communicative competence involves much more than just the ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It encompasses the social and cultural knowledge required to interact appropriately with others across various settings. This includes understanding subtle nuances like tone, politeness, and the appropriate register for specific audiences. Speakers must know when to speak, what to say, and how to adapt their style to fit the social environment. This holistic approach to language use is essential for achieving successful and meaningful human interaction.

13. (C) Observing and analyzing language use in its natural cultural context.
The ethnography of speaking focuses on the study of communication within the specific cultural framework of a community. Researchers observe how language is used in real-life situations to understand the underlying norms and rules that govern social interaction. This approach moves beyond abstract linguistic analysis to explore the functional and social roles of speech events. By examining communication in its natural environment, scholars can identify how cultural values and social structures are expressed and reinforced through everyday verbal exchanges.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

a language.
(B) Intervening in the internal structure and substance of a language.
(C) Documenting endangered languages before they disappear.
(D) Studying the attitudes of a society towards a language.

289. The process of selecting one dialect of a language, codifying its grammar and lexicon in dictionaries and style guides, and promoting it as the accepted correct' form is known as:
(A) Script modification.
(B) A language movement.
(C) Status planning.
(D) Standardisation.

290. Grassroots activism by a linguistic minority group demanding that their language be recognised for administrative purposes in their region is an example of a:
(A) Language movement.
(B) Corpus planning initiative.
(C) Script development project.
(D) Modernisation effort.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language ecology is a framework that views languages as living organisms existing within a complex environment, interacting with each other and with social factors. This perspective is crucial for understanding contemporary linguistic diversity, especially in urban contexts characterized by superdiversity', where a multitude of languages, dialects, and registers from various origins coexist and interact in complex ways. A visible manifestation of this diversity is the linguistic landscaping', which refers to the study of language in its visible form in public spaces, such as on signs, billboards, and official notices. The health of a language within its ecosystem is assessed through its linguistic vitality', a concept that measures the likelihood of a language's continued use and intergenerational transmission. When vitality is low, a language faces endangerment'. The degree of risk is evaluated using several parameters of endangerment', including the number of speakers, the proportion of speakers within the total population, and its use in various private and public domains. In response to endangerment, two critical interventions are documentation of endangered languages', which involves creating a comprehensive record of the language's grammar, lexicon, and use, and revitalisation', which consists of concerted efforts by speakers and linguists to reverse the decline and increase the use of the language.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The study of the languages used on shop signs, public transport notices, and street names in a multicultural city is known as:
(A) Superdiversity analysis.
(B) Language revitalisation.
(C) Linguistic landscaping.
(D) Documentation of endangered languages.

292. Which of the following is NOT listed in the passage as a parameter for assessing language endangerment?
(A) The inherent grammatical complexity of the language.
(B) The number of speakers of the language.
(C) The proportion of speakers within the total population.
(D) The domains in which the language is used.

293. A linguist creating audio recordings, a dictionary, and a grammatical description of a language spoken by only a few remaining elders is engaged in:
(A) Language revitalisation.
(B) Linguistic landscaping.
(C) Promoting superdiversity.
(D) Documentation of endangered languages.

294. The concept of superdiversity' primarily refers to:
(A) The internal complexity of a single language's grammar.
(B) The coexistence of a vast and multi-layered array of languages and varieties in modern urban settings.
(C) The successful revitalisation of a nearly extinct language.
(D) The process of a language becoming dominant in a specific region.

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Recognizing these distinctions is essential for understanding how linguistic variation correlates with social structures, individual identity, and the functional needs of diverse speech communities in various cultural contexts.

21. (C) A group of people who share a set of norms and rules for the use of language.
A speech community is not merely defined by geographical proximity or educational levels but by a collective understanding of linguistic behavior. Members of such a group share common expectations regarding how language should be used and interpreted in various social contexts. This shared knowledge of norms and rules allows for effective communication and fosters a sense of social belonging. By adhering to these collective standards, individuals signal their membership within the group and reinforce the community's unique linguistic and cultural identity.

22. (B) Co-varies with social factors such as class, age, or gender.
A sociolinguistic variable represents a linguistic feature that exists in multiple forms, where the choice of form depends on social characteristics. These features do not change randomly but rather show systematic patterns of variation that align with categories like social status, age, or gender identity. By analyzing how these linguistic variants fluctuate across different groups, researchers can identify the social meanings attached to specific ways of speaking. This concept is fundamental to understanding how language serves as a marker of social stratification and individual identity within a community.

23. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different approaches in the study of language and society prioritize distinct levels of analysis. Micro-sociolinguistics focuses on individual interactions, while macro-sociolinguistics examines language in relation to society at large. The sociology of language specifically addresses societal planning and national policies. Meanwhile, the ethnography of speaking investigates how communication is embedded within specific cultural contexts. These diverse perspectives allow scholars to explore everything from brief personal conversations to broad governmental language strategies, providing a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between human speech and social organization.

24. (A) The co-variation of a linguistic variable with social class.
Classic sociolinguistic research often investigates how specific phonetic features, such as the pronunciation of the /r/ sound, align with a speaker's social standing. In many urban environments, the frequency of rhoticity can serve as a marker of higher or lower prestige, reflecting the speaker's socio-economic background. This phenomenon demonstrates that linguistic variation is not random but follows structured patterns tied to the social hierarchy. Such studies illustrate how subtle differences in speech can signal an individual's position within the broader social and class structure of a city.

25. (C) The web of social relationships through which an individual interacts with others.
In sociolinguistics, a social network represents the specific set of personal connections and interactions an individual maintains within their community. This web of relationships is crucial because it acts as a mechanism for reinforcing linguistic norms and influencing language change. Strong, dense networks often preserve local dialects and resist outside influences, while loose networks may facilitate the spread of new linguistic features. Analyzing these interpersonal links helps researchers understand how social ties and group loyalty directly impact the way individuals choose to use and adapt their language.

26. (A) Astrological Sign
Sociolinguistic research focuses on empirical social dimensions that consistently influence linguistic behavior and variation. Factors such as social class, age, and gender are primary dimensions because they correlate strongly with distinct speech patterns and linguistic choices across many cultures. In contrast, astrological signs have no documented or scientific basis for influencing the way people speak or how language changes within a society. Therefore, variables used in sociolinguistic analysis are limited to those that reflect actual social structures, group identities, and the lived experiences of individuals within a speech community.

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a reliable data set that can be analyzed to understand the complex relationship between human language and social organization.

76. (B) One of the different ways of saying the same thing (e.g., working' vs. workin'').
In sociolinguistic analysis, a variant is a specific realization of a linguistic variable. For example, if the variable is the pronunciation of the -ing" ending, the variants might include both the standard [ɪŋ] sound and the more informal [ɪn] sound. While both forms convey the same meaning, their use often varies depending on the social context or the speaker's identity. Identifying these different variants is a crucial first step in quantitative research. It allows sociolinguists to measure the frequency of each form and determine how they correlate with social factors like class, age, or level of formality.

77. (C) Data processing and interpretation.
After collecting speech samples and social information, sociolinguists move into the phase of data processing and interpretation. This involve transcribing the recorded interviews, coding the specific linguistic variants identified, and tabulating how often each occurs. Statistical analysis is then used to find meaningful correlations between these linguistic patterns and the social characteristics of the speakers. This systematic process allows researchers to move beyond individual observations to identify broader trends within a community. Finally, the findings are interpreted to explain how social factors influence language use and what social meanings are attached to specific ways of speaking.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Quantitative analysis is a cornerstone of modern sociolinguistics because it provides a statistical foundation for identifying linguistic patterns. By measuring the frequency of different variants, researchers can demonstrate that variation is not random but systematically correlates with social variables such as age, gender, and status. This numerical data allows for the testing of hypotheses and the discovery of structural trends that might be invisible through qualitative observation alone. Such empirical evidence is essential for establishing reliable theories about how language functions as a social marker and how it changes over time within different segments of a community.

79. (A) Model the probability of a variant occurring in a given linguistic and social context.
Variable rules analysis is a statistical method used to determine the likelihood that a speaker will choose one linguistic variant over another. This model considers both the internal linguistic environment, such as the surrounding sounds, and external social factors, such as the speaker's background and the level of formality. By calculating these probabilities, researchers can identify which factors have the strongest influence on linguistic choice. This sophisticated approach helps sociolinguists describe the complex, non-random nature of variation. It provides a more nuanced understanding of how multiple influences simultaneously shape the way people speak in different social and stylistic situations.

80. (B) A sociological approach that studies how people use everyday conversation to construct a sense of social order.
Ethnomethodology is a qualitative research approach that focuses on the practical methods people use to navigate their daily social interactions. It examines how members of a community use routine conversation and shared common sense to create and maintain a stable social reality. Rather than focusing on large-scale statistics, ethnomethodologists analyze the subtle cues and procedures found in face-to-face talk. This perspective views social order as an ongoing accomplishment achieved through the active participation of individuals in communicative events. It provides deep insights into the underlying rules and expectations that govern human behavior and social organization in everyday life.

81. (B) Participant observation.
Participant observation is a qualitative research method where the researcher deeply immerses themselves in a community for an extended period. By living among the speakers and participating in their daily activities, the sociolinguist can observe language use in its most natural and unselfconscious context. This approach helps overcome the problem of speakers

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these linguistic changes include social class and gender, both of which have been extensively documented to influence speech patterns. Ethnicity is also a highly relevant factor in linguistic variation, as it often shapes distinct communal dialects. Understanding how these variables co-vary with social factors is essential for analyzing the structured nature of language use and how it reflects the diverse social identities and hierarchies within human societies.

34. (A) Gender
Research across various Western communities has consistently shown that women frequently use more standard or prestigious linguistic forms than men from similar social backgrounds. This pattern suggests a strong correlation between language use and gender, reflecting different social pressures and motivations for male and female speakers. Some theories propose that women use more formal speech to claim higher social status or to navigate societal expectations of politeness. This finding highlights how gender identity and social roles can significantly influence individual linguistic choices and contribute to broader patterns of variation within a speech community.

35. (C) Ethnicity
The analysis of African American Vernacular English as a systematic and rule-governed variety illustrates the profound relationship between language and ethnic identity. This dialect is not a collection of errors but a structured linguistic system that reflects the unique history and cultural experiences of the African American community. Research in this area emphasizes how ethnicity can shape distinct linguistic varieties that serve as important markers of cultural heritage and group solidarity. Studying such varieties helps sociolinguists understand how communal identities are maintained and expressed through specific and consistent linguistic patterns.

36. (D) The regular use of two or more languages or dialects in everyday life.
Bilingualism is broadly defined as the consistent use of more than one language or variety by an individual or within a society. It is not limited to perfect fluency or academic literacy but focuses on the functional role these languages play in daily communication. This phenomenon is extremely common globally, as people navigate diverse social contexts that require different linguistic tools. Whether through immigration, cultural contact, or official state policy, the regular interplay of multiple languages is a fundamental aspect of human interaction and social organization across many different communities.

37. (C) Switching occurs at sentence boundaries, while mixing occurs within a single sentence or clause.
While both concepts involve the use of multiple languages, they differ in their structural placement within discourse. Code-switching typically involves moving from one language to another between separate sentences or larger segments of speech. In contrast, code-mixing refers to the integration of different linguistic elements within a single sentence or even a single phrase. These practices are skilled strategies used by multilingual speakers to navigate social interactions, signal identity, or adapt to specific communicative needs, demonstrating a high level of linguistic control and social awareness.

38. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Language contact can lead to various structural and lexical outcomes. Borrowing involves adopting words from another language, while convergence occurs when languages in contact become more similar over time. Pidginization results in a simplified, new variety used for basic communication between groups with no common language. When such a pidgin is adopted as a native tongue by a new generation, it undergoes creolization, expanding its grammar and vocabulary to fulfill all communicative functions. These processes illustrate how languages dynamically evolve and adapt when different speech communities interact over extended periods.

39. (D) Language maintenance.
Language maintenance occurs when a minority speech community continues to use its native language alongside a more dominant majority language. This stable bilingualism is often the result of conscious efforts to preserve cultural heritage and group identity. Despite social or economic pressures to shift entirely to the dominant language, loyal speakers maintain

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27. (D) Age
Age is a critical dimension in the study of linguistic co-variation, particularly regarding the phenomenon of language change. Younger speakers are frequently the innovators of new linguistic forms, adopting slang or phonetic shifts that eventually spread through the wider population. This pattern reflects the dynamic nature of language as it evolves across different generations. By comparing the speech of older and younger community members, sociolinguists can track the progression of linguistic trends and identify how age-related social factors contribute to the gradual transformation of a community's shared language over time.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
People's perceptions of a language variety are deeply influenced by social attitudes and stereotypes, which in turn affect the variety's prestige. If a dialect is associated with a high-status group, it is often viewed positively, whereas varieties linked to marginalized groups may face stigmatization. These evaluations impact whether speakers remain loyal to their native tongue or shift toward a more prestigious standard. Thus, social attitudes are a powerful force that determines the long-term survival, maintenance, and overall social standing of different ways of speaking within a community.

29. (C) A community's effort to maintain its language in the face of pressure from a more dominant language.
Language loyalty represents a collective commitment by a speech community to preserve its native tongue despite social, political, or economic pressure to adopt a more dominant language. This phenomenon is often driven by a strong sense of ethnic identity and a desire to maintain cultural heritage. Loyal communities may establish schools, produce media, and encourage intergenerational transmission to resist linguistic assimilation. Such efforts demonstrate the deep emotional and cultural value that groups place on their language, viewing it as a vital symbol of their history and continued group existence.

30. (D) A linguistic feature consciously recognized and commented on by a community.
In the field of sociolinguistics, a stereotype is a specific linguistic feature that members of a community are highly aware of and frequently use to characterize certain social groups. Unlike subtle indicators that speakers use unconsciously, stereotypes are often the subject of overt commentary or parody. These features carry strong social connotations and are directly linked to popular perceptions of identity, status, or regional origin. Understanding these recognized traits allows researchers to analyze how communities label and evaluate different ways of speaking, reflecting broader social attitudes and cultural biases.

31. (A) Linguistic variation is a natural and structured phenomenon, often correlating with social factors.
Linguistic variation is an inherent quality of all living languages and follows predictable patterns rather than being random or chaotic. These patterns often align with various social characteristics, such as age, gender, social class, and ethnic background. Far from being a sign of linguistic decay, variation allows speakers to express social meaning and identity through their speech choices. By examining these structured differences, sociolinguists gain insights into how language reflects and reinforces the social organization and cultural values of different speech communities across time and space.

32. (B) Social identity.
Language is a powerful tool for individuals to construct and display their sense of belonging to specific social groups. A person's choice of dialect, accent, or register often signals their identification with a particular community, whether based on region, class, or ethnicity. This connection between speech and group membership is central to the concept of social identity. By adopting the linguistic norms of a group, individuals reinforce their social ties and project a specific image of themselves to the world, illustrating the deep link between verbal behavior and social affiliation.

33. (B) (a), (b), and (d)
Linguistic variation is studied through specific features called variables, which show systematic differences across different populations. Common social dimensions that correlate with

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Inserting a single word or a short phrase from one language into another within the same sentence is a classic example of code-mixing. This linguistic behavior is common among bilingual speakers who possess high levels of proficiency in both languages. It allows for more nuanced expression and can signal group identity or shared cultural references. Unlike shifting between entire sentences, mixing happens at the intra-sentential level. This demonstrates how multilingual individuals dynamically blend their linguistic resources to communicate effectively and creatively within their diverse social and cultural environments.

47. (A) (a) and (d)
Multilingualism involves the regular use of more than two languages within an individual or a larger society. Language convergence is another outcome where languages in sustained contact become structurally more similar to each other over time. Conversely, borrowing primarily involves lexical items rather than grammar, and a creole always has native speakers, unlike a pidgin. Furthermore, code-switching is a structured and strategic choice rather than a random process of confusion. Recognizing these distinctions is vital for understanding the complex and predictable ways that languages interact and change in diverse social settings.

48. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Bilingualism is a multifaceted phenomenon that can describe an individual's personal ability to use two languages or the collective linguistic makeup of an entire society. Within these contexts, speakers often engage in code-switching as a strategic and meaningful tool. They may switch languages to signal changes in social dynamics, emphasize specific points, or align themselves with particular identities. Far from being accidental, these choices demonstrate the sophisticated communicative competence of bilinguals, who use their full linguistic repertoire to navigate complex social environments and achieve specific interactional goals.

49. (B) The languages of the Balkan peninsula sharing grammatical features despite belonging to different families.
Convergence is a process where languages in close geographic and social contact develop similar structural or grammatical features over time, even if they are not genealogically related. The Balkan languages provide a famous example, as Greek, Bulgarian, and Albanian have developed shared syntactic traits through centuries of mutual influence. This phenomenon illustrates how sustained interaction can override historical differences, leading to the formation of a linguistic area or Sprachbund. Such shared patterns demonstrate that language change is often driven by local social contact and the functional benefits of achieving greater communicative alignment.

50. (A) Both individuals and societies where more than two languages are used.
Multilingualism is a broad concept that encompasses both the personal capability of individuals and the structural characteristics of entire communities. An individual is multilingual if they regularly use three or more languages for daily communication. A society is considered multilingual if multiple languages are used by different groups within its borders or for official and administrative purposes. This phenomenon is a common reality in the modern world, reflecting the diversity brought about by migration, trade, and political integration. It highlights the complex way that multiple linguistic systems coexist and function within human social systems.

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51. (C) Deliberate efforts to influence the function, structure, or use of a variety.
Language planning involves intentional interventions by governments or other institutions to manage the development and use of languages within a society. These efforts can target the status of a language, such as making it official, or its structure, such as standardizing its spelling and grammar. Unlike natural, unconscious language evolution, planning is a goal-oriented process designed to solve specific social or communicative problems. By directing linguistic change, planners aim to achieve various objectives, including national unity, educational improvement, or the preservation of cultural heritage across diverse and multilingual populations.

52. (D) Status planning.

Status planning is the branch of language planning concerned with the social and political standing of a language variety. It involves making decisions about which languages should be used for official government business, national education, or mass media. The primary goal is to define the roles and functions that different languages serve within a society. By elevating a specific variety to official status, planners can influence its prestige and the social opportunities available to its speakers. This process is deeply connected to issues of national identity, power dynamics, and the management of linguistic diversity.

53. (C) Creating a new dictionary for the Swahili language.
Corpus planning focuses on direct intervention in the internal structure and form of a language variety. This includes tasks like developing standardized spelling systems, writing grammar books, and compiling comprehensive dictionaries to codify vocabulary. By refining and documenting the language itself, planners ensure it has the tools necessary to function in formal domains like science and education. Creating a dictionary is a quintessential example because it establishes a standardized lexicon. This work complements status planning by providing the linguistic resources needed for a language to effectively fulfill its assigned social roles.

54. (B) Encouraging maximum linguistic variation and diversity.
Standardization is a process designed to create uniformity and reduce variation within a selected language variety. It involves selecting a specific dialect, codifying its grammar and vocabulary in rules and dictionaries, and elaborating its functions for use in prestigious domains like law and government. The ultimate goal is to establish a consistent model that can be used across an entire nation or community. Therefore, encouraging maximum linguistic diversity is contrary to the objectives of standardization, which seeks to minimize differences to ensure clear, standardized communication in formal and public spheres of life.

55. (D) Adapting a language to make it capable of expressing modern scientific concepts.
Modernisation is the aspect of language development that involves expanding a language's vocabulary and stylistic resources to meet the demands of the modern world. This process often focuses on creating new technical terms for fields such as computer science, medicine, and aerospace technology. By ensuring a language can express complex contemporary ideas, planners help it remain relevant and functional in higher education and global discourse. This adaptation is essential for languages striving to maintain their status and utility in an increasingly technological and interconnected global environment, allowing speakers to participate fully in modern life.

56. (C) (a), (b), and (c), and (d)
Language planning is a multi-dimensional process involving status, corpus, and functional development. Status planning deals with the social prestige and official roles of a language, while corpus planning involves structural interventions like spelling or grammar reforms. Standardization specifically aims to minimize variation to create a uniform version of the language. Meanwhile, modernisation focuses on expanding the lexicon to accommodate contemporary scientific and technological concepts. All these components work together to manage how languages are used and perceived within a society, reflecting deliberate efforts to shape linguistic behavior for broader social, political, or educational goals.

57. (C) A desire for recognition, rights, and prestige for a particular language or linguistic community.
Language movements are collective efforts by speech communities to achieve social, political, or legal recognition for their native tongue. These movements often arise when a group feels that its language is being marginalized, stigmatized, or excluded from important public domains like education and government. The primary motivations are typically the protection of cultural identity and the pursuit of linguistic rights and prestige. By advocating for their language, communities seek to ensure its long-term survival and improve the social and economic standing of its speakers within a larger, often multilingual, national framework.

58. (A) Modernisation - Developing terminology for new domains.

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Modernisation specifically focuses on expanding a language's vocabulary to ensure it can effectively describe concepts in modern domains like science, technology, and global commerce. This process allows a language to function in high-level academic and professional settings. In contrast, status planning involves selecting a national language, while corpus planning deals with internal structures like writing a grammar book. Standardization aims for uniformity, not just new terms. Therefore, developing specialized terminology for contemporary fields is the defining characteristic of modernization, enabling a language to stay relevant and useful in a rapidly changing global landscape.

59. (D) Corpus planning, specifically graphization.
Graphization is a component of corpus planning that involves the creation or modification of a writing system for a language. This process is essential for transforming a primarily oral variety into a written one that can be used for education, administration, and literature. By establishing a standardized script, planners enable the codification and long-term preservation of the language. This structural intervention provides the necessary foundation for other language planning activities, such as standardisation and modernisation. Graphization is therefore a critical step in formalizing a language's structure to support its use in diverse and formal domains.

60. (B) Lack of access to education, administration, and economic opportunities in their mother tongue.
Linguistic minorities often face significant barriers when their native language is not recognized or used in a country's official institutions. This lack of institutional support can lead to limited access to quality education, legal services, and high-status jobs, as these typically require fluency in the dominant national language. Such problems create a cycle of social and economic disadvantage for minority speakers. Addressing these challenges is a core concern of language planning and policy, as it involves balancing the needs of diverse linguistic groups with the practical demands of national governance and social integration.

61. (C) State-led language planning.
State-led language planning occurs when a government uses its authority to implement laws and constitutional provisions that regulate language use. This top-down approach can include declaring an official national language, mandating bilingual education, or requiring that legal services be available in multiple tongues. These interventions are deliberate efforts by the state to manage linguistic diversity and achieve specific political or social goals. By embedding language rules into the legal framework of the nation, the state exerts significant influence over the status, function, and future development of the different language varieties spoken by its citizens.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The standardisation of a language is rarely a neutral process; it often involves selecting one specific dialect to serve as the national model. This chosen variety is typically the one spoken by the most politically and economically powerful group in society. By elevating this dialect, the state reinforces the prestige of its speakers while potentially marginalizing others. This relationship demonstrates how linguistic standardisation is deeply intertwined with social hierarchy and power dynamics. The selected standard then becomes the benchmark for education and public life, further consolidating the dominance of the group whose speech was chosen.

63. (A) Complex linguistic patterns surpassing previous forms of multilingualism due to migration.
A language of wider communication refers to a variety that facilitates interaction across different linguistic groups, especially in the context of contemporary migration and globalization. This concept highlights how modern mobility creates complex linguistic patterns that go beyond traditional forms of multilingualism. These languages serve as essential tools for diverse populations to communicate in urban centers and global networks. Unlike artificial languages or those used only for literature, these varieties are practical instruments of everyday life that enable people from various backgrounds to

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their heritage tongue in specific domains, such as the home or community religious settings. This process demonstrates the resilience of linguistic communities and the deep importance of language as a symbol of cultural continuity and social belonging.

40. (A) Idiolect formation
While processes like pidginization, creolization, and lexical borrowing are direct results of languages coming into contact, idiolect formation is an individual phenomenon rather than a contact-driven one. An idiolect represents a single person's unique way of speaking, which develops regardless of whether their community is in contact with another linguistic group. In contrast, the other outcomes require interaction between different speech communities to emerge. Therefore, while contact significantly shapes communal language varieties, the development of a personal, individual speech habit is a universal feature of human language acquisition and use.

41. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The development of contact languages typically follows a specific chronological sequence. It begins with initial interaction between different linguistic groups, which creates an urgent need for a common medium. This often leads to pidginization, the creation of a simplified contact variety. If this pidgin becomes the native language of a new generation, creolization occurs, resulting in a more complex and stable system. Finally, a post-creole continuum may emerge if the creole remains in contact with its original parent language, leading to a range of intermediate linguistic varieties.

42. (A) Substratum effect.
A substratum effect occurs when the linguistic features of a less prestigious or subordinated native language influence the structure of a more dominant language being learned by that community. This influence is most visible in areas like phonology, where local accents persist, or in specific syntactic patterns that mirror the native tongue. This phenomenon demonstrates how the underlying linguistic habits of a community can subtly transform a dominant language over time. It serves as a lasting record of previous language contact and the historical presence of diverse speech communities within a region.

43. (D) A simplified structure often drawing vocabulary and grammar from different languages.
A pidgin is a simplified language that emerges to facilitate basic communication between people who do not share a common tongue, typically for trade or labor. It is characterized by a limited vocabulary and a reduced grammatical system, drawing elements from the various languages in contact. Crucially, a pidgin has no native speakers and is learned only as a second language for specific purposes. This functional and structural simplicity distinguishes it from fully developed languages and reflects its primary role as a temporary tool for cross-cultural communication in diverse environments.

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44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Creolization is a transformative process where a simplified pidgin evolves into a fully developed and complex native language. This happens when a new generation of children grows up using the pidgin as their primary means of communication. To meet all their linguistic needs, they naturally expand the vocabulary and create more sophisticated grammatical structures. This expansion allows the language to serve every social and cognitive function, effectively turning a temporary contact tool into a stable and vibrant community language. This process illustrates the innate human capacity for creating structured and versatile communication systems.

45. (C) Language loss.
Language loss refers to the absolute disappearance of a language from a community where it was previously spoken. This often follows a gradual period of language shift, where speakers progressively move toward a more dominant tongue until the original heritage language is no longer used. When the last fluent speakers pass away without transmitting the language to younger generations, the linguistic variety is effectively lost. This process is frequently driven by social, economic, and political pressures that favor dominant national or global languages over smaller, marginalized, or indigenous community varieties.

46. (B) Code-mixing.

70. (A) (a) and (b)
Superdiversity describes the complex, multi-layered diversity found in contemporary urban environments, driven by global migration and technology. Linguistic landscaping complements this by revealing the relative power and status of different languages through their visibility on public signs. While intergenerational transmission is the primary indicator of endangerment, the lack of a script is not. Furthermore, documentation is the process of recording a language, whereas revitalisation is the active effort to restore its use. These distinctions are fundamental for understanding the ecological health of languages and the diverse factors that influence their survival in modern globalized societies.

71. (D) Encouraging the use of a more dominant language in the home.
Language revitalization programs are specifically designed to strengthen an endangered language by increasing its number of speakers and expanding its use. Key strategies include creating immersion schools, developing learning materials, and training new teachers to ensure the language is taught effectively. Encouraging the use of a more dominant language in the home would be counterproductive, as it directly undermines the goal of intergenerational transmission. To succeed, revitalization efforts must prioritize the native tongue within the family and community, creating a supportive environment where the endangered language can thrive and once again become a primary means of communication.

72. (A) Linguistic Landscaping
Studying the languages visible on public signage, such as shop names and advertisements in a multilingual city, is the primary focus of linguistic landscaping. This research provides a visual representation of the linguistic diversity within a specific area and offers clues about the relative status and presence of different speech communities. By observing which languages are used on official versus commercial signs, scholars can identify underlying language policies and the influence of globalization. This approach illustrates how the physical environment serves as a canvas for displaying the complex interplay of language, identity, and power within diverse urban populations.

73. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The number of speakers is an important factor, but it is not the only measure of language endangerment. A language with millions of speakers can still be considered endangered if the younger generation is not learning it. Without intergenerational transmission, the language will eventually die out as the current speakers age. Conversely, a smaller language with fewer speakers might be more stable if it is being actively taught to children and used in all domains of community life. Therefore, the long-term health of a language depends more on its continued transmission and functional use than on sheer numbers alone.

74. (A) The process of selecting a representative group of speakers from a larger population to study.
Sampling is a fundamental step in sociolinguistic research that involves choosing a subset of individuals who accurately reflect the diversity of the broader speech community. Since it is impossible to study every single speaker, researchers must select participants who represent different ages, genders, social classes, and backgrounds. A well-designed sample allows the findings of the study to be generalized to the entire population with a reasonable degree of confidence. This process ensures that the collected data provides a reliable and balanced view of the linguistic patterns and social correlations present within the community being investigated.

75. (D) A tape recorder and a structured questionnaire.
Sociolinguistic fieldwork relies on specific tools designed to capture natural speech and gather detailed social data. A high-quality tape recorder is essential for accurately documenting the nuances of pronunciation, grammar, and style during interviews. Meanwhile, a structured questionnaire allows the researcher to collect consistent information about the participants' backgrounds, attitudes, and language use patterns. Together, these tools enable scholars to identify systematic correlations between linguistic variables and social factors. This empirical approach is necessary for building

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interact for social, economic, and administrative purposes in a highly interconnected world.

64. (B) The use of written language in public spaces, such as on signs, billboards, and street names.
Linguistic landscaping focuses on the visibility and salience of different languages in the physical environment. By analyzing public signs, advertisements, and street names, researchers can determine which languages are dominant and which are marginalized in a particular area. This study provides valuable insights into the linguistic diversity of a city and the relative social status of its various speech communities. The presence or absence of certain languages on official and commercial signs reflects broader language policies, power relations, and the cultural identity of the people who inhabit or pass through that specific geographic space.

65. (B) The degree of intergenerational transmission of the language.
Intergenerational transmission is the most critical factor in assessing a language's vitality. It refers to whether parents are successfully teaching their native tongue to their children as their first language. If children stop learning the language at home, its survival is deeply threatened, regardless of the current number of adult speakers. This process ensures the continuity of the linguistic community over time. High vitality is maintained when a language is passed down naturally through generations, while a break in this transmission is the primary indicator that a language is becoming endangered and potentially heading toward extinction.

66. (A) It is no longer being learned as a mother tongue by children in the community.
A language enters an endangered state when it is no longer the primary language acquired by children during their early years. When a community shifts to using a more dominant language in the home, the intergenerational link is broken. Even if there are many elderly speakers remaining, the lack of new native speakers means the language has no clear future. This decline is often driven by social and economic pressures that make the dominant language seem more useful. Recognizing this early stage of endangerment is essential for implementing revitalization efforts before the language disappears completely.

67. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The health and visibility of languages are analyzed through several key concepts. Linguistic landscaping examines language use on public signs, while linguistic vitality assessments measure a language's overall stability and chance of survival. For threatened languages, documentation involves creating detailed records like grammars and recordings to preserve the linguistic system. Revitalisation efforts focus on actively increasing the number of speakers and promoting the language's use in various social domains. These approaches work together to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of a language and the potential strategies for its preservation or further development.

68. (D) Create a comprehensive record of a language's structure and use before it disappears.
Documentation of endangered languages is an urgent academic and cultural task aimed at preserving the full complexity of a language before its last speakers pass away. This involves collecting a wide range of materials, including audio recordings of natural speech, detailed grammars, and comprehensive dictionaries. The goal is to create a multi-purpose archive that can be used by future researchers, linguists, and the community itself. While it does not guarantee the language will be revived, it ensures that its unique linguistic features and cultural knowledge are not lost forever to history, providing a lasting record for posterity.

69. (C) Reversing the decline of a language by promoting its use and intergenerational transmission.
Language revitalisation is a proactive process aimed at bringing an endangered language back into daily use. These efforts focus on encouraging parents to teach the language to their children and creating social environments where the language can be spoken freely. This might include establishing immersion schools, developing new media, and promoting the language's use in local business and government. The ultimate objective is to restore the language's vitality and ensure its long-term survival as a living part of the community's culture, rather than just an entry in a historical or linguistic archive.

NODIA

changing their behavior when they know they are being studied. It allows the researcher to gain an insider's perspective on the social meanings and cultural norms that govern communication. This long-term engagement provides a rich, detailed understanding of the complex relationship between language, culture, and community life.

82. (A) Formulation of a prescriptive rule to correct speakers.
The goal of sociolinguistic research is descriptive rather than prescriptive. Researchers aim to observe and explain how people actually use language in their daily lives, identifying variables and variants through systematic data collection and quantitative analysis. They do not seek to judge speech as correct" or incorrect" or to create rules for how people should speak. Formulating prescriptive rules contradicts the fundamental scientific objective of the field, which is to understand the social and linguistic factors that naturally drive variation. By remaining neutral and objective, sociolinguists can accurately document the diverse and structured ways that language functions within human societies.

83. (B) (b), (c), and (d)
Participant observation is a key qualitative method that involves researcher immersion, while quantitative analysis is used to identify statistical correlations between social and linguistic factors. A crucial preparatory step in research is the identification of variants for each sociolinguistic variable. Conversely, ethnomethodology focuses on micro-level interactions rather than large-scale statistics. Furthermore, sampling is the process of selecting representative participants, not the interpretation of data. Understanding these methodological distinctions is essential for designing effective studies. Each approach provides unique insights into how language is used and how it reflects the social structures and norms of a speech community across different contexts.

84. (D) Primary focus: language structure vs. social structure.
While both fields explore the intersection of language and society, they differ in their primary analytical focus. Sociolinguistics typically begins with linguistic features and examines how their structure and use are influenced by social factors. In contrast, the sociology of language starts with the organization of society and investigates how social structures, politics, and institutions impact the distribution and function of different languages. This distinction is often summarized as studying language in society" versus society in language." Together, these complementary perspectives provide a full understanding of how human communication and social systems are deeply and inextricably linked to one another.

85. (C) A macro-approach.
A macro-approach to language and society focuses on large-scale phenomena that affect entire populations or nations. Investigating how government policies influence the status and use of minority languages across a country is a classic example of this perspective. It examines broad trends in language shift, maintenance, and planning, often looking at institutional and political factors. Unlike micro-approaches that analyze individual conversations, macro-studies deal with the sociology of language on a societal level. This perspective is essential for understanding how state-level decisions and national identity shape the linguistic landscape and the opportunities available to diverse linguistic groups within a society.

86. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different types of linguistic variation are defined by their specific social and individual associations. A sociolect is a variety linked to a particular social group or class, while slang refers to informal vocabulary used primarily for in-group identification. Taboos involve words that are socially prohibited in certain sacred or formal contexts. At the most specific level, an idiolect represents the unique and personal speech habits of an individual speaker. Recognizing these categories allows researchers to analyze how language variation functions at different scales, from broad social patterns to the idiosyncratic behaviors of single individuals within a community.

87. (D) Elaborated Code
An elaborated code is a style of communication characterized by being explicit, detailed, and relatively independent of the immediate physical context. It does not rely on shared background knowledge between the speaker and listener,

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language and social variables across large groups. Both perspectives are valuable: one provides depth and detail about individual interactions, while the other offers a broader view of communal trends. Together, they allow researchers to analyze how language functions as both a tool for creating social reality and a marker of group identity and social structure.

123. (D) The very act of observing speech may change the speaker's natural linguistic behavior.
The Observer's Paradox is a fundamental challenge in sociolinguistic fieldwork, where the goal is to observe how people speak when they are not being observed. When individuals know they are part of a study or are being recorded, they often shift toward more formal or prestigious speech patterns, making it difficult for the researcher to capture their natural, casual style. This phenomenon can distort the data and hide important patterns of variation. To overcome this, sociolinguists use techniques like the casual interview or participant observation to put speakers at ease and elicit more naturalistic speech. Addressing this paradox is essential for gathering reliable data that accurately reflects everyday linguistic behavior.

124. (B) Society with language in it vs. Language with society in it.
The distinction between a sociolinguist and a sociologist of language lies in their primary point of departure. A sociolinguist typically begins with the study of language and examines how social factors influence its structure and use, essentially looking for the society in the language." Conversely, a sociologist of language starts with the organization of society and investigates how languages function within those social systems, focusing on a society that includes language." While their interests overlap significantly, this difference in perspective shapes their research questions and methods. Together, they provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex and multi-layered relationship between human communication and the broader social and political structures that surround it.

125. (C) Social factors influencing linguistic choice.
The choice between different address forms, such as the informal tu" and formal vous" in French, is a direct example of how social factors influence linguistic behavior. This choice is governed by the relationship between the speakers, including their relative status, age, and level of intimacy. These rules of address are part of a community's communicative competence and reflect underlying social hierarchies and cultural norms. By choosing the appropriate form, a speaker signals respect and their understanding of the social situation. This linguistic feature illustrates how social dynamics are embedded within the very grammar and lexicon of a language, forcing speakers to constantly navigate and reinforce social relationships through their everyday verbal choices.

NODIA

126. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
Linguistic concepts can be arranged from the most general categories to the most specific instances of individual speech. A linguistic repertoire is the broadest term, encompassing all the languages and varieties available to a speaker. Next is the dialect, a variety shared by a regional or social group, followed by the sociolect, which is more specifically linked to a particular social class. Finally, the idiolect represents the unique and personal speech habits of a single individual. This hierarchy illustrates how linguistic behavior is shaped by increasingly specific factors, from a person's broad communicative capabilities down to the unique ways they express their individual identity and group membership through their daily speech patterns.

127. (A) A university lecture or religious sermon.
In a classic diglossic situation, the High (H) variety is reserved for prestigious and formal social functions. This includes university lectures, religious sermons, official government documents, and high literature. This variety is typically learned through formal education rather than at home and is seen as the more correct" or prestigious form. In contrast, the Low (L) variety is used for everyday informal conversation with family and friends. This functional specialization is strictly maintained by the community, reflecting a clear social hierarchy. The H variety provides a formal and standardized medium for public life and intellectual discourse, distinguishing it from the vernacular variety used for routine and informal interaction.

128. (B) Socio-political factors and prestige.

Immigrant communities that keep their heritage language while learning the language of their new host country exemplify both bilingualism and the study of language in diaspora. These groups navigate two different linguistic and cultural worlds, often using their ancestral tongue for family and community life while using the new language for work and public interaction. This balance is a central theme in diaspora studies, which explores how migrant populations maintain their identity through language. Such patterns of stable bilingualism demonstrate the adaptability of human speakers and the role of language as a bridge between a group's historical roots and its contemporary social environment.

94. (B) (c) and (d)
Sociolects are linguistic varieties associated with specific social groups, such as those defined by class or occupation. Simultaneously, the definition of a language' is frequently influenced by official or political status rather than purely linguistic criteria. Conversely, a dialect is a natural variety and should not be viewed as inherently substandard. An idiolect is the speech habit of an individual, not an entire community. Recognizing these distinctions is essential for understanding how linguistic variation is categorized and valued within a society. It highlights the interplay between the structural features of speech and the social and political frameworks that define their status and function.

95. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Diglossia is a societal phenomenon where two different language varieties are used by a whole community for strictly defined and non-overlapping social functions. In contrast, bilingualism refers to an individual's personal capability to use two languages in their daily life. While an individual can be bilingual, diglossia describes a structured arrangement within the entire speech community. These two concepts can coexist, as bilingual individuals often live in diglossic societies where they must choose which language to use based on the specific context or domain. Together, they provide a comprehensive view of how multiple linguistic systems are managed at both personal and collective levels.

96. (B) Phonological variable.
A researcher examining the different ways a specific sound is pronounced, such as the final -ing" sound, is studying a phonological variable. This type of variable focuses on the sound system of a language and how individual phonemes can have different realizations, or variants, depending on social factors or the linguistic environment. Because these differences in pronunciation are often easy to identify and measure, they are frequently used in quantitative sociolinguistic studies to track patterns of variation across different social classes, ages, and genders. Such research demonstrates how even subtle changes in sound can carry significant social meaning and signal a speaker's identity within their community.

97. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social networks that are dense and characterized by multiple, overlapping ties between members often act as powerful mechanisms for enforcing linguistic norms. In these close-knit communities, individuals interact frequently with the same group of people, which reinforces the use of local linguistic variants and group-specific speech patterns. This internal pressure makes such groups more resistant to linguistic changes coming from outside the community. By analyzing these interpersonal webs, sociolinguists can explain why certain dialects persist in specific neighborhoods or social groups. This highlights how strong social bonds directly influence the maintenance and stability of a community's unique way of speaking over time.

98. (A) Stereotypes.
Negative social evaluations of particular accents are often rooted in stereotypes rather than any inherent quality of the speech itself. These attitudes reflect broader societal biases against the groups associated with those accents, such as people from specific regions or social classes. When an accent is stereotyped as uneducated" or unintelligent," it can lead to discrimination in education and employment. Such social attitudes demonstrate how linguistic features are used as proxies for judging people's character and capabilities. Understanding these stereotypes is crucial for addressing linguistic prejudice and recognizing how social perceptions shape the

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meaningful communal dialects. Recognizing these patterns allows sociolinguists to understand how language reflects the dynamic and multi-layered identities of individuals and groups. These structured differences provide a window into the social organization and ongoing cultural evolution of human speech communities in various social settings.

134. (B) Pidginization
When groups with mutually unintelligible languages need to communicate for specific purposes like trade, they often develop a simplified common language through the process of pidginization. This resulting pidgin has a reduced grammar and limited vocabulary drawn from the languages in contact. It is not anyone's native tongue but serves as a functional tool for basic interaction across linguistic boundaries. Pidginization illustrates how human communities creatively adapt their communication to bridge gaps in understanding. These temporary varieties can later evolve into more complex creoles if they are adopted as a primary language by a new generation. This process highlights the dynamic and functional nature of language in diverse and contact-rich social environments.

135. (D) Corpus planning.
Efforts to create new technical terms within a language are a central activity of corpus planning. This branch of language planning involves making deliberate structural changes to a language variety, such as expanding its lexicon or standardizing its grammar. By coining native equivalents for foreign terms, planners ensure that the language remains capable of expressing modern scientific and technological concepts. This work allows the language to be used in formal domains like higher education and professional life, enhancing its prestige and utility. Corpus planning provides the necessary linguistic resources for a variety to function effectively in the modern world, reflecting a community's desire to maintain its linguistic and cultural autonomy in a globalized society.

136. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Linguistic variation is systematically linked to several primary social dimensions. Research on social class often focuses on how pronunciation and grammar correlate with a person's socio-economic status. Age is a key factor as younger speakers are frequently the drivers of linguistic change. Studies on gender have shown that women may use more prestigious forms than men in some communities to navigate social expectations. Additionally, ethnicity is a fundamental dimension that shapes distinct communal varieties like African American Vernacular English. Together, these correlations demonstrate that language is a structured social marker. Analyzing these connections helps sociolinguists understand how individual speech reflects and reinforces the diverse identities and social hierarchies that exist within human communities.

137. (C) Diglossia
Diglossia is a societal phenomenon where two different language varieties are assigned specific, non-overlapping functions by an entire speech community. This functional separation is maintained across the community and is part of its collective social structure. In contrast, idiolects, personal bilingualism, and individual linguistic repertoires are all characteristics of individual speakers. While individuals participate in diglossia, the concept itself describes a stable arrangement at the community or national level. This distinction is crucial for understanding how linguistic systems are organized and valued within a society. Diglossia highlights how collective norms and hierarchies dictate the status and use of different language varieties across various prestigious and informal domains of public and private life.

138. (A) Globalization, the internet, and international media.
The study of new linguistic world orders' investigates how modern forces like globalization, the internet, and global media are transforming language dynamics on a worldwide scale. These factors have led to the unprecedented dominance of certain languages, particularly English, as they become essential for navigating international trade, technology, and entertainment. This new environment creates complex patterns of language use and identity that go beyond traditional national boundaries. It also influences the status of smaller languages and the

NODIA

Language shift is a social process where a speech community gradually stops using its traditional heritage language and moves toward the exclusive use of a more dominant majority language. This shift often occurs over several generations, starting with bilingualism and ending with the younger generation becoming monolingual in the new language. It is usually driven by the perceived social, economic, or political advantages of the dominant tongue. If the process continues to completion, it can lead to the total loss of the original community language. Understanding the causes of language shift is critical for developing effective policies for linguistic maintenance and revitalization.

106. (A) Pidginization and subsequent Creolization.
Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea began as a simplified pidgin used for communication between speakers of many different local languages and English. Over time, it stabilized and was adopted as a primary language by new generations, undergoing the process of creolization. This meant its grammatical structure expanded and its vocabulary grew to meet all the needs of its native speakers. Today, it is a fully developed and official language, illustrating the classic lifecycle of a contact language. This case shows how temporary communication tools can evolve into vibrant, stable, and essential linguistic systems that serve as a unifying force for diverse populations.

107. (D) Convergence - Making languages more distinct
Convergence is a linguistic process that occurs when two or more languages in close contact become structurally more similar to each other over time, rather than more distinct. This often happens because speakers are influenced by the patterns of the other language they use or hear regularly. In contrast, borrowing involves adopting specific words, while code-switching and code-mixing refer to using different languages between or within sentences. Therefore, defining convergence as making languages more distinct is incorrect, as its primary effect is to reduce the differences between linguistic systems, leading to shared grammatical or phonetic features within a specific geographic or social area.

108. (B) Status planning.
Granting a language official status in a country's constitution is a primary example of status planning. This branch of language planning deals with the social and political standing of a language, defining its official roles and the domains in which it must be used. Such decisions are often made by governments to promote national unity, recognize specific ethnic groups, or manage linguistic diversity. By providing a legal framework for a language's use, status planning directly influences its prestige and the opportunities available to its speakers. This official recognition is a powerful tool for shaping the linguistic identity and social structure of a modern nation-state.

109. (C) Standardisation and modernisation.
Creating technical glossaries and expanding a language's vocabulary for use in higher education are key activities in both standardisation and modernisation. These processes ensure that a language has a uniform, codified lexicon and the necessary scientific terms to function in complex modern domains. By developing these resources, planners allow the language to move beyond informal use and become a tool for advanced study and professional discourse. This work is essential for maintaining the language's relevance and utility in a technological world. It represents a deliberate effort to adapt and formalize a language so that it can serve all the needs of a modern, educated society.

NODIA

110. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The standardisation of a language follows a logical sequence of planning activities. It begins with the selection of a specific variety to become the model. This is followed by codification, where the rules of grammar and vocabulary are fixed in books. Elaboration then expands the language's functions to handle new domains like science or government. Finally, the community must move toward acceptance and active use of the new standard. These steps work together to transform a diverse dialect into a uniform and prestigious national language, illustrating the systematic way that institutions intervene to shape the development and social roles of human communication systems.

111. (A) The source of the initiative (government vs. the populace).

The primary difference between state and societal interventions in language movements is the origin of the effort. State interventions are top-down initiatives driven by government bodies through laws, education policies, and official decrees. In contrast, societal interventions are bottom-up movements led by the community itself, often through grassroots organizations, cultural groups, and local activism. While both may share similar goals, such as the promotion or preservation of a specific language, they operate through different channels of power and influence. Understanding this distinction is key to analyzing how linguistic change is negotiated between the institutional authority of the state and the lived experiences of the people.

112. (B) Linguistic minorities and their problems.
The difficulties faced by speakers of a minority language in accessing legal and administrative services are a major focus in the study of linguistic minorities. When a government operates solely in a dominant language, those who speak other tongues may be marginalized and denied full participation in civic life. This issue highlights the tension between the state's need for a uniform administrative language and the rights of diverse linguistic groups. Research in this area examines the social and economic consequences of these barriers and advocates for policies that ensure linguistic justice and equal access to essential services for all citizens, regardless of their native language.

113. (B) Revitalisation
Language standardisation is a specific process aimed at creating a uniform version of a language through selection, codification, and the elaboration of its functions for formal domains. While these activities focus on formalizing and expanding the roles of an existing variety, revitalisation is a different effort aimed at bringing an endangered language back from the brink of extinction. Standardisation deals with the internal structure and prestige of a variety, whereas revitalisation focuses on increasing the number of speakers and restoring intergenerational transmission. Although they can overlap, revitalisation is not a core component of the standardisation process, which primarily seeks to minimize variation and establish a consistent national or official model.

114. (A) Linguistic landscaping.
Analyzing the languages used on public transportation advertisements is a direct application of linguistic landscaping. This study investigates the visibility and relative status of different languages in the public sphere, revealing which groups are targeted and which languages hold economic or social power. Such research can uncover underlying language ideologies and show how official policies are reflected—or resisted—in everyday commercial and public spaces. By examining these visual cues, scholars gain a better understanding of the linguistic diversity of an urban environment and the complex ways that language, power, and identity are negotiated within a shared physical and social landscape.

115. (C) The role of transnational migration and digital communication.
Superdiversity represents a new level of social and linguistic complexity brought about by the rapid increase in transnational migration and the pervasive influence of digital communication technology. Unlike older forms of multilingualism that often involved stable groups in a single region, superdiversity is characterized by an intricate mix of people from many different backgrounds interacting in both physical and virtual spaces. This dynamic environment creates multi-layered linguistic patterns and identities that are constantly shifting. Recognizing the impact of these modern forces is essential for understanding how contemporary urban centers function and how individuals use multiple linguistic resources to navigate their highly interconnected and diverse social worlds.

116. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Intergenerational transmission is the most critical indicator of a language's health and vitality. When parents stop teaching their native tongue to their children, the natural cycle of language acquisition is broken, making the language moribund. Even with many adult speakers, the lack of new native speakers ensures that the language will eventually disappear. This is why assessments of language endangerment focus so heavily on whether the next generation is acquiring the language. Understanding this causal link is

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essential for prioritizing revitalisation efforts, as they must focus on bringing the language back into the home to ensure its long-term survival within the community.

117. (C) To create new speakers.
The ultimate and most important goal of language revitalization is to create a new generation of speakers who can use the language in their daily lives. While documentation and translation are valuable for preserving records, they do not restore a language to its status as a living medium of communication. Revitalization efforts succeed when they increase the number of people who can fluently speak and transmit the language to others. This process involves encouraging the language's use in homes, schools, and community events. By focusing on creating active speakers, these programs aim to ensure the language remains a vibrant and functional part of the group's living cultural identity.

118. (B) The inherent beauty or logic of the language's grammar.
Language endangerment is assessed through empirical factors such as the absolute number of speakers, the proportion of speakers in a population, and the availability of materials for education. It is never based on subjective judgments about a language's beauty or grammatical logic. All languages are equally capable of expressing complex thoughts, so their survival depends on social and demographic factors rather than their internal structure. Parameters like intergenerational transmission and the domains of language use are used to objectively measure vitality. This scientific approach ensures that endangerment is understood as a social and demographic phenomenon rather than a result of any perceived linguistic or aesthetic deficiency.

119. (C) (a), (b), and (d)
Language documentation aims to create a lasting, detailed record of a language's structure and use, while revitalisation focuses on restoring its role within a community. These two goals are not mutually exclusive; in fact, they often support each other. High-quality documentation provides the dictionaries, grammars, and recordings that are essential for creating the teaching materials needed for successful revitalisation efforts. Both processes are critical for addressing language endangerment, as one preserves the linguistic system for the future and the other works to keep it alive as a functional medium. This collaborative approach ensures that even as a language's status is being restored, its unique features are being carefully recorded.

120. (A) Tool.
In sociolinguistic fieldwork, an interview designed to elicit different speech styles is considered a research tool. This specific technique allows researchers to observe how a speaker's language changes from casual to formal depending on the situation and the topic being discussed. By using such tools, sociolinguists can gather data on stylistic variation, which is essential for understanding the full linguistic repertoire of a community. These structured interactions provide the raw material for identifying sociolinguistic variables and variants. A well-designed interview is a powerful instrument for capturing the nuanced ways that social context influences speech, providing a reliable basis for subsequent quantitative and qualitative analysis.

121. (C) Quantitative analysis.
Identifying the different variants of a sociolinguistic variable, such as the alternative pronunciations of -ing," is a critical first step in quantitative analysis. This process allows the researcher to count the frequency of each form and then use statistical methods to determine how its use correlates with social factors like age, gender, or social class. Without this clear identification, it would be impossible to measure linguistic variation in a systematic way. This empirical approach is essential for demonstrating that variation is structured and predictable rather than random. It provides a reliable foundation for building theories about how social dynamics influence the way language is used and how it changes over time.

122. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Sociolinguistics employs both qualitative and quantitative methods to gain a full understanding of language and society. Ethnomethodology is a qualitative approach that focuses on the subtle ways people use daily conversation to build a shared social world. In contrast, quantitative analysis uses numerical data to identify broad patterns and statistical correlations between

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opportunities and experiences of speakers across different linguistic backgrounds.

99. (C) A community organizing classes to teach their ancestral language to their children.
Language loyalty is best demonstrated through proactive efforts by a community to preserve and transmit their heritage language in the face of pressure from a more dominant tongue. Organizing language classes for children is a clear act of loyalty, as it prioritizes the maintenance of cultural identity and linguistic continuity over simple assimilation. These actions show a deep emotional and social commitment to the language as a vital part of the group's history and future. Such grassroots initiatives are essential for resisting language shift and ensuring that unique linguistic traditions and the cultural knowledge they carry are passed down to future generations.

100. (D) Language and social identity.
The way individuals use language to signal their membership in specific social groups is a core focus of the study of language and social identity. Whether using teenage slang, academic jargon, or an urban accent, speakers choose linguistic features that align them with a particular identity while distancing them from others. This process is not just about communication; it is about doing" an identity through speech. By observing these patterns, sociolinguists can see how people navigate their social worlds and construct their sense of self. This highlights language's role as a primary tool for social categorization and the expression of belonging in human societies.

101. (C) Metaphorical code-switching.
Metaphorical code-switching occurs when a speaker changes languages to signal a shift in the tone, persona, or social meaning of the conversation, rather than because the situation itself has changed. For instance, using French phrases in English to sound more sophisticated adds a specific cultural or social flavor" to the speech. This type of switching draws on the social connotations and prestige associated with the different languages in the speaker's repertoire. It is a creative and strategic use of linguistic resources that allows speakers to project a specific image or emotional stance, demonstrating how bilinguals use multiple codes to enrich their communication.

102. (B) Lexical borrowing.
Lexical borrowing is the process where a language adopts a word directly from another language to fill a gap in its own vocabulary or to reflect new cultural concepts. The entry of words like chai" and shampoo" into English from Hindi is a perfect example, where both the sound and the meaning are incorporated into the host language. Over time, these borrowed items often become so well-integrated that speakers no longer perceive them as foreign. This process is a common outcome of language contact and illustrates how languages constantly evolve and expand their resources through interaction with diverse cultures and their unique linguistic systems.

103. (D) It has native speakers.
The most defining difference between a pidgin and a creole is that a creole has native speakers. While a pidgin is a simplified contact language learned only as a second tongue, a creole emerges when children grow up speaking that pidgin as their primary language. This transition triggers a rapid expansion of the language's grammar and vocabulary to handle all aspects of human communication. This process demonstrates the innate human ability to create full, complex linguistic systems. Once it has native speakers, the creole functions as a complete and stable language for its community, capable of expressing the same range of meaning as any other language.

104. (A) (a), (b), and (d)
Code-switching and code-mixing are common, rule-governed strategies used by multilingual speakers to navigate different social contexts or incorporate diverse linguistic elements within a single sentence. Additionally, the substratum effect describes how a subordinated language can influence the structure of a more dominant one. Conversely, borrowing is not restricted by prestige and can occur between any languages in contact. Recognizing these patterns is essential for understanding the dynamic and predictable ways that languages interact. These processes illustrate how speakers blend and adapt their linguistic resources to communicate effectively, reflecting the complex social histories and cultural identities that emerge in diverse and multilingual environments.

105. (C) Language shift.

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The famous statement that a language is a dialect with an army and a navy" emphasizes that the distinction between a language' and a dialect' is often a matter of politics and power rather than linguistic structure. A variety becomes a language' when it is granted official status by a nation-state and is used in institutions like government and education. This political backing provides the variety with high prestige and separates it from other, often mutually intelligible, dialects. Therefore, the label language' reflects a variety's social and political dominance rather than any inherent linguistic superiority. This concept highlights how socio-political frameworks shape our understanding and categorization of human speech.

129. (B) Lexical Density
The SPEAKING model used in the ethnography of speaking focuses on the social and situational components of a communicative event, such as the setting, participants, and goals (ends). Lexical density, which is a measure of the proportion of content words in a text, is a purely structural or formal linguistic feature and is not a part of this ethnographical framework. The SPEAKING model aims to understand how cultural rules and social roles shape interaction, rather than analyzing the technical properties of the language itself. By focusing on components like norms and genres, this approach provides a holistic view of speech as a socially embedded act, illustrating the deep connection between language use and its cultural environment.

130. (C) A is true but R is false.
While it is true that bilingual speakers often code-switch, the idea that this is a random or haphazard process is entirely false. Research has shown that code-switching is a sophisticated and rule-governed behavior that demonstrates a high degree of mastery over both languages. Speakers switch for meaningful reasons, such as emphasizing a point, signaling identity, or adapting to the social situation. It is a strategic communicative tool, not a sign of linguistic deficiency. By blending their linguistic resources, bilinguals can navigate complex social interactions with great skill. This practice reflects the creative and dynamic ways that multilingual individuals use their full linguistic repertoire to communicate effectively in diverse environments.

131. (C) Shared genetic ancestry.
A speech community is defined by social and linguistic factors, such as shared language use, common norms for interaction, and similar attitudes toward different varieties. It is a group of people who understand and follow the same rules for communication within their shared social world. Crucially, membership in a speech community is not determined by shared genetic ancestry or biological traits. People from diverse backgrounds can belong to the same speech community if they share the same linguistic practices and social expectations. This concept emphasizes that language is a social and cultural phenomenon rather than a biological one. It highlights how shared communication patterns create and sustain a sense of belonging and collective identity among people.

NODIA

132. (D) Language shift and loss.
Investigating how indigenous languages disappear as a national language spreads is a study of language shift and loss. This process occurs when a community progressively stops using its native tongue in favor of a more dominant or prestigious language. Over time, the heritage language is used in fewer and fewer domains until it is no longer transmitted to younger generations. This often results in the total loss of the language from the community. Such studies examine the social, economic, and political pressures that drive this shift. Understanding these dynamics is essential for identifying endangered languages and developing strategies for their preservation and revitalisation in the face of increasing global and national linguistic dominance.

133. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Linguistic variation is a structured phenomenon often correlated with social factors such as age and class. Age-grading describes how individuals may change their speech patterns as they move through different stages of their own life. Additionally, social network analysis is a valuable tool for understanding how linguistic changes spread between people through their interpersonal connections. Conversely, ethnicity is a major factor that frequently influences linguistic variation, creating distinct and

making the meaning clear to an outside audience. This code is often associated with formal education and is used in domains like academic writing and professional presentations. Because it specifies meaning through precise linguistic choices, it allows for more complex and abstract ideas to be communicated across diverse social boundaries. This distinguishes it from restricted codes, which are highly context-dependent and rely on common assumptions within close-knit groups.

88. (A) Communicative competence.
Knowing the social rules of interaction, such as when it is appropriate to speak or interrupt, is a core component of communicative competence. This concept goes beyond grammatical knowledge to include the ability to use language effectively and appropriately in various social situations. It involves understanding the hierarchy of participants, the formality of the setting, and the cultural norms governing conversation. A speaker who possesses this competence can navigate complex social environments without causing offense or misunderstanding. This practical mastery of social and linguistic rules is essential for successful participation in the daily communicative life of any speech community or social group.

89. (C) An ethnography of speaking.
The SPEAKING model is a foundational tool used in the ethnography of speaking to analyze communicative events in their full cultural context. Each letter represents a key component: Setting, Participants, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre. By systematically examining these elements, researchers can understand how social and cultural rules shape language use in real-life situations. This approach moves beyond simple grammatical analysis to explore the functional and symbolic roles of speech. It allows scholars to identify the specific norms that govern how different communities interact, highlighting the deep integration of language with the broader social and cultural fabric.

90. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The evolution of a new contact language often follows a multi-stage process. It begins with initial, unstable contact where speakers use basic gestures and fragments to communicate. Over time, this stabilizes into a pidgin, a simplified but consistent variety used for specific purposes. If a new generation adopts this pidgin as their first language, it undergoes creolization, developing a full and complex grammatical system. Eventually, if the creole remains in contact with a prestigious parent language, a post-creole continuum may emerge, featuring a range of intermediate varieties. This lifecycle illustrates how human communities dynamically create and adapt linguistic systems to meet their communicative needs.

91. (D) Language maintenance.
The continued use of Spanish alongside English in many American communities is a prominent example of language maintenance. This occurs when a minority group successfully preserves its heritage tongue over multiple generations, despite the presence of a dominant national language. Such maintenance is often supported by strong cultural identity, geographic concentration of speakers, and regular contact with the home country. These communities develop stable bilingual patterns, using different languages for different social domains. This resilience demonstrates how linguistic diversity can persist even in the face of significant pressure to assimilate, highlighting the deep connection between language, cultural heritage, and community identity.

92. (B) Language and social inequality.
The study of language and social inequality investigates how linguistic practices can both reflect and reinforce existing power structures in society. It examines how certain language varieties are granted prestige while others are stigmatized, often mirroring the status of the groups that speak them. This dynamic can lead to unequal access to education, employment, and legal rights for those who use non-standard dialects. By analyzing these linguistic hierarchies, researchers can uncover how language serves as a tool for social control and marginalization. This field highlights the importance of linguistic justice and the need for policies that recognize and respect the diversity of human speech.

93. (C) Language in diaspora and bilingualism.

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development of new, hybrid linguistic varieties. Understanding these emerging global trends is essential for analyzing how communication is evolving in the 21st century and how digital connectivity is reshaping the hierarchy and use of languages across the planet.

139. (D) Variants
In sociolinguistic analysis, a linguistic variable' is the abstract feature being studied, such as a specific sound or grammatical rule that shows variation. The actual different ways that this feature can be realized in speech are called variants.' For example, if the variable is the pronunciation of the word often," the variants might include saying it with or without the t" sound. By identifying and counting these variants, researchers can measure how often each one is used and determine how they correlate with social factors like age or class. This terminology is fundamental for conducting systematic and quantitative research into the structured nature of linguistic variation and how it reflects social meaning.

140. (B) Granting a language official status in the education system.
Status planning involves making official decisions about the roles and prestige of a language variety within a society. Granting a language official status in the education system is a prime example, as it designates that language as a primary medium for teaching and administration. This action increases the variety's social standing and the perceived value of mastering it. In contrast, coining new words or publishing dictionaries are part of corpus planning, which deals with the language's internal structure. Status planning is a powerful tool used by governments to manage linguistic diversity, promote national identity, and influence the social and economic opportunities available to different linguistic groups within a nation.

141. (C) Linguistic landscaping research.
Linguistic landscaping research focuses on the visibility and relative presence of different languages in the physical environment. By studying the languages used on storefronts, street signs, and public advertisements in cities like Montreal or Brussels, researchers can gain insights into the linguistic diversity and power dynamics of those areas. The choice of which languages are displayed—and how they are arranged—reflects both official language policies and the cultural identity of the local population. This approach provides a visual map of the social status of different speech communities. It illustrates how the public landscape serves as a site where linguistic prestige and group identity are continuously negotiated and displayed in everyday urban life.

142. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Participant observation is a qualitative method where the researcher becomes an active part of the community, while ethnomethodology studies the practical methods people use to construct their social world through conversation. Quantitative analysis provides the tools for statistical testing of hypotheses about the relationship between language and society. Conversely, sampling is a critical step in any scientific study to ensure representative results, and variable rules are statistical models of linguistic variation, not prescriptive rules for correct" speech. Understanding these methodological distinctions is essential for conducting rigorous and ethical sociolinguistic research. Each approach offers unique and valuable perspectives for analyzing the complex and structured ways that human communication is embedded within diverse social systems.

NODIA

143. (A) A creole is the native language of a speech community.
The fundamental distinction between a pidgin and a creole is that a creole serves as the primary and native language of a speech community. While a pidgin is a simplified contact language learned only as a second tongue for limited purposes, a creole emerges when children grow up speaking that pidgin as their first language. This transition triggers a rapid expansion of the language's grammar and vocabulary, turning it into a complete and stable linguistic system. A creole is capable of fulfilling all the communicative and cognitive needs of its speakers, just like any other fully developed language. This process illustrates the human capacity for creating structured and sophisticated communication from simplified and temporary contact varieties.

recognized system used by a large community. Within a language, a sociolect is a more specific variety associated with a particular social group or class. Finally, the idiolect represents the unique and personal speech habits of a single individual. This hierarchy demonstrates how linguistic behavior is influenced by increasingly specific factors, from a person's broad range of abilities down to the unique and idiosyncratic ways they express their personal identity and social affiliations through their daily verbal interactions.

155. (D) The notion of grammatical competence'.
The concept of communicative competence was developed as a reaction against the narrow focus on grammatical competence, which only addressed a speaker's knowledge of abstract rules for sentence construction. Proponents of communicative competence, like Dell Hymes, argued that knowing how to use language appropriately in social contexts is just as important as knowing the grammar. This includes understanding the social rules of interaction, such as politeness and the use of appropriate registers. By moving beyond a purely structural view, this concept provided a more holistic and functional understanding of language use. It emphasizes that successful communication requires a combination of both linguistic rules and the social knowledge necessary to navigate diverse and complex real-life communicative environments and events.

156. (B) The High (H) variety.
In a classic diglossic society, the High (H) variety is strictly reserved for prestigious and formal social functions. This variety is used in official government documents, legal proceedings, religious texts, and serious literature. It is the form learned through formal education and is seen by the community as the most correct" and prestigious version of the language. In contrast, the Low (L) variety is used for everyday informal conversation and would be considered inappropriate for official business. This rigid functional separation ensures that each variety has its own distinct domain of use, reflecting a clear social hierarchy and organizational structure within the community. The H variety provides a standardized medium for public life and intellectual discourse across the entire speech community.

157. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Code-switching and code-mixing are common, rule-governed practices among bilingual and multilingual speakers, not signs of deficiency. These strategies allow speakers to adapt to different topics, signal group membership, or manage social relationships. Code-switching typically occurs at sentence boundaries, while code-mixing involves shifting within a single sentence. These behaviors reflect high linguistic proficiency and social awareness. Conversely, the idea that these practices are universally viewed as a sign of deficiency is false; while some may hold such prejudices, sociolinguists recognize them as sophisticated communicative tools. Understanding these processes is essential for analyzing how multilingual individuals navigate their complex social worlds by creatively blending and shifting between the different linguistic resources in their full communicative repertoire.

158. (D) Superstratum effect.
A superstratum effect occurs when the linguistic features of a more prestigious or dominant language influence a less powerful one. The massive impact of French on the English language after the Norman Conquest is a classic example. During this period, French was the language of the ruling elite and significantly influenced the English lexicon and syntax, particularly in domains like law, government, and the arts. This process differs from a substratum effect, where the lower-prestige language influences the dominant one. These historical influences illustrate how social hierarchy and power dynamics directly shape the long-term development of a language. The superstrate provides a lasting record of the historical presence and dominance of a specific social group within the linguistic landscape of another speech community.

159. (A) Modernisation.
Modernisation is the specific process within language planning that focuses on expanding a language's vocabulary to ensure it can effectively describe modern scientific, technological, and intellectual concepts. When a government creates new terms for computers, medicine, or law, it is modernizing the language so it can be used in

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language planning involves making deliberate interventions in the internal structure and form of a language variety. By establishing a uniform writing system, planners enable the codification of the language, allowing for the creation of dictionaries, grammar books, and literary works. This process is essential for transforming a primarily oral variety into one that can be used in formal domains like education and government. Graphization provides the necessary foundation for other planning efforts, such as standardisation and modernisation, ensuring that the language has the structural tools required for long-term survival and use in a modern, written world.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Linguistic landscaping is much more than just a study of signs; it is a way to uncover the underlying power relations and language ideologies within a community. The choice of which languages are displayed prominently in public spaces—and which are excluded—is often a political act that reflects the status of different groups. For example, the dominance of a national language over local dialects on official signs signals its superior prestige. By analyzing these visual cues, researchers can see how groups negotiate their identity and claim space in the public sphere. Therefore, the physical landscape serves as a canvas where social hierarchies and linguistic conflicts are made visible, offering valuable insights into the complex social organization of diverse urban environments.

151. (D) Idiolect
An idiolect refers to the unique and individual way that a single person uses language. It encompasses their specific choice of vocabulary, unique pronunciation habits, and idiosyncratic grammatical patterns. Every individual has their own idiolect, which is shaped by their personal history, social interactions, and physical characteristics. While an individual's speech is influenced by the dialects and sociolects of their community, no two people speak exactly the same way. The study of idiolects allows sociolinguists to recognize the fine-grained variation that exists even within a single speech community. It highlights the role of individual agency and personal experience in the construction of a unique linguistic identity, illustrating that language is both a collective and a deeply personal phenomenon.

152. (A) Linguistic isolation
Linguistic isolation occurs when a language variety is cut off from contact with other languages, which is the opposite of a contact outcome. In contrast, processes like lexical borrowing, creolization, and language maintenance are all direct results of different speech communities interacting over time. Borrowing involves adopting new words, while creolization leads to the formation of new, stable linguistic systems from contact varieties. Maintenance refers to a community keeping its heritage language despite pressure from another. Therefore, while contact dynamically reshapes languages through these interactive processes, isolation prevents such changes from occurring. Recognizing these different paths is essential for understanding how social interaction—or the lack thereof—drives the evolution and survival of the world's diverse linguistic varieties across different geographical and social contexts.

153. (C) Having fewer speakers than the dominant group and often less social power.
A linguistic minority is defined by its social and demographic position within a larger society. These groups have fewer speakers than the dominant linguistic majority and typically hold less political, economic, or institutional power. This subordinate status often means their native language is excluded from formal domains like education, law, and government. These groups may face significant pressure to shift to the majority language for social mobility. The problems of linguistic minorities are not due to any inherent deficiency in their language, but rather to the social and political frameworks that favor the majority tongue. Protecting the rights and vitality of these groups is a key concern of language planning and policy in diverse, multilingual nations.

154. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Linguistic concepts can be sequenced from the broadest categories to the most specific instances of individual speech. A linguistic repertoire is the most general term, covering all the communicative resources an individual possesses. A language is a broad, often officially

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roles and identities are expressed and reinforced through speech. By analyzing these differences, sociolinguists gain insights into how gender is constructed and performed in various cultures. This work highlights that language is not just a means of communication but also a powerful marker of identity that reflects and reinforces the diverse social categories present within a community.

174. (D) Creolization
Creolization is the linguistic process that occurs when a simplified pidgin language is adopted as the primary and native language by a new generation of speakers. As these children grow up using the pidgin as their first language, they naturally expand its grammatical system and vocabulary to meet all their communicative needs. This transformation turns a limited contact variety into a full, stable, and complex language capable of expressing the same range of meaning as any other language. This process demonstrates the innate human capacity for creating structured communication. Once a creole has its own native speakers, it becomes a permanent and vital part of the community's cultural identity. Creolization illustrates how new linguistic systems can rapidly emerge and stabilize in environments where different speech communities are in sustained and intensive contact.

175. (A) The increased stratification of variables like origin, status, and language.
Superdiversity represents a shift toward a more complex and multi-layered form of social diversity, especially in contemporary globalized urban centers. This complexity is characterized by an intricate stratification of various factors, including an individual's country of origin, migration status, education level, and language background. These variables no longer exist in simple, stable categories but instead overlap and interact in dynamic ways. This environment creates highly diverse and fluid social networks where people use multiple linguistic resources to navigate their daily interactions. Recognizing this increased stratification is essential for understanding how modern societies function and how identity is constructed in a world where transnational mobility and digital connectivity have fundamentally changed the patterns of human social organization and the way multiple languages coexist and interact in the public sphere.

176. (B) The fine-grained phonetic analysis of a vowel.
The sociology of language primarily focuses on the relationship between language and large-scale social systems, such as nations, political institutions, and social classes. It investigates topics like national language policy, language and nationalism, and the broad patterns of language shift and maintenance across entire communities. In contrast, the detailed phonetic analysis of a specific vowel sound is a technical linguistic task more common in micro-sociolinguistics or phonology. The sociology of language is interested in the macro" level of society and how linguistic distributions reflect broader social and political dynamics. By examining how social structures influence the status and function of languages, researchers in this field provide a comprehensive view of how human speech and societal organization are deeply and inextricably linked on a global and national scale.

177. (B) Taboo
The term taboo' refers to specific words, phrases, or topics that are socially proscribed or restricted because they are considered offensive, inappropriate, or sacred. Usage of taboo language is often forbidden in certain contexts, such as formal ceremonies, religious settings, or polite public discourse. These prohibitions are rooted in deep-seated cultural values and social norms that define what is considered respectful behavior. Breaking a linguistic taboo can lead to social stigma or sanctions. Unlike slang, which is informal but not necessarily prohibited, taboo language is strictly regulated by the community. Studying these prohibitions helps sociolinguists understand the boundaries of communicative competence and how societies enforce moral and social order through the regulation of verbal expression, reflecting the power of language to carry profound social and cultural meaning.

178. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The standardisation of a language variety typically follows a logical four-stage sequence. It begins with the selection of a specific variety to serve as the national model. This is followed

NODIA

higher education and professional domains. This work is essential for ensuring that a language remains functional and prestigious in an increasingly globalized and technological world. It allows speakers to participate fully in modern life using their native tongue. Modernisation represents a deliberate and strategic effort to adapt a language's resources to meet the evolving communicative needs of its speech community, ensuring its continued utility and status across both traditional and contemporary domains of public life.

160. (B) The researcher's deep immersion and long-term engagement with the community.
Participant observation is distinguished from other survey methods by the researcher's intensive and prolonged involvement in the community being studied. Instead of just conducting a brief interview or distributing a questionnaire, the sociolinguist lives among the speakers and participates in their daily life. This deep immersion allows the researcher to build trust and observe language use in its most natural and spontaneous contexts. It provides a rich, qualitative understanding of the social norms and cultural values that govern communication. This long-term engagement helps overcome the problem of speakers changing their behavior when they know they are being observed. It offers a detailed and nuanced perspective on how language and community life are deeply intertwined, which is often missing from more superficial research methods.

161. (B) Ethnography of speaking.
The ethnography of speaking focuses on analyzing the full range of communicative practices within a culture, including the social meaning of silence. In some cultures, silence can indicate respect, agreement, or disagreement depending on the context. This approach investigates how different communities have unique rules for when to speak and when to remain quiet. By observing real-life interactions, researchers can understand how these norms reflect broader cultural values and social roles. This perspective moves beyond abstract linguistic rules to explore the functional and symbolic importance of all aspects of communication. It highlights the fact that what is left unsaid can be just as meaningful as what is spoken. This highlights the deep integration of linguistic and social behavior within the cultural framework of any human speech community.

162. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Language loyalty represents a community's strong positive attitude toward its native tongue and its active commitment to its continued use. This loyalty is a critical factor in resisting language shift, as it motivates speakers to maintain their heritage language even when faced with significant pressure from a more dominant majority language. Loyal communities often establish their own media, schools, and cultural programs to ensure the language is passed on to future generations. These collective efforts demonstrate the deep value that groups place on their language as a vital symbol of their identity and history. Understanding the dynamics of language loyalty is essential for analyzing the long-term survival of minority and indigenous languages and for developing effective policies for linguistic maintenance and cultural preservation in diverse societies.

163. (C) A range of varieties from the one most distinct from the standard to the one closest to it.
A post-creole continuum occurs when a creole remains in sustained contact with its original prestigious parent language, leading to the development of a range of intermediate varieties. These varieties form a spectrum, from the one most different from the standard (the basilect) to the one most similar to it (the acrolect). Speakers in the community often move along this continuum depending on the social situation and the level of formality required. This phenomenon illustrates the dynamic and fluid nature of language in contact zones. It shows how the presence of a prestigious model can influence the structure and use of a creole over time. Understanding this continuum is essential for analyzing the complex linguistic landscape of post-colonial societies where multiple varieties coexist and overlap in everyday life.

164. (D) A linguistic unit that has at least two variant forms.
A sociolinguistic variable is a specific linguistic unit—such as a sound, a word ending, or a grammatical structure—that occurs in different forms, or variants, within a speech community.

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The choice of which variant to use is not random but systematically correlates with social factors like the speaker's age, gender, social class, or the formality of the situation. For example, the variable of the -ing" pronunciation has both a standard variant [ɪŋ] and an informal variant [ɪn]. By identifying and measuring these variables, sociolinguists can uncover the structured patterns of variation that exist within a language. This concept is fundamental to understanding how language serves as a marker of identity and how it changes over time as different variants gain or lose social prestige.

165. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key scholars in sociolinguistics have contributed foundational concepts to the field. William Labov pioneered quantitative sociolinguistics by statistically analyzing linguistic variation against social variables. Dell Hymes introduced the notion of communicative competence, emphasizing that appropriate language use requires social knowledge. Basil Bernstein explored the relationship between social class and communication through his theory of elaborated and restricted codes. Charles Ferguson was the first to formally define diglossia, describing societies with functionally distinct high and low language varieties. Together, these scholars established the frameworks for analyzing how language is structured by society and how individuals navigate complex social environments through their speech. Their work continues to influence contemporary research into the deep and multi-layered relationship between human communication and social organization across diverse global contexts.

166. (B) The lack of official recognition and use of their language in education and public life.
A major challenge for linguistic minorities is the frequent lack of official status and support for their native language within the nation-state. When the government, schools, and legal systems operate exclusively in a dominant majority language, minority speakers may face significant barriers to full social and economic participation. This exclusion can lead to limited educational success and reduced employment opportunities, as mastery of the official language becomes a prerequisite for mobility. These challenges illustrate the tension between the state's drive for linguistic uniformity and the needs of diverse linguistic groups. Addressing these problems requires policies that recognize linguistic rights and ensure that all citizens have access to essential services and opportunities in a language they can understand, promoting greater social justice and inclusion.

167. (D) A linguistic landscaping study.
A research project that analyzes the types of languages used on storefronts in a multicultural neighborhood is a classic example of a linguistic landscaping study. This research focuses on the visibility and relative status of different languages in the public environment. By observing which languages are used for business names, advertisements, and signs, researchers can identify which speech communities are most prominent and which may be marginalized. This study provides a visual map of the area's linguistic diversity and reveals underlying power relations and language ideologies. It shows how the physical landscape reflects both global trends and local cultural identities. Such work highlights how the everyday physical environment serves as a site where linguistic prestige and group identity are continuously negotiated and displayed by diverse urban populations.

168. (A) Making audio/video recordings and compiling dictionaries and grammars of native speech.
The primary method for documenting endangered languages for archival purposes is to create a comprehensive and multi-purpose record of the language while fluent speakers are still alive. This involves making high-quality audio and video recordings of natural conversation, storytelling, and cultural practices. Researchers also work with the community to compile detailed grammars and extensive dictionaries that capture the unique linguistic structure and vocabulary. The goal is to preserve this knowledge for future generations, researchers, and the speech community itself. This archival record ensures that the language's distinct features and the cultural knowledge it carries are not lost forever if the language becomes extinct. It provides a lasting legacy and a potential resource for later revitalization efforts by the community.

NODIA

169. (C) The methods people use to accomplish daily life and create shared social order.
Ethnomethodology is a qualitative approach in sociology that focuses on the practical methods people use to navigate their everyday social interactions. It investigates how members of a community use routine talk and shared common sense to construct and maintain a sense of stable social reality. Instead of focusing on large-scale statistics or abstract social structures, ethnomethodologists analyze the subtle cues and procedures found in face-to-face conversation. This perspective views social order as an ongoing accomplishment achieved through the active participation of individuals in communicative events. By studying these everyday methods, researchers can uncover the underlying rules and expectations that govern human behavior and social organization. It provides deep insights into how social reality is built from the ground up through routine human interaction.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Defining a speech community' with rigid boundaries is difficult because individuals simultaneously belong to multiple social groups and have varying linguistic repertoires. A person might share certain linguistic norms with their family, others with their colleagues, and still others with an online community. These overlapping memberships mean that the rules for language use can shift depending on the context and the audience. Furthermore, the norms within a community are not always uniform and can be subject to change over time. This complexity highlights that speech communities are dynamic and multi-layered social networks rather than fixed and isolated groups. Recognizing this fluidity is essential for analyzing how individuals navigate their complex social worlds and construct their identities through the diverse and adaptive use of language across different environments.

171. (D) Social attitudes and stereotypes related to language.
A speaker who avoids their regional dialect in a job interview is demonstrating a keen awareness of the social attitudes and stereotypes associated with different ways of speaking. They recognize that some varieties carry more prestige and are viewed more favorably in professional settings, while others may be stigmatized as uneducated" or informal." By shifting their speech toward a more standard or prestigious variety, the individual is strategically managing their social identity to create a positive impression and improve their chances of success. This behavior illustrates how linguistic choices are often driven by an understanding of societal power dynamics and the evaluations that others place on specific accents and dialects. It highlights language's role as a tool for social mobility and the negotiation of status in complex social interactions.

172. (B) (c) and (d)
Language planning involves distinct but complementary processes like standardisation and modernisation. Standardisation aims to create uniformity within a language variety by reducing variation through the codification of grammar and vocabulary. Modernisation focuses on expanding the language's lexicon to accommodate modern scientific and technological concepts, ensuring its continued utility in a rapidly changing world. Conversely, status planning deals with a language's social prestige and official roles, while corpus planning involves structural changes like spelling reform or script development. Recognizing these specific roles is essential for understanding how governments and institutions intervene to manage linguistic diversity and adapt languages for different social needs. Together, these planning activities shape the status, structure, and functional roles of languages within a society, reflecting deliberate efforts to direct linguistic development for broader national or communal goals.

173. (C) Gender
The investigation of how language use varies between men and women is a key area of study focusing on the co-variation of language and gender. Research has consistently shown that gender identity can significantly influence linguistic choices, including differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and conversational style. For example, some studies have found that women may use more prestigious or standard linguistic forms to navigate social expectations or claim status. These patterns illustrate how social

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The study of how second-generation immigrants balance the use of their heritage language with the dominant language of their new host country is a central theme in the study of language in diaspora. This research investigates the complex processes of language maintenance, shift, and bilingualism among migrant populations. It explores how these communities use language to negotiate their dual identities and maintain ties to their ancestral roots while integrating into a new society. These linguistic patterns reflect the social and cultural adjustments made by groups living outside their original homelands. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the long-term survival of heritage languages and the role of linguistic diversity in modern, multicultural nations. This field highlights the resilient and adaptive nature of human speech communities in the context of global migration and resettlement.

184. (A) Ethnography of speaking.
Distinguishing between different types of communicative events, such as talk' and gossip,' within a specific community is a primary focus of the ethnography of speaking. This approach moves beyond simple grammatical analysis to explore how social and cultural rules shape different forms of interaction. It investigates the specific norms, participants, and goals associated with each type of speech event. By observing how these events are naturally structured and understood by members of the community, researchers gain insights into the underlying values and social roles of the group. This perspective highlights that language use is a deeply embedded social practice that varies according to cultural context. The ethnography of speaking provides a holistic and functional view of communication, illustrating the complex and multi-layered relationship between human speech and its surrounding cultural environment.

185. (C) Communication needs between groups with no common language, often in trade or labor contexts.
The primary sociolinguistic cause for the development of a pidgin language is the urgent need for a basic communication tool between different groups who do not share a common language. This situation frequently arises in contexts like international trade, plantation labor, or colonial administration. Because no group can easily learn the other's complex language, they collaboratively create a simplified variety with a limited vocabulary and a reduced grammar. This pidgin serves as a functional bridge for limited and specific purposes. It is not anyone's native tongue but is learned as a second language for cross-cultural interaction. The emergence of a pidgin illustrates the creative and adaptive nature of human communication in diverse and contact-rich environments, providing a practical solution to the immediate problem of mutually unintelligible linguistic systems.

186. (A) Diglossia - Switching between English and Hindi in the same sentence.
Diglossia refers to a stable societal arrangement where two different language varieties are used for distinct, non-overlapping social functions, such as using a High variety for literature and a Low variety for family talk. Switching between two different languages within the same sentence is actually an example of code-mixing, not diglossia. Diglossia is a macro-level social structure, while code-mixing is an individual communicative strategy. The other pairs are correctly matched: a lingua franca serves as a common bridge language, a sociolect is tied to a social group, and a dialect is a regional or social variety. This distinction is crucial for understanding how linguistic systems are organized and used at different levels of society. Mischaracterizing individual bilingual behavior as diglossia ignores the functional and societal specialized nature of the classic diglossic arrangement.

187. (D) Variationist sociolinguistics.
Variationist sociolinguistics is founded on the principle that linguistic variation is not random or chaotic but is structured and predictable. These patterns of variation co-vary with social factors like age, gender, and social class, as well as with the stylistic requirements of different contexts. By using quantitative methods and statistical analysis, researchers in this field can identify the systematic rules that govern how people choose between different linguistic variants. This approach allows for the scientific study of language change and social stratification. It demonstrates that the way we speak carries significant social meaning and

NODIA

by codification, where the grammar, spelling, and vocabulary of the selected variety are fixed in official books. Next, elaboration occurs to expand the language's functions so it can be used in complex domains like science, law, and higher education. Finally, the process concludes with acceptance, as the community adopts and uses the new standard in their daily and public life. These systematic steps transform a diverse dialect into a uniform and prestigious national language. This illustrates how deliberate institutional intervention can successfully shape the development and social status of a language to achieve broader political and social goals within a nation-state.

179. (C) Social networks and linguistic change.
A study that traces the spread of a new slang term through different groups is analyzing the role of social networks in linguistic change. This research examines how interpersonal connections and group loyalties facilitate or resist the adoption of new linguistic features. Information and innovations often flow through the weak ties" between different social groups, while strong ties" within close-knit networks tend to reinforce existing norms. By mapping these webs of interaction, sociolinguists can see how language change moves through a community over time. This approach highlights that linguistic evolution is not random but is driven by the dynamic social relationships that individuals maintain. Understanding these social networks is essential for explaining why some linguistic innovations succeed and spread widely while others remain limited to a small, isolated group of speakers.

180. (D) Relative social prestige and power of the languages in contact.
The unequal pattern of lexical borrowing between Hindi and English in India reflects the relative social prestige and power of the two languages. Borrowing is often asymmetrical, with lower-prestige languages taking more words from high-prestige varieties to access the social status or technical concepts associated with them. In this context, English is often seen as a language of global opportunity and elite education, making its vocabulary more likely to be adopted into Hindi. Hindi's role as a major national language also influences its borrowing patterns. This dynamic illustrates how language contact is shaped by broader socio-economic and political hierarchies. The flow of words between languages serves as a marker of the social status of their respective speech communities, showing how linguistic behavior mirrors the power structures present within a multilingual and post-colonial society.

181. (C) The role of language in nation-building.
A macro-approach to sociolinguistics focuses on the relationship between language and large-scale social systems, such as nations, states, and global institutions. Investigating the role of language in nation-building is a quintessential example, as it examines how language policies, national identity, and official status are used to create a sense of unity across a diverse population. This perspective looks at broad trends like language shift, maintenance, and the impact of legislation on entire linguistic communities. Unlike micro-approaches that analyze individual interactions, macro-studies deal with the sociology of language on a societal and political level. This view is essential for understanding how large-scale social forces and governmental decisions shape the linguistic landscape and the opportunities available to various linguistic groups within a nation and the broader global community.

182. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The concepts of elaborated and restricted codes describe how communication is adapted to different social contexts. Restricted codes are highly efficient in close-knit communities where speakers share a wealth of common assumptions and background knowledge, allowing for more implicit and concise speech. In contrast, elaborated codes are necessary in more diverse or formal situations where the audience does not share the speaker's immediate context or history. This requires the speaker to be more explicit and detailed to ensure the meaning is clear. Both codes are functionally appropriate for their respective environments. Recognizing these different styles helps explain how social background and social context influence the way people choose to communicate, illustrating the adaptive nature of human language to meet the varying demands of different social and interactional settings.

183. (D) Language in diaspora.

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144. (B) Moribund, with only a few elderly speakers left.
Language revitalisation is most urgently needed for languages that are moribund, meaning they are spoken only by a small number of elderly individuals and are no longer being taught to children. Without immediate intervention to restore intergenerational transmission, these languages will become extinct within a few decades. Such situations represent the highest level of linguistic endangerment. Revitalisation efforts aim to create new speakers and re-establish the language in the home and community. In contrast, global lingua francas or stable national languages do not require these types of protective measures. Prioritizing moribund languages is essential for preserving the world's unique linguistic diversity and the traditional cultural knowledge that these endangered varieties carry.

145. (B) The classic quantitative sociolinguistic method.
The classic quantitative sociolinguistic method involves collecting speech samples through structured interviews and then analyzing the frequency of specific linguistic variants against social factors like class or age. By using recording devices and statistical analysis, researchers can demonstrate that linguistic variation is not random but follows systematic social patterns. This empirical approach allows for the identification of broad trends within a speech community and the testing of theories about language change and social stratification. Unlike purely qualitative methods, this technique provides numerical evidence to support findings. It is a fundamental methodology for understanding how language functions as a marker of identity and status and how it reflects the social organization of human groups.

146. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Every speaker, including those who are monolingual, possesses a linguistic repertoire. This repertoire includes all the different dialects, registers, and styles that a person can use to communicate effectively in different social situations. For example, a monolingual speaker will still shift between formal speech for an interview and casual speech for friends. Therefore, the idea that a monolingual has no repertoire is false. Linguistic repertoire refers to the full range of communicative resources an individual has at their disposal, regardless of how many distinct languages they speak. Understanding these repertoires is essential for analyzing how all speakers adapt their language to navigate the varied and complex social worlds they inhabit every day.

147. (A) Language and social inequality.
A study investigating how non-standard dialect speakers are disadvantaged in legal settings falls directly under the topic of language and social inequality. This research explores how linguistic prestige and institutional power work together to create social barriers. When standard varieties are favored in courtrooms or schools, those who speak other dialects may face discrimination or misunderstanding, leading to unfair outcomes. This illustrates how language can be used as a tool for marginalization and social control. By analyzing these dynamics, sociolinguists highlight the importance of linguistic justice and the need for policies that protect the rights of diverse speakers. Such work exposes the deep connections between linguistic practice, social hierarchy, and the distribution of power in society.

NODIA

148. (D) Convergence.
Convergence is a linguistic process that occurs when the grammars of two or more languages in sustained contact become more similar to each other over time. This happens as speakers gradually adopt the structural features or syntactic patterns of the other language they use or hear regularly. Over many generations, this mutual influence can lead to a reduction in the differences between the linguistic systems. In some cases, it can result in the formation of a linguistic area where multiple unrelated languages share common grammatical traits. Convergence illustrates the dynamic nature of language contact and how social interaction can drive structural change, leading to greater alignment between the different languages used within a shared community or region.

149. (C) Corpus Planning.
Graphization, or the development of a standardized script for a language, is a central activity within corpus planning. This branch of

reflects our position within a complex social hierarchy. Variationist sociolinguistics provides a rigorous framework for understanding the multi-layered and structured relationship between human communication and the broader social and cultural systems that shape individual and communal speech.

188. (B) The speaker's social mobility and economic opportunities.
Social attitudes toward different dialects can directly impact an individual's social mobility and economic opportunities. When certain accents are stereotyped as uneducated" or low-status," speakers of those varieties may face discrimination in education and the job market. Conversely, mastering a prestigious or standard dialect often provides significant advantages, granting access to high-quality education and high-status professional roles. These attitudes reflect broader societal power dynamics and prejudices against specific regions or social classes. Language serves as a gatekeeper, where the perceived quality of a person's speech is used as a proxy for judging their character and abilities. This dynamic reinforces social inequality and illustrates how linguistic hierarchy is deeply intertwined with the distribution of status and wealth in society. Understanding these attitudes is essential for promoting linguistic justice and equal opportunity for all.

189. (C) Language isolation
Language isolation occurs when a speech community has little to no contact with other languages, which is the exact opposite of an outcome of language contact. In contrast, processes like the substratum effect, language convergence, and language loss are all direct results of different linguistic groups interacting over time. Convergence makes languages more similar, while the substratum effect shows the influence of a subordinate language on a dominant one. Language loss can happen when contact leads to a complete shift to a more prestigious tongue. Therefore, while contact dynamically reshapes languages through these diverse processes, isolation prevents such interactive changes from occurring. Recognizing these different historical paths is essential for understanding how social interaction—or the lack thereof—drives the evolution, survival, and structural development of the world's diverse linguistic varieties across different geographical and social contexts.

190. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Sociolinguistic terms describe different aspects of language health, influence, and contemporary complexity. Superdiversity refers to the intricate and multi-layered patterns of diversity in modern globalized cities. Linguistic vitality measures the health and survival prospects of a language. When languages interact, a superstratum is the dominant language that influences a less powerful one, while a substratum is the lower-prestige language that leaves its mark on a more dominant variety. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing how languages evolve and function in contact-rich and diverse environments. Understanding these dynamics is essential for studying the long-term effects of social hierarchy and global migration on the structure and status of different language varieties. These terms illustrate the structured and predictable ways that languages reflect the power dynamics and demographic shifts within and across various human speech communities.

191. (A) Balancing group rights with national unity.
From a language planning perspective, a key goal in a multilingual nation is to manage the challenges of linguistic minorities by balancing their collective group rights with the need for national unity. This involves creating policies that recognize and protect the rights of minority groups to use their native language in education and public life while still maintaining a cohesive national identity through a shared official language. This balance is often difficult to achieve and requires careful negotiation between different social and political groups. Successful policies aim to reduce conflict and marginalization by ensuring that all citizens feel represented and can participate fully in the nation's civic life. This approach highlights the importance of linguistic justice and the role of language planning in fostering social cohesion and protecting the world's diverse linguistic and cultural heritage within modern nation-states.

192. (B) Ethnomethodology and conversational analysis.

NODIA

a more nuanced understanding of the structured and non-random nature of variation. It allows sociolinguists to describe the complex patterns of language use within a community and to predict how these patterns might shift in different social and stylistic contexts. Variable rules analysis is a fundamental tool for building reliable theories about the relationship between communication and social organization.

201. (C) Sociolect
A sociolect is a linguistic variety that is specifically associated with a particular social group or class within a speech community. It is defined by factors such as socio-economic status, educational background, occupation, and age. Sociolects differ from regional dialects in that they reflect the social organization and hierarchies of a society rather than geographic location. Speakers of a sociolect often use distinct vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammatical patterns that signal their group membership and shared social identity. By analyzing sociolects, sociolinguists can uncover how language reflects and reinforces social stratification. This variety serves as a powerful marker of identity, allowing individuals to project their social standing and professional affiliation through their daily speech. Understanding these social varieties is essential for analyzing the structured nature of linguistic variation and how it maps onto the diverse social categories present within human communities.

202. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Sociolinguistics employs two complementary scales of analysis to understand the relationship between language and society. Macro-sociolinguistics is concerned with the big picture," investigating language in large social systems, national policies, and global trends like language shift and maintenance. In contrast, micro-sociolinguistics focuses on the small picture," analyzing language use in specific, face-to-face interactions and the subtle details of everyday conversation. While macro-studies look at how societal structures affect linguistic distributions, micro-studies examine how individual speakers negotiate social meaning and identity in their daily lives. Both perspectives are essential: one provides a broad view of the social and political forces that shape language, while the other offers depth and detail about the immediate and personal use of speech. Together, they provide a comprehensive understanding of how human communication and social systems are inextricably linked at every level of organization.

203. (D) Participant observation.
A researcher who joins a social group to observe its members' natural speech patterns is employing the method of participant observation. This qualitative research technique involves the sociolinguist becoming an active part of the community being studied for an extended period. By immersing themselves in the group's daily activities, the researcher can observe language use in its most authentic and unselfconscious contexts. This approach is particularly valuable for overcoming the Observer's Paradox, as speakers are more likely to use their natural style when they are comfortable with the researcher. It allows for a deep, detailed understanding of the social norms and cultural values that govern communication within that specific group. Participant observation provides an insider's perspective on the functional and symbolic roles of speech, illustrating the deep integration of language with the social and cultural fabric of the community being investigated.

204. (A) (a) and (b)
A speech community is defined by a shared understanding of linguistic norms and rules for interaction, not just by speaking the same language. This means members share common expectations about how to communicate and interpret meaning. Additionally, communicative competence is a broad concept that includes knowing when to speak and when to remain silent based on social context. Conversely, a lingua franca is a bridge language that is often not the native tongue of either speaker. Furthermore, slang consists of highly informal vocabulary, which is the opposite of formal and prestigious speech. Recognizing these fundamental principles is essential for analyzing how language functions as a tool for social interaction and identity construction. These concepts highlight that successful communication requires both a mastery of linguistic rules and a deep knowledge

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children. When the last fluent speakers pass away, the unique linguistic and cultural knowledge of that variety is permanently lost to the world. This tragic outcome is frequently driven by intense social, economic, and political pressures that favor dominant national or global languages. Understanding the causes of language loss is essential for identifying endangered languages early and developing urgent strategies for their preservation and revitalization. It highlights the fragile nature of linguistic diversity and the importance of supporting communities in maintaining their heritage.

197. (C) Co-variation of linguistic variables with social class.
A sociolinguist identifying a correlation between the use of stigmatized linguistic forms and lower socio-economic class is investigating the co-variation of linguistic variables with social class. This research demonstrates that linguistic variation is not random but follows systematic patterns that reflect the social hierarchy of a community. People from different social backgrounds often use language differently to signal their status and group identity. Those in higher socio-economic positions tend to use more standard or prestigious forms, while those in lower-status groups may use non-standard or stigmatized variants. By measuring these correlations, researchers can uncover how language serves as a marker of social stratification and how it reinforces existing power structures. This empirical approach provides a scientific basis for understanding how human speech is structured by social dynamics and how individual linguistic choices are shaped by the broader social organization of the community.

198. (B) Swahili used for trade among different ethnic groups in East Africa.
A lingua franca is a common language systematically used to facilitate communication between people who do not share a native tongue. Swahili's role in East Africa is a perfect example, as it allows speakers of many different local languages to interact for trade, administration, and social purposes across national boundaries. Unlike a dead language like Latin, which is no longer used for daily interaction, a living lingua franca is a dynamic and functional tool for cross-cultural communication. It often gains its status through historical trade routes, political influence, or economic utility. Lingua francas serve as essential bridges in diverse and multilingual regions, demonstrating the practical and adaptive ways that human communities overcome linguistic barriers to interact effectively. This status is driven by the need for a shared communicative medium that can transcend local ethnic and linguistic identities to support broader social and economic engagement.

199. (D) The inherent complexity of the language's grammar.
Linguistic vitality is assessed through social, demographic, and institutional factors, such as the absolute number of speakers, the proportion of speakers within a population, and the specific domains in which the language is used. It also considers the level of official status and institutional support the language receives from the government and media. Crucially, vitality is never based on the inherent complexity or simplicity" of a language's grammar. All human languages are equally complex and capable of expressing any thought, so their survival depends on their social environment rather than their internal structure. Parameters like inter generational transmission are used to objectively measure whether a language is stable or endangered. This scientific approach ensures that linguistic health is understood as a result of social and historical forces, not as a consequence of any perceived technical or technical technical linguistic or technical technical structural deficiency in the language itself.

200. (A) Predicting the probability of a speaker using a variant based on social and linguistic factors.
A quantitative analysis using variable rules is designed to calculate the likelihood that a speaker will choose a specific linguistic variant in a given situation. This sophisticated statistical model accounts for the simultaneous influence of both internal linguistic factors and external social variables, such as the speaker's age, gender, and social status. By modeling these probabilities, researchers can identify which factors have the strongest impact on linguistic choice and how they interact. This approach move beyond simple frequency counts to provide

NODIA

away. This represents a permanent loss of the unique linguistic structure and the cultural and traditional knowledge that the variety carried. Extinction is distinct from being endangered, where a language still has some speakers but its future is threatened. Understanding the causes of language death is essential for highlighting the importance of revitalisation efforts and for identifying moribund varieties before they disappear completely. The loss of a language is a significant loss to the world's collective cultural and intellectual diversity.

226. (A) Pinpointing a feature that varies (the variable) and identifying its realizations (the variants).
The identification of sociolinguistic variables and their variants is a fundamental first step in any quantitative research. This process involves pinpointing a specific linguistic feature that shows variation within a community, such as the pronunciation of a sound or a particular word ending. This feature is the variable.' The different ways this feature is actually realized in speech are the variants.' For example, if the variable is the -ing" pronunciation, its variants might include both [ɪŋ] and [ɪn]. By clearly defining these units, researchers can then count their frequency and measure how they correlate with social factors like age or class. This systematic identification provides the empirical basis for demonstrating that linguistic variation is not random but follows structured and predictable patterns. It allows sociolinguists to describe the complex relationship between language use and social organization in a rigorous and scientific way, providing a reliable foundation for subsequent statistical analysis and interpretation.

227. (C) Globalization, mass media, and internet-driven communication.
The concept of new linguistic world orders' describes the transformation of global communication patterns driven by contemporary forces like globalization, mass media, and the internet. These factors have fundamentally reshaped the status and distribution of languages on a worldwide scale. Certain languages, particularly English, have gained unprecedented dominance as essential tools for navigating the global economy, international media, and digital platforms. This environment creates complex, multi-layered linguistic patterns and identities that go beyond traditional national boundaries. It also influences the vitality of smaller languages and promotes the development of new, hybrid linguistic varieties. Understanding these emerging global trends is essential for analyzing how human communication is evolving in the 21st century. It highlights the impact of digital connectivity and economic utility on the hierarchy and use of languages across the planet, illustrating how technological and social shifts drive linguistic change and reshape the diverse ways that multiple linguistic systems coexist and interact globally.

228. (D) It is a sign that a language is linguistically impure and decaying.
Linguistic variation is an inherent and natural quality of all living languages and should never be viewed as a sign of decay or impurity. Variation is a sign of a healthy and dynamic system that allows speakers to express their social identity and navigate different communicative contexts. It follows structured patterns that correlate with social factors like age, gender, and social status. Furthermore, variation is a major driver of linguistic change over time, as different variants gain or lose prestige and spread through a community. All languages vary, and this diversity is part of their richness and functional versatility. The idea that variation is a sign of corruption is a prescriptive myth that ignores the scientific reality of how language naturally works. Sociolinguists celebrate this variation as a vital part of the human experience, providing deep insights into the complex relationship between human speech, social organization, and cultural identity across diverse global contexts and histories.

229. (C) Communicative Competence
Communicative competence is an individual's knowledge of how to use language appropriately in social situations, which is a fundamental aspect of language use rather than an outcome of contact between different languages. In contrast, processes like code-switching, lexical borrowing, and language convergence are all direct results of different speech communities interacting over time. Borrowing involves taking words from another language, while convergence makes

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of the social and cultural framework in which that language is used.

205. (C) Language in diaspora.
The study of how a diaspora community adapts and maintains its heritage language over several generations is a core focus of the field of language in diaspora. This research investigates the complex processes of language shift, maintenance, and the development of new, hybrid linguistic identities among migrant populations. It explores how these groups use language to negotiate their dual belonging, connecting to their ancestral home while integrating into a new host country. These linguistic patterns reflect the social, cultural, and psychological adjustments made by groups living outside their original homelands. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the long-term survival of minority languages and the role of linguistic diversity in modern, multicultural societies. This field highlights the resilient and adaptive nature of human speech communities in the context of global migration, resettlement, and the ongoing negotiation of cultural and linguistic identity across diverse social environments.

206. (D) Social dimension that can co-vary with linguistic variables.
In the study of linguistic variability, ethnicity is considered a fundamental social dimension that can significantly influence a person's speech patterns. Like social class, age, and gender, a speaker's ethnic background often correlates with the use of specific linguistic variables and variants. These ethnic dialects serve as important markers of cultural heritage and group identity, allowing individuals to signal their shared history and social belonging. By analyzing how linguistic features co-vary with ethnicity, sociolinguists can uncover the structured ways that language reflects the diverse identities and cultural histories present within a community. This research demonstrates that linguistic variation is not random but is systematically tied to the social categories that define human societies. Recognizing ethnicity as a key dimension of variation is essential for understanding the multi-layered relationship between communication, culture, and the construction of social identity across different global and communal contexts.

207. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The study of sociolinguistics has evolved through several key theoretical and methodological developments. It began with the formal definition of diglossia by Charles Ferguson in 1959. This was followed by Dell Hymes' introduction of communicative competence in the mid-1960s, which expanded the focus of linguistics to social appropriateness. Subsequently, the field saw the rise of large-scale quantitative studies of linguistic variables, led by scholars like William Labov. More recently, in the 21st century, the concept of superdiversity emerged to describe the complex, multi-layered diversity of contemporary globalized cities. This chronological progression illustrates how the discipline has moved from describing stable societal arrangements toward more sophisticated statistical analysis and the study of dynamic, globalized environments. Each of these milestones has provided new frameworks for understanding the deep and evolving relationship between human communication and the complex social structures that surround and shape its use.

NODIA

208. (B) The direction of change in language use patterns within a community.
The fundamental difference between language maintenance and language shift lies in the direction of linguistic change within a community over time. Language maintenance occurs when a speech community successfully preserves its heritage tongue and continues to use it for daily communication despite pressure from a more dominant language. In contrast, language shift occurs when a community progressively stops using its native language and moves toward the exclusive use of a more prestigious or dominant majority language. This shift usually happens over several generations and can eventually lead to the total loss of the original language. Both processes are driven by social, economic, and political factors that influence a community's linguistic choices. Understanding these different directions of change is essential for analyzing the vitality of languages and the effectiveness of policies designed to support linguistic diversity and cultural preservation in diverse and multilingual social environments.

209. (B) Substratum effect.

To understand the moment-by-moment construction of social reality through talk, ethnomethodology and conversational analysis are the most appropriate methods. These qualitative approaches focus on the specific procedures and rules that individuals use to navigate their everyday social interactions. By analyzing the fine-grained details of turn-taking, repair, and alignment in actual conversation, researchers can uncover how members of a community collaboratively create and maintain a shared social world. This perspective views social order as an ongoing accomplishment achieved through routine communicative acts. It provides a deep and detailed understanding of the underlying social knowledge that guides human behavior. This approach moves beyond large-scale statistics to examine the fundamental building blocks of social life. It highlights how the everyday reality we inhabit is constantly being negotiated and reinforced through the subtle and structured mechanisms of human speech.

193. (B) (b) and (d)
Inter generational transmission is the most critical factor for linguistic vitality, as a language's survival depends on children learning it from their parents. Additionally, government policies play a major role, as they can either support endangered languages through official recognition and funding or undermine them through restrictive laws that favor a dominant majority tongue. Conversely, a language with a small number of speakers is not always endangered if it is being actively used and transmitted within a loyal community. Furthermore, documentation is the act of recording a language, while revitalization is the active effort to restore its use. Not all minority languages are endangered, as many maintain high vitality in specific domains. Recognizing these distinctions is essential for accurately assessing language health and developing effective strategies for preserving the world's diverse linguistic and cultural heritage in a rapidly changing world.

194. (A) Social attitudes and stereotypes.
A researcher using a matched-guise' test is studying social attitudes and stereotypes related to language. In this experiment, listeners are asked to evaluate the same speaker using two different accents, unaware that the voice is the same. Because the only thing that changes is the accent, any differences in the ratings for traits like intelligence, friendliness, or status reveal the underlying biases and stereotypes that people associate with those particular ways of speaking. This method provides a powerful way to measure linguistic prejudice and show how certain varieties are socially valued or stigmatized within a community. It demonstrates that our judgments of others are often unconsciously influenced by the linguistic features of their speech. Understanding these attitudes is crucial for addressing discrimination and recognizing how language serves as a major marker of social identity and perceived character.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Corpus planning is essential for adapting a language to handle the demands of modern scientific and professional life. For a language to function effectively in these new domains, it requires both codification and lexical expansion. Codification involves establishing a standardized grammar and spelling, providing a consistent model for use. Lexical expansion, or modernisation, involves creating the new terms and stylistic resources necessary for discussing complex contemporary topics. Without these structural tools, a language may be seen as incapable of high-level intellectual discourse, which can lead to its marginalization. Therefore, by developing the language's internal resources, planners enable it to serve all the functional needs of its speech community. This work is a deliberate effort to enhance the language's prestige and utility, ensuring it remains a vibrant and essential tool for education and communication in an increasingly technological and globalized modern society.

196. (D) Language loss.
The complete shift by a speech community from its ancestral language to a dominant majority language, resulting in the original tongue having no living speakers, is the extreme and final stage of language loss. This process often begins with a period of bilingualism, where the new language progressively takes over more social domains until the heritage language is no longer transmitted to

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every single person, researchers select a subset of individuals from different social classes, ages, and backgrounds. If the sample is well-chosen, the patterns of language use found among the participants can be confidently generalized to the larger population. This process provides a reliable and scientific basis for identifying broad linguistic trends and statistical correlations between language and social factors. Without a representative sample, the findings of a study might only reflect the unique habits of a small group, making it impossible to draw meaningful conclusions about the speech community as a whole. Effective sampling is essential for building a rigorous and balanced understanding of how language variation functions across diverse and multi-layered social systems and environments.

214. (B) Explicitness and universality
An elaborated code is a style of communication characterized by being explicit, detailed, and relatively context-independent. This code does not rely on shared background knowledge between the speaker and the audience, making the meaning clear and universal to a wide range of listeners. It is often associated with formal education and is used in domains like academic writing, legal proceedings, and professional presentations. Because it specifies meaning through precise and diverse linguistic choices, it allows for the communication of complex and abstract ideas across social boundaries. This distinguishes it from restricted codes, which are highly context-dependent and rely on common assumptions and shared history within close-knit social groups. Recognizing these different codes helps explain how social background and social context influence the way people choose to express themselves. The elaborated code provides a versatile and explicit medium for achieving clear communication in formal and public spheres of life.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between a language' and a dialect' is often not based on purely linguistic criteria, such as mutual intelligibility, but rather on socio-political factors like national identity, power, and prestige. For example, two mutually intelligible varieties may be called different languages if they are associated with different nation-states. Conversely, several highly different varieties may be grouped as dialects of a single language for political unity. This classification reflects a variety's social standing and the influence of the group that speaks it. The label language' often carries more status and is supported by official institutions like schools and government. This shows how linguistic categories are shaped by the broader social and political framework of a society. Understanding this dynamic is essential for analyzing the complex relationship between speech, group membership, and the construction of national identity. It highlights the role of socio-political authority in defining the boundaries of human communication.

NODIA

216. (A) Register and style variation.
A study of the different ways doctors and patients interact is primarily focused on register and style variation. A register is a variety of language used for a specific purpose or in a particular social setting, such as the technical language of medicine. Style variation refers to how a speaker changes their speech from formal to informal depending on the situation and the relationship with the listener. In a medical consultation, both participants adapt their language to fit the roles of professional and client. Analyzing these differences helps sociolinguists understand how social context and institutional roles shape communication. It demonstrates that language is not a static system but is a dynamic tool that speakers adjust to achieve specific goals and maintain social relationships in varied environments. This research provides insights into the underlying rules of professional interaction and the ways that social hierarchy and task-oriented goals influence everyday verbal exchange.

217. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Language contact can lead to several distinct and predictable processes and outcomes. Code-mixing involves embedding elements of one language into another within a single sentence, while convergence occurs when two languages in close contact become structurally more similar over time. Borrowing is the incorporation of a specific word or phrase from one language into the lexicon of another. Pidginization results in

the creation of a simplified contact variety used for basic communication between groups with no common language. Together, these processes illustrate how languages dynamically evolve and adapt when different speech communities interact over an extended period. Understanding these different paths of change is essential for analyzing the linguistic history and contemporary diversity of contact-rich social environments. These outcomes reflect the practical and creative ways that human communities manage their multiple linguistic resources to overcome communicative barriers and navigate their diverse and complex social worlds in both physical and historical contexts.

218. (A) One state, one nation, one language.
Many of the problems faced by linguistic minorities are rooted in the ideology of the nation-state, which often favors the principle of one state, one nation, one language." This perspective seeks to promote national unity and administrative efficiency by elevating a single language to official status, often at the expense of regional dialects and minority tongues. This drive for linguistic uniformity can lead to the marginalization of groups whose native languages are excluded from formal education, legal systems, and government business. These groups may face significant pressure to shift to the dominant language for social mobility, which can result in the loss of their cultural and linguistic heritage. Addressing these challenges requires policies that recognize linguistic rights and ensure that all citizens have equal access to essential services and opportunities, regardless of their native language. This highlights the importance of balancing national integration with the protection of the world's diverse linguistic and cultural heritage.

219. (D) Shifts in domains of language use.
A key parameter for assessing language endangerment is whether there are significant shifts in the domains in which the language is used. A language is in decline if it is progressively being replaced by a more dominant tongue in important social areas like the home, community events, or local businesses. For example, if parents start using a national language instead of their native tongue with their children, the heritage language's vitality is deeply threatened. These shifts reflect the social and economic pressures that drive language shift. Other parameters include the absolute number of speakers and the degree of inter generational transmission. Crucially, endangerment is never based on internal features like the number of consonants or grammatical complexity. By observing where and when a language is used, sociolinguists can objectively measure its health and likelihood of survival. Recognizing these early signs of functional loss is essential for implementing effective revitalization efforts within a speech community.

220. (A) (a), (b), and (d)
Sociolinguistic fieldwork involves several key challenges and stages. The Observer's Paradox represents the difficulty of capturing natural speech when speakers are aware they are being studied. To overcome this, researchers use specific tools like questionnaires and interviews designed to elicit stylistic variation from casual to formal. Data processing then involves transcribing these recordings and coding them for the identified linguistic variables and variants. Conversely, sampling is the process of selecting representative participants, not the interpretation of results. Interpretation is the final stage where statistical findings are analyzed to explain the social meaning of the linguistic patterns. Understanding these methodological steps is essential for conducting rigorous and ethical research. Each stage provides the necessary data and analysis to understand the complex and structured relationship between human communication and the social organization of a community. These techniques allow researchers to move from individual observations to broader theories about how language reflects and reinforces social identity and structure.

221. (C) Diglossia
Diglossia is a specific societal phenomenon where two distinct varieties of the same language are used by a speech community for different social functions. Typically, a High (H) variety is reserved for prestigious and formal contexts like literature, religion, and education, while a Low (L) variety is used for everyday informal conversation with family and friends. This

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functional separation is strictly maintained across the community and is part of its collective social structure. Diglossia differs from general bilingualism or multilingualism because it involves the specialized use of varieties within a single linguistic system. It reflects a clear social hierarchy and functional organization, providing a standardized medium for public life while preserving a vernacular for routine interaction. Understanding diglossia is essential for analyzing the structured nature of language use in many parts of the world. It highlights how collective norms and societal organization dictate the status and use of different linguistic codes across various prestigious and informal domains.

222. (D) Language and social identity.
The study of language attitudes and loyalty is central to the topic of language and social identity. This research explores how a person's way of speaking reflects and reinforces their sense of belonging to a particular social, ethnic, or regional group. A speaker's positive attitude toward their native variety often translates into language loyalty, which is the active effort to maintain and transmit that variety as a vital marker of their group identity. By adopting the linguistic norms of a community, individuals signal their membership and solidarity with others. Conversely, negative attitudes toward a dialect can lead to stigmatization or a desire to shift toward a more prestigious standard. This dynamic illustrates how language serves as a primary tool for constructing and displaying identity. Understanding these attitudes is essential for analyzing how people navigate their social world and how speech communities maintain their unique cultural heritage and social cohesion in diverse and multi-layered societies.

223. (A) The phonological form and meaning of the word.
When one language borrows a word from another, it typically adopts the word's phonological form (how it sounds) and its specific meaning. For example, when English borrowed the word sushi" from Japanese, it took the sound and the concept of that specific dish. While the pronunciation may be slightly adapted to fit the host language's sound system, the core meaning remains. Crucially, borrowing usually does not involve taking the grammatical rules or the entire sentence structure of the source language. The borrowed item becomes integrated into the vocabulary of the host language, often filling a gap or providing a name for a new cultural concept. This process is a common and natural outcome of language contact. It illustrates how languages constantly evolve and expand their lexical resources through social interaction. Over time, these borrowed items can become so well-integrated that speakers no longer perceive them as having a foreign origin, reflecting the dynamic nature of cross-cultural communication.

224. (B) Deciding to make Irish a compulsory subject in schools in Ireland.
Status planning involves making official decisions about the social and political roles of a language variety within a society. Deciding to make Irish a compulsory subject in schools is a prime example of status planning, as it officially designates the language as an essential part of the national education system. This action is intended to increase the language's prestige, ensure it is learned by future generations, and promote national cultural identity. Status planning differs from corpus planning, which deals with internal structural changes like spelling reform or coining new words. By providing institutional support through education, the government directly influences the status and future survival of the language. This process is a powerful tool for managing linguistic diversity and reflecting the state's political and cultural priorities. Understanding these official interventions is essential for analyzing how national identity and linguistic rights are negotiated and maintained in diverse and multilingual modern nations across the global landscape.

225. (B) Extinct language.
An extinct language is one that is no longer spoken by anyone as their native tongue or used for daily conversation within a living speech community. This is the final stage of language loss, which usually follows a long period of language shift where speakers progressively stop using and transmitting their heritage tongue. While a language might be preserved in religious texts or ancient documents, it is considered extinct once its last fluent native speaker passes

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A substratum effect occurs when the grammar, phonology, or vocabulary of a speaker's native language influences their use of a second, more dominant language. This phenomenon is commonly seen when a community shifts from an indigenous language to a national or colonial one, but keeps certain structural habits from their original tongue. These substratal influences can persist for generations, creating distinct regional or social varieties of the new language. This process demonstrates how the underlying linguistic patterns of a community can subtly transform a more prestigious variety over time. It provides a lasting record of previous language contact and the historical presence of diverse speech communities within a region. Recognizing these effects is essential for understanding the historical development of languages and the way that social and linguistic histories are embedded within the modern speech patterns of diverse and multilingual populations across the global landscape.

210. (A) Script modification as part of corpus planning.
The deliberate creation of a uniform writing system for a language that previously had many competing systems is a primary example of script modification within corpus planning. This branch of language planning involves making specific structural interventions in a language variety to formalize its form and function. By establishing a standardized script, planners enable the codification of the language, allowing for the creation of official documents, educational materials, and a unified literature. This process is essential for transforming a diverse set of dialects into a consistent and prestigious national language. Script modification provides the necessary foundation for other planning activities, such as standardisation and modernisation, ensuring the language has the structural tools required for long-term survival and use in a modern, written world. This work reflects a community's desire to achieve greater linguistic unity and to establish its native tongue as a functional medium for all domains of public life.

211. (C) The grammar of a newly discovered language.
Linguistic landscaping focuses on the visibility and relative status of different languages in the physical environment, such as on public signs, billboards, and street names. Researchers in this field analyze how language use in public spaces reflects official policies, power dynamics, and cultural identities. In contrast, the internal grammar of a newly discovered language is a purely structural linguistic topic and does not involve the physical display of language in society. While grammatical analysis is essential for documenting a language, it falls outside the scope of landscaping studies, which prioritize the sociopolitical meaning of linguistic visibility. The other scenarios, such as the use of English in Tokyo or the removal of minority signs, are central to this field as they provide clear evidence of how languages compete for prominence in the shared social and physical world. Landscaping offers a visual map of the complex interplay between language, identity, and power.

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212. (D) Language revitalization.
A Master-Apprentice' program is a highly effective method used for language revitalization, particularly in communities with very few fluent speakers. This program pairs a fluent elder (the master) with a younger learner (the apprentice) for intensive, one-on-one language learning in everyday settings. The goal is to bypass formal classroom instruction and instead focus on natural, immersion-based communication. This approach is designed to restore inter generational transmission by creating new fluent speakers who can then pass the language on to others. Revitalization efforts like this are crucial for the survival of endangered languages that are no longer being taught to children in the home. By prioritizing natural interaction and the direct transfer of linguistic and cultural knowledge, these programs aim to ensure that threatened varieties remain a living and functional part of the community's identity. This practical and community-focused strategy is essential for reversing the process of language shift and loss.

213. (C) It allows researchers to generalize findings from the sample to a larger population.
Choosing a representative sample is a critical step in sociolinguistic methodology because it ensures that the participants accurately reflect the diversity of the entire speech community being studied. Since it is impossible to observe

linguistic systems more similar to each other. Code-switching is a strategy used by bilinguals to navigate these multiple linguistic worlds. Therefore, while contact dynamically reshapes languages through these interactive processes, communicative competence is a universal requirement for successful social interaction in any language, whether in a monolingual or multilingual environment. Recognizing these distinct concepts is essential for understanding how language is both a personal capability for interaction and a collective system that evolves through social contact and historical interaction between diverse and multi-layered human speech communities across different social and geographical settings.

230. (B) Stigmatized, marginalized, or threatened.
A language movement typically arises when a speech community feels that its native tongue is being stigmatized, marginalized, or excluded from important public domains like education and government. These movements are collective efforts to achieve recognition, rights, and prestige for the language and its speakers. Communities may feel that their cultural identity is threatened if their language is not officially supported. The goal is often to ensure the long-term survival of the language and to improve the social and economic standing of the group within a larger, often multilingual nation. These movements reflect a deep emotional and social commitment to the language as a vital symbol of heritage and belonging. Understanding these grassroots initiatives is essential for analyzing how linguistic diversity is maintained and how social justice is pursued in societies where certain languages are dominant and others are marginalized. Language movements highlight the proactive role of communities in defending their unique linguistic and cultural legacy against pressure to assimilate.

231. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The documentation of endangered languages is truly a race against time because many of these languages are currently spoken by only a small number of elderly individuals. When these last fluent speakers pass away, their unique linguistic and traditional knowledge will be lost forever if it has not been carefully recorded. This represents a permanent loss to the world's collective cultural and intellectual heritage. Researchers must act quickly to capture audio, video, and descriptive data while the opportunity still exists. This archive provides a lasting record for future generations and potentially for the community's own revitalization efforts. The urgency is driven by the fact that once the last speaker is gone, a unique way of understanding and describing the world disappears with them. Understanding this time-sensitive challenge is essential for prioritizing academic and cultural resources to support linguistic preservation. It highlights the fragile nature of linguistic diversity and the vital importance of documenting the world's disappearing voices.

232. (A) Language and social inequality.
A sociolinguist who analyzes courtroom transcripts to see how people from different ethnic backgrounds are questioned is studying the intersection of language and social inequality. This research investigates how linguistic practices and institutional procedures can reflect and reinforce broader societal biases and power structures. When non-standard dialect speakers or those from marginalized ethnic groups are treated differently by the legal system, it demonstrates how language can be used as a tool for discrimination and social control. These linguistic barriers can lead to unequal access to justice and unfair outcomes. By uncovering these patterns, researchers highlight the importance of linguistic justice and the need for more equitable procedures in public institutions. This work exposes the deep connections between individual speech, communal identity, and the systemic distribution of power and status in society. It illustrates how the study of language use in formal settings can provide valuable insights into the social organization and ongoing challenges of achieving true equality in diverse nations.

233. (C) More prestigious and codified.
In a classic diglossic society, the High (H) variety is characterized by being more prestigious and formally codified than the Low (L) variety. It is the form used in high literature, official government documents, religious sermons, and academic discourse. This variety is typically learned through formal education in schools rather than as a

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patterns within a specific culture or community. By living within a tribal group to document their conversational rituals, a researcher can understand how language functions in its natural context. This methodology seeks to uncover the underlying rules for appropriate speech and social interaction within that unique cultural environment.

264. (D) Lingua franca.
A lingua franca is a language adopted as a common medium of communication between people who do not share a native language. In an international business meeting involving diverse nationalities, English serves this specific bridging function. This enables individuals from different linguistic backgrounds to interact effectively, facilitating global exchange across national and linguistic boundaries in professional settings.

265. (A) Access to socially valued language varieties can affect life opportunities.
Social inequality is often reinforced through linguistic variation because access to prestigious language varieties can dictate an individual's social mobility. When certain dialects or languages are more highly valued in professional or educational settings, those without command over them face barriers. This dynamic creates hierarchies where linguistic capital directly influences economic opportunities and social status.

266. (B) Social class.
Quantitative studies in sociolinguistics often reveal a clear stratification of linguistic features across socioeconomic strata. The variation between pronouncing the full verbal ending and using a shortened version correlates with the speakers' social class. Such patterns demonstrate how linguistic variables co-vary with non-linguistic dimensions, highlighting the systematic nature of speech differences within a community's social structure.

267. (B) A linguistic feature with one or more alternative forms or variants.
A linguistic variable is a specific feature within a language that can be realized through two or more alternative forms, known as variants. For example, the presence or absence of certain sounds represents a variable with multiple possible outcomes. Identifying these variables is essential for sociolinguists to study how linguistic choices systematically relate to different social factors and contexts.

268. (A) Social network analysis.
Social network analysis examines how the density and multiplexity of an individual's social ties influence their language use. In close-knit, isolated communities, dense networks often act as powerful mechanisms for enforcing linguistic norms. This explains why residents in such settings are more likely to share similar non-standard speech patterns, as their frequent, multi-layered interactions solidify collective behavior.

269. (C) Linguistic variation is systematic and correlates with social factors.
Variationist sociolinguistics posits that differences in language use are not random but follow predictable, systematic patterns. These patterns correlate with various social dimensions such as class, age, gender, and ethnicity. By analyzing how linguistic variables change across different groups, researchers can demonstrate the organized relationship between the structure of a language and the social structure of its speakers.

NODIA

270. (D) Age-grading.
Age-grading occurs when individuals change their language use as they move through different stages of their lives. A common example is the adoption of specific slang terms during adolescence, which are subsequently abandoned upon reaching adulthood. This phenomenon demonstrates how age serves as a powerful predictor of linguistic choice, reflecting shifting social roles and identities over a person's lifetime.

271. (C) Language loyalty.
Language loyalty is the positive attitude and commitment a speech community shows toward maintaining its language, often as a symbol of cultural identity. Organised efforts to promote an ancestral language through schools and media are clear acts of loyalty, especially when facing a dominant global language. This commitment motivates communities to protect their linguistic heritage from being lost or replaced.

272. (B) A linguistic stereotype.

between language and age. Research in this area identifies patterns such as age-grading, where individuals may change their speech as they move through different life stages, and language change, where younger generations adopt new linguistic innovations that eventually spread through the population. Age is a fundamental social dimension because it reflects a speaker's social networks, educational background, and relationship to historical linguistic trends. By comparing the speech of different age groups, sociolinguists can track the evolution of a community's language over time. This analysis helps explain how linguistic innovations emerge and why certain features are adopted or abandoned by different generations. Recognizing the role of age is essential for understanding the dynamic and structured nature of linguistic variation and how it reflects the ongoing social and cultural evolution of diverse human speech communities across different environments.

238. (D) A creole has native speakers, while a pidgin does not.

The fundamental difference between a pidgin and a creole is the presence of native speakers. A pidgin is a simplified contact language developed for basic communication between groups with no common tongue; it is learned only as a second language and has no native speakers. In contrast, a creole emerges when a pidgin is adopted as the primary and native language by a new generation of children. This transition triggers a rapid expansion of the language's grammatical structure and vocabulary, turning it into a complete and stable linguistic system. A creole is capable of fulfilling all the communicative and cognitive needs of its native speakers, just like any other fully developed language. This process illustrates the human capacity for creating structured and sophisticated communication from simplified contact varieties. Understanding this lifecycle is essential for analyzing the development of new languages in contact-rich and post-colonial environments. Creoles are living proof of the creative and dynamic nature of human language and its deep integration with community identity.

239. (A) Expanding the lexicon to cope with new concepts, especially in science and technology.

Modernisation is the aspect of language planning that focuses on expanding a language's vocabulary to ensure it can effectively describe modern scientific, technological, and intellectual concepts. This process involves coining new terms or adapting existing ones so the language can be used in high-level domains like university education, professional work, and global discourse. By ensuring that a language can express contemporary ideas, planners help it remain relevant and functional in a rapidly changing world. This expansion allows speakers to participate fully in modern life using their native tongue, which enhances the language's prestige and utility. Modernisation represents a deliberate and strategic effort to adapt a language's resources to meet the evolving communicative needs of its speech community. It is a critical step for many languages striving to maintain their status and avoid being replaced by more dominant global varieties in formal and intellectual spheres of public life. This work reflects the community's desire for linguistic and cultural autonomy.

240. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

Sociolinguistics uses diverse methodologies to analyze the relationship between language and society. Ethnomethodology studies how members construct social order through daily talk, while quantitative analysis focuses on the statistical correlation between linguistic variants and social factors. Participant observation involves the researcher immersing themselves in a community to observe natural speech in context. Finally, linguistic landscaping analyzes the visibility of languages on public signs to understand power and prestige. Together, these different approaches provide a comprehensive understanding of human communication. They allow researchers to study everything from the fine-grained details of a single conversation to broad societal trends in language policy and global dominance. Each methodology offers unique and valuable perspectives, illustrating the complex and multi-layered nature of linguistic behavior. Recognizing these distinctions is essential for designing rigorous and effective studies that can accurately capture how language reflects and reinforces the social structures, identities, and power dynamics present within diverse and changing human communities across the globe.

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241. (B) status and function

The transition from using Latin to using vernacular languages like French, English, and German for scholarly and official work represents a major shift in the status and function of those languages. For centuries, Latin was the high-prestige High (H) variety used for intellectual and public life across Europe, while the vernaculars were Low (L) varieties used only for everyday informal talk. As the vernaculars were codified, elaborated, and granted official roles in government and education, their social status increased and their functional domains expanded. This process is a classic example of status planning on a historical scale. It illustrates how the social roles of languages are not fixed but can be transformed through political, intellectual, and institutional changes. By moving into prestigious domains, the vernaculars eventually replaced Latin as the primary media for formal communication. This historical shift highlights the deep connection between language use, prestige, and the organization of power and knowledge within different societies over time.

242. (A) The language is no longer being transmitted from parents to children.

The most critical indicator of language endangerment is the failure of inter generational transmission. A language is moribund when parents stop teaching their native tongue to their children as their primary language, opting instead for a more dominant majority tongue. This breaks the natural cycle of language acquisition and ensures that the language has no future native speakers. Even if there are currently many adult speakers, the absence of new learners means the language will eventually die out as the current generations age. This shift is often driven by social, economic, and political pressures that favor the dominant language. Recognizing this break in transmission is essential for identifying endangered languages early and prioritizing revitalisation efforts. The health of a language is primarily measured by its continued use within the family and the local community across generations. This parameter provides a clear and objective measure of a language's vitality and its likelihood of surviving into the future as a living medium of communication.

243. (C) Social identity.

When a speaker switches to a local dialect to express solidarity with another member of their community, they are using language to construct and signal their social identity. This choice goes beyond simple communication; it is a way to emphasize shared belonging and group membership. By adopting communal linguistic norms, the individual reinforces their social ties and projects a specific image of themselves as part of the group. Language is a primary tool for doing" identity in everyday life, allowing people to navigate social relationships and express their affiliation with different categories like region, class, or ethnicity. This dynamic illustrates the deep link between verbal behavior and the sense of self within a larger social structure. For sociolinguists, these linguistic choices are rich with social meaning and provide valuable insights into how individuals and groups create and maintain their unique cultural and social landscapes through the diverse and adaptive use of language across various interactional and social settings.

244. (D) Sampling and tools

A researcher who utilizes sociolinguistic interviews, questionnaires, and recording devices is engaged in the stage of sampling and tools within the research process. This phase involves both selecting a representative group of participants (sampling) and using specific instruments to gather data (tools). A high-quality recording device is essential for documenting the nuances of natural speech, while a structured questionnaire allows for the consistent collection of social information and language attitudes. These tools provide the raw material that will later be processed and interpreted. Together, they allow the researcher to gather a reliable and balanced data set that accurately reflects the linguistic and social diversity of the community being studied. This empirical approach is a fundamental part of conducting rigorous sociolinguistic research. It ensures that the subsequent analysis is based on high-quality evidence, providing a scientific foundation for understanding the complex and structured relationship between human communication and the social organization of human groups across different contexts and environments.

NODIA

245. (C) Linguistic repertoire
A linguistic repertoire refers to the total collection of all the different languages, dialects, registers, and styles that a single speaker has at their disposal for use in daily life. Every individual possesses a repertoire, which they use to communicate effectively across diverse social situations. For example, a person might use a regional dialect with family, a standard variety at work, and a specialized jargon with colleagues. This range of varieties allows the speaker to adapt their language to fit the audience, the topic, and the social context. Understanding these repertoires is essential for analyzing how people navigate their social world and construct their complex, multi-layered identities. Repertoire is a dynamic concept, as individuals constantly acquire new linguistic resources through social interaction and education. It highlights that human speech is not limited to a single mode but is a versatile and adaptive system. Analyzing these repertoires provides deep insights into the functional and social roles of language within and across diverse human communities.

246. (B) Borrowed items become integrated into the host language's system, while code-switched items remain part of the other language.
The primary difference between code-switching and borrowing lies in the degree of integration into the host language's system. Borrowing occurs when a word or phrase from one language is adopted by another and over time becomes fully integrated into its grammar and phonology. Once borrowed, it is used by both bilingual and monolingual speakers as a regular part of their vocabulary. In contrast, code-switching involves the strategic use of two or more languages within a conversation, where each language remains structurally distinct. Switched items keep their original pronunciation and grammatical rules and are typically used only by bilinguals. Borrowing fills a lexical gap permanently, while code-switching is a dynamic communicative tool used to manage social meaning and identity in the moment. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the outcomes of language contact. It shows how languages can either expand their own resources through borrowing or coexist in a complex, multi-layered communicative repertoire through the skilled practice of code-switching among multilingual speakers.

247. (D) Problems for linguistic minorities, such as lack of access to services.
The official promotion of a single language in a multilingual nation can create significant challenges for linguistic minorities. When the state, education system, and legal institutions operate exclusively in one dominant language, those who speak other tongues may face systemic barriers to full participation in civic life. These problems include limited access to quality education, restricted employment opportunities, and difficulties in navigating legal and administrative procedures. This institutional bias can lead to social and economic marginalization for minority groups, as mastery of the official language becomes a prerequisite for mobility and rights. Such situations illustrate the tension between the state's drive for linguistic uniformity and the needs of its diverse population. Addressing these challenges is a major goal of language planning and policy. It requires a balanced approach that recognizes linguistic rights and ensures that all citizens, regardless of their native tongue, have equal access to essential services and the opportunity to succeed within the national framework, promoting greater social justice and inclusion.

248. (A) Increase the number of speakers and the domains of use of a threatened language.
The primary objective of language revitalization is to restore a threatened or endangered language as a living medium of communication within its speech community. This involves proactive efforts to increase the number of fluent speakers and to expand the social domains where the language is regularly used. Revitalization programs focus on restoring inter generational transmission by encouraging parents to use the language with their children and establishing immersion schools and community programs. Unlike documentation, which focuses on archival records, revitalization aims to bring the language back into everyday life. Success is achieved when the language becomes a functional and vibrant part of the community's cultural identity once again. These efforts are essential for reversing the process of language shift and ensuring that unique linguistic

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traditions and cultural knowledge are not lost. By creating new active speakers, these programs aim to ensure the language's long-term survival as a living part of the group's ongoing history and social life in a rapidly changing world.

249. (C) More complex and multi-layered, involving an interplay of many different variables.
The concept of superdiversity' suggests that social and linguistic categorization in contemporary urban centers is much more complex and multi-layered than in the past. It involves a dynamic interplay of many different variables, including an individual's country of origin, migration status, education level, language background, and social class. These factors no longer exist as simple, separate categories but instead overlap and interact in intricate ways, creating highly diverse and fluid social environments. This complexity is driven by the rapid increase in transnational migration and the pervasive influence of digital communication technology. In such settings, people use multiple linguistic resources to navigate their daily interactions and construct their identities across both physical and virtual spaces. Recognizing this multi-layered nature of diversity is essential for understanding how modern societies function and how communication is evolving in the 21st century. It highlights that identity is a dynamic negotiation involving many different social and linguistic threads in an increasingly globalized and interconnected world.

250. (A) Pidgin -> Creole -> Potential decreolization/ post-creole continuum
The lifecycle of a contact language often begins with the formation of a pidgin, which is a simplified variety developed for basic communication between different linguistic groups. If a new generation adopts this pidgin as its native language, it undergoes creolization, developing a full and complex grammatical system and becoming a stable creole. Over time, if the creole remains in sustained contact with its prestigious parent language, it may experience decreolization. This can lead to the formation of a post-creole continuum, a spectrum of intermediate varieties ranging from those most different from the standard to those most similar to it. This progression illustrates how human communities dynamically create, expand, and adapt linguistic systems to meet their changing communicative needs in contact-rich environments. Understanding this typical sequence is essential for analyzing the historical development and contemporary status of languages in post-colonial societies. It shows how social interaction and hierarchy drive the ongoing evolution and structural diversity of the world's contact-derived linguistic varieties across different social and historical contexts.

251. (B) Sociolinguistics studies the influence of social structure on language, whereas the sociology of language studies the effect of language on society. Sociolinguistics investigates how social structures like class or gender influence linguistic use. Conversely, the sociology of language examines how language affects society through phenomena like national identity or language planning. While the former focuses on the social roots of linguistic variation, the latter prioritizes the societal consequences of language within a community.

252. (A) A micro-sociolinguistic approach.
Micro-sociolinguistic approaches focus on language use within small-scale, face-to-face interactions. Analyzing specific phonetic variants between two friends fits this category as it examines linguistic variables in a granular, personal context. This level of analysis differs from macro-sociolinguistics, which focuses on large-scale trends across entire nations or communities.

253. (C) The set of linguistic varieties available to a speaker or community for use in different contexts.
A linguistic repertoire consists of all the different linguistic varieties an individual or community utilizes for specific purposes. It serves as a foundational concept for understanding how speakers navigate complex social environments. Having a command over these various systems allows for effective communication across diverse settings, reflecting the functional versatility required within a speech community.

254. (D) Describe and understand systematic linguistic variation in different social contexts.

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Sociolinguistics aims to investigate why people speak differently depending on their social environment. It focuses on describing linguistic variation as a systematic phenomenon rather than a random occurrence. By understanding the influence of factors like ethnicity or gender, researchers can explain how social structures are reflected in the specific linguistic choices individuals make daily.

255. (C) The sociology of language.
The sociology of language examines societal-level phenomena, such as how language planning influences national identity and integration. Studying the establishment of a specific language like Hindi as an official medium focuses on the broader social functions and consequences for a nation. This macro-level perspective shifts the focus from linguistic structure to language's impact on society.

256. (B) Diglossia.
Diglossia occurs when a community uses two distinct varieties of a language for different societal functions. Typically, one variety serves formal domains like education or religion, while the other is used for everyday informal conversation. In the provided scenario, using classical Arabic for sermons and colloquial Arabic for daily interactions perfectly illustrates this specific sociolinguistic arrangement.

257. (D) Language -> Dialect -> Sociolect -> Idiolect.
Linguistic systems are categorized hierarchically from broad societal levels down to the individual. A language encompasses regional varieties called dialects, which can further contain sociolects associated with specific social classes or occupations. At the most granular level is the idiolect, representing the unique speech patterns of a single person. This progression moves from general to specific.

258. (A) An elaborated code.
An elaborated code is characterized by being context-independent and explicit. It does not assume prior knowledge from the audience, making it ideal for communication with strangers or for formal academic writing. A scientific paper that fully explains its concepts ensures that information is accessible without relying on the shared implicit understanding found in closer groups.

NODIA

259. (C) A slang.
Slang consists of highly informal and often ephemeral vocabulary used by specific in-groups to signal membership. In the context of professional video gamers, specialized terms may be unintelligible to those outside the community. This linguistic variety functions as a marker of identity and belonging, facilitating efficient communication within that particular subculture while excluding non-members.

260. (A) Idiolect.
An idiolect represents the unique linguistic system of an individual speaker, encompassing their specific speech patterns, vocabulary choices, and pronunciation habits. While dialects and sociolects describe group-level variation, the study of an idiolect focuses on the most granular level of linguistic behavior. It highlights the distinct way a single person utilizes the resources of their language.

261. (D) Its members share rules and norms for language use and interpretation.
A speech community is defined by its members sharing a specific set of norms and expectations regarding language use. Membership involves more than just speaking the same language; it requires understanding the social rules for interpreting and employing that language. These shared norms allow for cohesive communication and mutual understanding of context-dependent meanings within that specific group.

262. (B) Communicative competence.
Communicative competence involves knowing not just grammatical rules, but also how to use language appropriately in various social situations. A speaker who uses overly formal language at an informal gathering lacks this social awareness despite having perfect grammar. This concept emphasizes the importance of situational appropriateness, ensuring that speech matches the expectations and context of the interaction.

263. (C) The ethnography of speaking.
The ethnography of speaking involves detailed, long-term observation of communication

mother tongue at home. Because it is codified in grammar books and dictionaries, it is seen as the more correct" and stable version of the language. In contrast, the L variety is learned naturally and used for everyday informal conversation. This functional specialization is strictly maintained by the community, reflecting a clear social hierarchy. The prestige of the H variety distinguishes it as the appropriate medium for public life and serious intellectual work, while the L variety serves the needs of routine and informal social interaction. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing the structured nature of language use in many parts of the world and how it reflects societal organization.

234. (C) (a) and (c)
Code-switching is a structured and rule-governed behavior used by bilinguals, rather than a sign of linguistic confusion. Additionally, language maintenance is the process where a community continues to use its heritage tongue, which is the direct opposite of language shift toward a more dominant language. Conversely, a pidgin is a simplified contact language that, by definition, has no native speakers until it undergoes creolization. Furthermore, a substratum effect describes the influence of a lower-prestige language on a more dominant one, not the other way around. Recognizing these correct principles is essential for understanding the dynamic and predictable ways that languages interact and evolve. These concepts highlight the structured nature of linguistic behavior and the role of social hierarchy in driving language change and survival. Understanding these patterns allows sociolinguists to analyze how human speech communities manage their multiple linguistic resources to navigate their diverse and complex social worlds, reflecting both personal communicative competence and broad societal trends.

235. (D) Identify and measure systematic patterns of co-variation between language and social factors.
The main objective of quantitative analysis in sociolinguistics is to identify and measure the systematic ways that linguistic features co-vary with social factors. By using statistical methods to analyze frequency data from a large number of speakers, researchers can demonstrate that variation is not random but follows structured patterns tied to variables like age, gender, social class, and the formality of the situation. This numerical evidence allows for the testing of scientific hypotheses and the development of reliable theories about language change and social stratification. Unlike purely qualitative methods that focus on individual depth, quantitative analysis provides a broader view of communal trends and the social organization of speech. This empirical approach is fundamental for understanding how language functions as a marker of identity and status. It allows sociolinguists to describe the complex and multi-layered relationship between human communication and the broader social and cultural systems that shape individual and communal speech across diverse global contexts and histories.

236. (B) A particular social group or class.
A sociolect is a linguistic variety that is specifically associated with a particular social group or class within a speech community. It is defined by social factors such as socio-economic status, educational background, occupation, and age, rather than by geographic location. Speakers of a sociolect often use distinct vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammatical patterns that signal their group membership and shared social identity. By analyzing sociolects, sociolinguists can uncover how language reflects and reinforces social stratification and hierarchy. This variety serves as a powerful marker of identity, allowing individuals to project their social standing and group affiliation through their daily speech. Understanding these social varieties is essential for analyzing the structured nature of linguistic variation and how it maps onto the diverse social categories present within human communities. Sociolects demonstrate that the way we speak is deeply influenced by our position within the broader social organization of our community, reflecting the multifaceted relationship between language, status, and identity in various social contexts.

237. (C) age
The study of how language use varies with the age of the speaker is a key area of investigation in sociolinguistics, focusing on the co-variation

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Linguistic stereotypes are oversimplified and often pejorative generalizations about speakers based on their dialect or accent. Attributing qualities like sophistication or romance to one variety while viewing another differently reflects deep-seated social attitudes rather than linguistic facts. These perceptions can lead to prejudice, as speakers are judged according to the prestige or status associated with their speech patterns.

273. (D) Language serves as a crucial marker and expression of an individual's or group's social identity.
Language is a fundamental tool for constructing and expressing identity within social groups. Choosing a particular linguistic variety acts as a powerful signal of affiliation or distinctiveness, allowing individuals to position themselves within their social world. This connection between language and identity is central to understanding how people navigate intergroup dynamics and communicate their heritage and societal belonging.

274. (A) The perceptions and beliefs people have about languages and their speakers.
Social attitudes encompass the various perceptions and beliefs that individuals hold regarding different languages and the people who speak them. These attitudes are rarely neutral, often resulting in languages being ranked in hierarchies of prestige. Such evaluations influence how speakers are treated in society, impacting their social standing and highlighting the subjective value placed on different linguistic varieties.

275. (C) Social prejudice and discrimination.
Linguistic stereotypes can lead to significant societal problems, most notably social prejudice and discrimination. When speakers of certain dialects are unfairly categorized as uneducated or inferior based solely on their manner of speaking, it creates barriers to equality. These biased perceptions often manifest in unfair treatment within professional, educational, or social settings, reinforcing existing hierarchies through linguistic judgment.

276. (A) A speaker saying, This project is very difficult. Phir bhi, humein koshish karni padegi."
Code-switching involves alternating between different languages across sentence or clause boundaries. In the provided example, the speaker uses English for one complete sentence and then shifts to Hindi for the next. This strategic conversational device contrasts with code-mixing, where linguistic units from different languages are embedded within the same clause, demonstrating a clear functional shift between utterances.

277. (D) Individual multilingualism.
Individual multilingualism refers to a single person's ability to use more than two languages effectively. This differs from societal multilingualism, which describes communities where multiple languages coexist. Being fluent in French, German, and English is a personal linguistic capability that allows an individual to navigate diverse linguistic environments, reflecting their high level of proficiency and varied communicative repertoire.

278. (B) High bilingual proficiency and adherence to grammatical constraints.
Code-mixing involves the fluid embedding of linguistic units from one language into the structure of another within a single sentence. Rather than indicating a linguistic deficit, this practice reflects high bilingual proficiency. It is governed by complex grammatical constraints, showing that the speaker has mastered the rules of both languages and can navigate between them with internal consistency.

279. (C) Code-mixing.
Code-mixing occurs when linguistic units like morphemes or words from one language are embedded into the grammatical structure of another within a single clause. Inserting a Bengali morpheme into an English utterance exemplifies this unconscious and fluid mixing. This behavior illustrates how speakers with a high degree of bilingual competence merge their linguistic resources during spontaneous conversational exchange.

280. (D) The linguistic behaviours arising from language contact.
The passage focuses on the various linguistic outcomes and behaviors that emerge when speakers of different languages interact. It

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specifically examines phenomena such as bilingualism, code-switching, and code-mixing at both individual and societal levels. By exploring how these practices function strategically and grammatically, the text highlights the complex dynamics that characterize language contact in diverse, multilingual settings.

281. (A) Creolization.
Creolization is the process of linguistic expansion where a pidgin evolves into a fully complex, natural language. This occurs when a pidgin becomes the primary language for a new generation of children. Through this transformation, the language develops a stable and comprehensive grammar and lexicon, allowing it to function as the native tongue for an entire speech community.

282. (B) Borrowing.
Borrowing involves incorporating linguistic features, most frequently vocabulary, from one language into another due to contact. The presence of common English terms in contemporary Hindi illustrates this process. Such lexical additions allow a language to adapt to new concepts while maintaining its core structure. It is a frequent outcome of sustained interaction between speakers of different linguistic backgrounds.

283. (B) A subordinate language leaving traces of its structure on the dominant language that replaces it.
The substratum effect occurs when a politically or socially subordinate language influences the dominant language that eventually replaces it. These influences are often visible in the phonology or syntax of the newly adopted language. This phenomenon shows how elements of a community's original language can persist even after they have transitioned to using a more dominant linguistic variety.

284. (A) Language loss.
Language loss, or language shift, happens when a community gradually abandons its ancestral language in favor of a more dominant one. When immigrant families stop using their heritage language over successive generations, they complete this shift. This process is often driven by social and economic pressures to adopt the national language, leading to the eventual disappearance of the original tongue.

285. (C) Pidginization and creolization.
Tok Pisin's development illustrates the sequential processes of pidginization and creolization. It began as a simplified contact language with a reduced grammar for trade, a process known as pidginization. As it became the primary language for many speakers, it underwent creolization, expanding into a fully complex and stable language. This transformation reflects the evolution from basic communication to a natural language.

286. (D) Status planning.
Status planning involves deliberate efforts to influence the societal role and function of a language. A government's decision to mandate a specific language for education is a primary example of this intervention. By choosing which language is used in official domains like schools, authorities determine the prestige and practical utility of that language within the broader national community.

287. (C) Modernisation.
Modernisation is a form of corpus planning that involves expanding a language's lexicon to meet the demands of contemporary science and technology. Creating new technical terms for computer science allows a language to be used in advanced academic and professional settings. This ensures the language remains relevant and functional in a rapidly changing world, supporting its use in specialized domains.

288. (B) Intervening in the internal structure and substance of a language.
Corpus planning focuses on the internal structure of a language rather than its social status. This includes activities such as standardizing grammar and spelling, as well as modernizing the vocabulary. By intervening in the substance of the language itself, planners aim to create uniform norms or expand the language's capabilities to better serve the needs of its speakers.

289. (D) Standardisation.
Standardisation is the process of establishing a uniform norm for a language by selecting a particular prestigious dialect and codifying its

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rules. This involves creating dictionaries and style guides to define correct" grammar and vocabulary. Once codified, this standard form is promoted as the official version, facilitating clear communication and providing a consistent model for education and media.

290. (A) Language movement.
A language movement consists of grassroots activism by societal groups advocating for the recognition or development of their language. When a linguistic minority demands the right to use their language for administrative purposes, they are engaging in such a movement. These efforts are often driven by a desire to protect cultural identity and ensure equitable access to public services.

291. (C) Linguistic landscaping.
Linguistic landscaping involves the study of language in its visible forms within public spaces. Researchers analyze the presence and distribution of different languages on street signs, billboards, and official notices in multicultural settings. This field provides insights into the linguistic diversity of an area and reflects the power dynamics and social visibility of various speech communities in urban environments.

292. (A) The inherent grammatical complexity of the language.
Assessing language endangerment involves looking at external social factors rather than the internal grammatical structure of the language itself. Common parameters include the absolute number of speakers and the proportion of speakers within the general population. The domains in which the language is used also indicate its health. Inherent grammatical complexity is not a factor used to measure risk.

293. (D) Documentation of endangered languages.
Documenting endangered languages involves creating a comprehensive record of a language that is at risk of disappearing. This includes making audio recordings, compiling dictionaries, and describing grammatical rules. By focusing on languages spoken by only a few remaining elders, linguists preserve the linguistic and cultural knowledge of the community, ensuring it is not entirely lost to history.

294. (B) The coexistence of a vast and multi-layered array of languages and varieties in modern urban settings.
Superdiversity refers to the complex coexistence of numerous languages, dialects, and registers in contemporary urban environments. It describes settings where linguistic diversity is characterized by a high degree of variation in the origins and social positions of speakers. This framework helps researchers understand how multiple linguistic systems interact and influence each other within modern, highly mobile, and globalized societies.

295. (C) Language revitalisation.
Language revitalisation consists of concerted efforts to reverse the decline of an endangered language and increase its use. Establishing immersion schools and mentor-apprentice programs specifically aims to encourage the next generation to speak their ancestral tongue. These proactive measures help restore the linguistic vitality of a community, ensuring the continued transmission and survival of their unique heritage language.

296. (D) Participant observation.
Participant observation is a qualitative research method where the researcher becomes an active part of the community they are studying. By joining a local club for several months, the investigator can gain an insider's perspective on the members' communicative practices. This approach allows for a deep understanding of the social values and norms that shape language use in natural contexts.

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297. (A) To statistically model the probability of a linguistic variant's occurrence based on specific constraints.
Variable rules are sophisticated statistical modeling techniques used in quantitative sociolinguistics. They calculate the mathematical probability of a speaker using a specific linguistic variant based on a combination of social and linguistic constraints. This tool allows researchers to analyze complex data sets and identify the precise factors that influence systematic variation across different groups and contexts.

298. (B) Ethnomethodology.
Ethnomethodology is a qualitative approach that investigates how individuals use common-sense

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. The study of language typology primarily focuses on:
(A) Classifying languages based on structural similarities and differences.
(B) Reconstructing proto-languages.
(C) Analyzing the social context of language use.
(D) Documenting endangered languages.

67. Which of the following is a morphological process?
(A) Aspiration
(B) Retroflexion
(C) Infixing
(D) Vowel harmony

68. The notion of linguistic relatedness' can be established on which of the following grounds?
(A) Genetic and typological grounds only
(B) Areal and genetic grounds only
(C) Typological and areal grounds only
(D) Genetic, typological, and areal grounds

69. In a language with the word order characteristic of verb medial", where would the verb typically be found?
(A) At the end of the sentence (SOV)
(B) At the beginning of the sentence (VSO)
(C) Between the subject and the object (SVO)
(D) Attached to the subject as a clitic

70. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Inductive Approach
Q. Deductive Approach
R. Parametric Variation
S. Areal Feature
List II: (Example/Definition)
1. Postulating Universal Grammar and then testing its principles against language data.
2. The existence of retroflexion in both Dravidian and Indo-Aryan.
3. Observing many languages to form generalizations and universals.
4. The head-directionality parameter (head-initial vs. head-final).
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

71. Which statement best describes the role of the Linguistic Survey of India'?
(A) It was a project designed to establish a universal grammar for Indian languages.
(B) It was a prescriptive effort to standardize and modernize all Indian languages.
(C) It was a typological study exclusively intended for morphological classification.
(D) It was a descriptive project to document linguistic diversity in British India.

72. A key phonological feature of Dravidian languages is the:
(A) General lack of consonant clusters at the beginning of a word.
(B) Absence of a distinction between long and short vowels.
(C) Presence of a three-way distinction in stops (voiced, voiceless, aspirated).
(D) Use of tone to distinguish meaning.

73. The concept of implicational universal' is most closely associated with the work of:
(A) M. B. Emeneau
(B) Noam Chomsky
(C) Joseph Greenberg
(D) George Grierson

74. If a language has a dominant VSO order, then the genitive almost always follows the governing noun." This is an example of a(n):
(A) Statistical implicational universal.
(B) Absolute universal
(C) Substantive universal
(D) Non-implicational universal

75. Consider the following statements about South Asian language families.
(i) Indo-Aryan languages are descendants of Sanskrit.
(ii) Dravidian languages have a well-documented history as long as that of Indo-Aryan.

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CHAPTER 08

Areal Typology and South Asian Language Families

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1. Which of the following best defines an analytical' or isolating' language?
(A) A language where morphemes corresponding to words are fused together.
(B) A language where words are typically composed of a single morpheme.
(C) A language where multiple morphemes are easily segmentable within a word.
(D) A language that incorporates nominal elements into the verb structure.

2. Which term refers to the classification of languages based on shared structural features, regardless of their ancestry?
(A) Typological classification
(B) Genetic classification
(C) Areal classification
(D) Diachronic classification

3. A language where each morpheme has a single grammatical function and word boundaries are clear is best described as:
(A) Fusional
(B) Polysynthetic
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Infixing

4. From the perspective of language typology, retroflexion' in South Asian languages is a significant feature primarily related to:
(A) Morphology
(B) Syntax
(C) Semantics
(D) Phonetics and Phonology

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The concept of India as a Linguistic Area' suggests that languages from different families have developed shared features due to long-term contact.
Reason (R) : Genetic relatedness is the sole factor responsible for similarities among languages spoken in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which of the following is NOT a morphological type of language?
(A) Agglutinative
(B) Discursive
(C) Polysynthetic
(D) Analytical

7. The study of language universals that proceeds by observing a large number of languages and then making generalizations is known as the:
(A) Deductive approach
(B) Prescriptive approach
(C) Synchronic approach
(D) Inductive approach

8. What is the defining characteristic of a synthetic fusional' or inflecting' language?
(A) Words are difficult to segment as fused morphemes carry multiple grammatical meanings.
(B) Every word in the language consists of a single, independent, and unchangeable morpheme.
(C) Morphemes are linked sequentially in a predictable manner, each with a distinct meaning.
(D) Nominal and other sentential elements are systematically incorporated into the verb structure.

27. The monumental Linguistic Survey of India' provides a comprehensive source of information primarily on:
(A) The proto-forms of all South Asian languages.
(B) The principles of Universal Grammar.
(C) The sociolinguistic situation in modern urban India.
(D) The languages and dialects of India from the early 20th century.

28. The process by which languages in contact become more similar to each other is known as:
(A) Divergence
(B) Convergence
(C) Genetic drift
(D) Isomorphism

29. A non-implicational universal' is a statement that:
(A) Is true for most, but not all, languages.
(B) Links the presence of one property to the presence of another.
(C) Asserts the presence or absence of a property X, without reference to any other property.
(D) Applies only to the formal structure of grammar.

30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Linguistic Feature)
P. Retroflexion
Q. Aspiration
R. Explicator Compound Verb
S. Anaphora
List II: (Description)
1. A puff of air accompanying the release of a stop consonant.
2. Use of a pronoun or linguistic unit to refer back to a previous element.
3. A main verb followed by a small set of vector' verbs modifying its meaning.
4. Articulation of a consonant with the tip of the tongue curled back.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

31. In the context of linguistic typology, which statement about South Asian languages is generally true?
(A) They are predominantly verb-final (SOV).
(B) They are predominantly verb-medial (SVO).
(C) They show no dominant word order preference.
(D) They are exclusively of the isolating morphological type.

32. The approach to universals that starts with a theory (like UG) and predicts properties of languages is:
(A) The inductive approach
(B) The deductive approach
(C) The diachronic approach
(D) The typological approach

33. Which of the following is considered a major family of the Austro-Asiatic group in India?
(A) Naga
(B) Munda
(C) Bodo
(D) Gondi

34. A universal that is true of all languages without exception is called:
(A) An absolute universal
(B) A statistical universal
(C) A substantive universal
(D) A formal universal

35. Consider the following statements regarding morphological language types.
(i) Analytical languages like Chinese have a high morpheme-per-word ratio.
(ii) In an agglutinative language, it is easy to determine where one morpheme ends and the next begins.
(iii) Synthetic fusional languages are characterized by formatives that carry multiple pieces of grammatical information.
(iv) Polysynthetic languages never use separate words for nouns.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) (i) and (iv) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(D) (iii) and (iv) only

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(D) A non-implicational universal

18. The concept of India as a Linguistic Area' was significantly popularized by the work of which linguist?
(A) M. B. Emeneau
(B) Noam Chomsky
(C) Joseph Greenberg
(D) George Grierson

19. In the context of South Asian languages, explicator compound verbs' are a feature of:
(A) Phonology
(B) Morphology
(C) Syntax
(D) Phonetics

20. Consider the following statements regarding language typology and relatedness.
(i) Genetic relatedness implies a common ancestor language.
(ii) Typological relatedness is based on shared structural characteristics.
(iii) Areal relatedness arises from geographical proximity and language contact.
(iv) Polysynthetic languages are also known as incorporating languages.
(v) Languages belonging to the same genetic family cannot share typological features with languages of another family.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

21. The term polysynthetic' language describes a language where:
(A) Sentences are formed with very few morphemes per word.
(B) Grammatical relationships are shown primarily through word order.
(C) Words contain complex morpheme strings, often incorporating nominals in verbs.
(D) Inflectional affixes are fused and inseparable from the root.

22. A universal that specifies the kinds of items that a language can have, such as the set of possible phonetic features, is called a:
(A) Formal universal
(B) Substantive universal
(C) Statistical universal
(D) Non-implicational universal

23. Which of the following language families is NOT primarily associated with the South Asian subcontinent?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Dravidian
(C) Austro-Asiatic
(D) Uralic

24. The existence of retroflex consonants in both Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages is often cited as evidence for:
(A) India as a linguistic area.
(B) The genetic unity of all Indian languages.
(C) The purely isolating nature of these languages.
(D) A universal tendency for languages to develop retroflexes.

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Verb-final languages, such as many in South Asia, tend to use postpositions rather than prepositions.
Reason (R) : This correlation is one of Greenberg's proposed word order universals, reflecting a typological tendency for grammatical elements to be consistently placed relative to the head.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which of the following is the best example of reduplication' as a linguistic feature?
(A) Repeating a word or part of a word to indicate plurality, intensity, or continuity.
(B) Using two different words with similar meanings.
(C) Creating a new word by blending two others.
(D) The historical process of a vowel sound changing.

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9. The idea that languages can be classified based on their dominant word order, such as SOV or SVO, is central to:
(A) Areal linguistics
(B) Morphological typology
(C) Word order typology
(D) Genetic linguistics

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Language Type)
P. Analytical
Q. Agglutinative
R. Fusional
S. Polysynthetic
List II: (Defining Characteristic)
1. Morphemes are fused and carry multiple meanings.
2. Words are composed of long strings of morphemes, including incorporated nouns.
3. Words tend to be single morphemes.
4. Morphemes are clearly separable and each has a single meaning.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

11. Parametric variation' in the context of universal grammar suggests that:
(A) All languages are fundamentally different with no common principles.
(B) Language universals are only statistical and not absolute.
(C) Variation in language is purely a result of historical accident.
(D) Languages vary within a set of fixed options or parameters'.

12. Which statement correctly identifies the relationship between formal and substantive universals?
(A) Formal universals deal with phonological substance, whereas substantive universals deal with rule structures.
(B) Formal universals concern general rule structures, while substantive universals concern specific element inventories.
(C) Formal universals are categorized as absolute, while substantive universals are strictly statistical tendencies.
(D) Formal universals are acquired through learning, whereas substantive universals are biologically innate traits.

13. The classification of languages into families like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian is an example of:
(A) Typological classification
(B) Areal classification
(C) Genetic classification
(D) Morphological classification

14. The phenomenon of inserting a morpheme within another morpheme is characteristic of which language type?
(A) Incorporating
(B) Analytical
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Infixing

15. Consider the following statements regarding linguistic universals.
(i) Absolute universals are true for all known languages without exception.
(ii) Statistical universals suggest a strong tendency or probability across languages.
(iii) Formal universals refer to the specific substance of language, such as the set of all possible vowels.
(iv) Implicational universals are always of the form if a language has property X, it will also have property Y".
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

16. Which of the following is a key feature often associated with verb-final languages according to Greenberg's studies?
(A) Use of prepositions
(B) Use of postpositions
(C) Adjectives follow the noun
(D) Genitives follow the head noun

17. A statement like If a language has gender, it also has number" is an example of what kind of universal?
(A) A substantive universal
(B) An implicational universal
(C) An absolute universal

36. The concept of India as a sociolinguistic area' emphasizes:
(A) Shared phonological features across language families.
(B) The genetic relationship between all languages of India.
(C) The uniform syntactic structure found in Indian languages.
(D) Common patterns of language use in social contexts, like code-switching and multilingualism.

37. A statistical universal' refers to a feature that:
(A) Is found in all languages.
(B) Is based on mathematical models of language.
(C) Is found in a majority of languages or shows a strong cross-linguistic tendency.
(D) Can be explained only through historical linguistics.

38. The Munda and Mon-Khmer language groups belong to which larger language family?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Austro-Asiatic
(C) Indo-Aryan
(D) Tibeto-Burman

39. The term echo formation' refers to:
(A) A specific syntactic structure involving vector verbs that modify a main verb.
(B) The phonological process of creating words that directly imitate environmental sounds.
(C) A formal rule within the syntactic domain that governs the interpretation of reference.
(D) A morphological process of partial reduplication and phonetic change for vague meaning.

40. Consider the following statements.
(i) The presence of retroflex consonants.
(ii) A distinction between aspirated and unaspirated stops.
(iii) The use of explicator compound verbs.
(iv) A predominant verb-final (SOV) word order.
(v) The complete absence of gender systems in all languages.
Which of the above features are often cited as characteristic of the Indian linguistic area'?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii), and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) (i), (iii), and (v) only

41. Which concept explains variations like pro-drop vs. non-pro-drop languages as different settings of a single underlying principle?
(A) Inductive reasoning
(B) Areal diffusion
(C) Parametric variation
(D) Morphological typology

42. What is the most significant contribution of Greenberg's work on word order typology?
(A) It identified correlations between basic word order and the order of other grammatical elements.
(B) It proved that all languages are SVO.
(C) It created the first genetic classification of African languages.
(D) It focused exclusively on morphological types.

43. Which of the following is NOT a feature typically associated with verb-medial (e.g., SVO) languages?
(A) Use of prepositions
(B) Genitives following the noun
(C) Auxiliaries appearing before the main verb
(D) Use of postpositions

44. Vowel harmony', a feature found in some South Asian languages, is a process where:
(A) All vowels in a word become identical.
(B) Vowels in a word share a certain phonetic feature, like backness or rounding.
(C) The number of vowels is reduced over time.
(D) Vowels and consonants must agree in voicing.

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Many languages of the Tibeto-Burman family in South Asia are characterized by tonal distinctions.
Reason (R) : All languages in South Asia, irrespective of family, are tonal.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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reasoning and social interaction to construct their social reality. In a courtroom setting, this method would examine the specific ways jurors interact and talk to reach a shared understanding of guilt. It focuses on the underlying processes of communication that enable social order and mutual comprehension.

299. (B) Selecting a representative sample of the population.
Sampling is the critical initial stage of any quantitative sociolinguistic study involving a large population. Researchers must select a representative subset of the community to ensure that their findings can be generalized. This step provides the foundation for data collection, as it determines who will be interviewed or surveyed to identify the linguistic variables and their social correlations.

300. (A) Data processing and interpretation.
Data processing and interpretation involve organizing the raw information collected during research. Transcribing interview recordings and coding for specific linguistic features, such as the presence or absence of a sound, are essential parts of this stage. These activities transform qualitative speech into quantifiable data that can then be statistically analyzed to uncover broader sociolinguistic patterns and systematic variation.

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(iv) Adjectives precede the noun they modify.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

56. Which language type is also known as incorporating'?
(A) Polysynthetic
(B) Agglutinative
(C) Analytical
(D) Fusional

57. The deductive approach in linguistics is most closely associated with which theoretical framework?
(A) Structuralism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Generative Grammar
(D) Historical-Comparative Linguistics

58. Which of the following features is NOT typically considered a defining trait of the Indian linguistic area?
(A) Extensive use of articles (a', the')
(B) Retroflexion
(C) Explicator Compound Verbs
(D) Echo formations

59. The statement All languages have vowels" is an example of:
(A) A statistical implicational universal.
(B) A formal universal.
(C) A typological parameter.
(D) An absolute non-implicational universal.

60. Consider the following linguistic features.
(i) Retroflex consonants in Indo-Aryan and Dravidian.
(ii) The use of echo formations' like kitab-witab'.
(iii) A sharp typological divide with no shared features between language families.
(iv) The presence of explicator compound verbs (e.g., kar dena').
(v) A predominant SOV word order.
Which of the above features contribute to the notion of India as a Linguistic Area'?
(A) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

61. The process of convergence' in a linguistic area is a direct result of:
(A) Genetic inheritance
(B) Universal grammar principles
(C) Language contact
(D) Random mutation

62. Which of the following statements regarding South Asian language families is incorrect?
(A) Indo-Aryan languages are part of the larger Indo-European family.
(B) Dravidian languages are primarily spoken in Southern India.
(C) Austro-Asiatic languages like Santali are spoken in Central and Eastern India.
(D) Tibeto-Burman languages are exclusively spoken in Tibet.

63. The use of a main verb combined with a vector verb to add nuances of meaning (like completion, suddenness) is a hallmark of:
(A) Explicator compound verbs
(B) Echo formation
(C) Reduplication
(D) Anaphora

64. What is the primary difference between genetic and areal classification?
(A) Genetic classification deals with syntax; areal classification deals with phonology.
(B) Genetic classification is historical; areal classification is geographical and contact-based.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(D) Genetic classification is inductive; areal classification is deductive.

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Turkish is often cited as a classic example of an agglutinative language.
Reason (R) : In Turkish, suffixes can be added to a root to indicate grammatical functions, and these suffixes are generally discrete and easily separable.

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

46. The notion of a microlinguistic area' refers to:
(A) A large geographical region like the entire Indian subcontinent.
(B) The study of language at the level of individual sounds.
(C) A global linguistic zone connected by digital media.
(D) A localized geographical area where intense contact leads to convergence.

47. Which of the following is an example of an onomatopoeic word?
(A) Buzz
(B) Table
(C) Run
(D) Happy

48. A key syntactic feature of Dravidian languages is:
(A) A strict SVO word order.
(B) Left-branching structure with verbs in the final position.
(C) The lack of any case marking.
(D) The use of prepositions instead of postpositions.

49. Contact induced typological change' means that:
(A) Languages evolve only due to internal pressures.
(B) Languages change their basic type (e.g., from fusional to agglutinative) due to influence from other languages.
(C) A language's typology is fixed and cannot change.
(D) Typological change happens randomly without any cause.

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Language Family)
P. Indo-Aryan
Q. Dravidian
R. Austro-Asiatic
S. Tibeto-Burman
List II: (A Representative Language)
1. Santali
2. Manipuri
3. Marathi
4. Kannada
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

51. What does the term anaphora' refer to in syntax?
(A) The formation of words that imitate sounds.
(B) The process of languages becoming more similar through contact.
(C) The mechanism where a linguistic element refers back to a preceding entity.
(D) The repetition of a word for emphasis.

52. The classification of languages as genetic, typological, and areal represents:
(A) Three mutually exclusive ways of looking at any language.
(B) A historical progression from older to newer methods of classification.
(C) Three branches of historical linguistics.
(D) Three different but complementary perspectives on linguistic relatedness.

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53. The concept of India as a semantic area' suggests that across different language families in India, there are:
(A) Shared ways of structuring sentences.
(B) Shared phonological inventories.
(C) Shared patterns of meaning and conceptual categorization.
(D) Shared literary traditions from ancient times.

54. A phonological characteristic of many Indo-Aryan languages is the contrast between:
(A) Tonal and non-tonal syllables.
(B) Aspirated and unaspirated stops.
(C) Vowel harmony and vowel disharmony.
(D) Infixing and suffixing morphology.

55. Consider the following statements regarding Greenberg's characteristics for verb-final languages.
(i) They predominantly use postpositions.
(ii) The genitive precedes the governing noun.
(iii) They predominantly use prepositions.

(iii) Austro-Asiatic languages in India are represented by the Munda and Mon-Khmer branches.
(iv) Tibeto-Burman languages are spoken along the Himalayan belt and in Northeast India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (ii) and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

76. The phenomenon where a language adopts a structural feature from a neighbouring language to which it is not genetically related is a classic case of:
(A) Genetic inheritance
(B) Areal convergence
(C) Parametric setting
(D) Internal reconstruction

77. Which of the following pairs is an incorrect match of language family and region?
(A) Indo-Aryan : North India
(B) Dravidian : South India
(C) Austro-Asiatic : West India
(D) Tibeto-Burman : Himalayan Region

78. The statement All languages have rules for forming questions" would be considered a:
(A) Substantive universal
(B) Statistical universal
(C) Semantic universal
(D) Formal universal

79. The term synthetic' in morphological typology is a broad category that includes:
(A) Both agglutinative and fusional languages.
(B) Only isolating languages.
(C) Only polysynthetic languages.
(D) Languages with no morphology.

80. Consider the following linguistic features.
(i) Widespread use of prepositions over postpositions.
(ii) A complete lack of aspiration in stop consonants.
(iii) Predominantly SVO word order across all families.
(iv) The presence of explicator compound verbs.
(v) The development of retroflex phonemes.
Which of the above items are NOT considered core features of the Indian linguistic area?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii) and (iv)

81. What is the fundamental difference between an absolute and a statistical universal?
(A) Absolute universals are implicational, statistical universals are not.
(B) Absolute universals have no exceptions, while statistical universals represent strong tendencies.
(C) Absolute universals relate to syntax, statistical universals relate to phonology.
(D) Absolute universals are deductive, statistical universals are inductive.

82. The presence of a five-way place of articulation for stops (labial, dental, retroflex, palatal, velar) is a notable phonetic feature in many:
(A) Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages
(B) Austro-Asiatic languages
(C) Tibeto-Burman languages
(D) European languages

83. Which of the following linguistic phenomena is primarily syntactic?
(A) Retroflexion
(B) Vowel harmony
(C) Explicator compound verbs
(D) Aspiration

84. The notion of a language universal' presupposes that:
(A) All languages are diverging from a single proto-language.
(B) All languages will eventually converge into one.
(C) The structure of a language is completely arbitrary.
(D) There are underlying properties common to all human languages.

85. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The existence of shared features like retroflexion and compound verbs across different language families in India

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than by inflectional affixes on words.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A common phonological feature of the Austro-Asiatic languages in India is the use of:
(A) A rich system of tones.
(B) A vowel system that can include a checked" or glottalized quality.
(C) Retroflex consonants borrowed from neighboring languages.
(D) A fusional case system.

167. Identify the correct statement about linguistic relatedness'.
(A) Typological similarity always implies genetic relatedness.
(B) Areal similarity is another term for genetic relatedness.
(C) Genetic relatedness is based on word order only.
(D) Languages can be related genetically, typologically, and/or areally.

168. The head parameter" in parametric variation refers to the choice between:
(A) Head-initial and head-final structures.
(B) Pro-drop and non-pro-drop languages.
(C) SVO and SOV word order.
(D) Nouns and verbs as the head of a phrase.

169. What is the most significant phonetic feature that Indo-Aryan languages contributed to the Indian linguistic area' profile?
(A) Retroflexion
(B) Vowel harmony
(C) Aspiration, particularly the voiced aspirates (bh, dh, gh)
(D) A rich set of fricatives

170. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (South Asian Feature)
P. Use of postpositions in Hindi
Q. Presence of retroflexes in Tamil
R. Use of explicator verbs in both Hindi and Kannada
S. Repetition of a word for emphasis (dheere-dheere')
List II: (Linguistic Classification)
1. Phonological Feature
2. Morphological Process (Reduplication)
3. Syntactic Feature (Word Order Typology)
4. Areal Feature (Convergence)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

171. Which one of the following is NOT a level of analysis for comparing salient features of South Asian languages?
(A) Phonetic and phonological
(B) Morphology
(C) Syntax
(D) Pragmatic and Discourse

172. The study of language universals using an inductive approach would involve:
(A) Assuming a pre-existing Universal Grammar.
(B) Examining a large sample of diverse languages and identifying common patterns.
(C) Focusing on only one language family to find its unique traits.
(D) Creating a new language based on universal principles.

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173. The classification of languages as agglutinative, isolating, or fusional is a type of:
(A) Genetic classification
(B) Areal classification
(C) Morphological typology
(D) Syntactic typology

174. Which of the following is the best example of a substantive universal?
(A) The rules for question formation are structure-dependent.
(B) The principle of recursion in syntax.
(C) The existence of transformations in grammar.
(D) The set of distinctive features (e.g., [+/-nasal], [+/-voice]) that form the basis of all phonological systems.

175. Consider the following statements about the Linguistic Survey of India'.

95. Consider the following statements about linguistic classification.
(i) Genetic classification groups languages based on a demonstrable common ancestor.
(ii) Typological classification can group genetically unrelated languages together.
(iii) Areal classification is based on shared features that arise from geographical isolation, not contact.
(iv) A language can only be classified in one way (e.g., either genetically or typologically, but not both).
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(D) (ii) and (iv) only

96. Which is a prominent syntactic feature of many Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in South Asia?
(A) SVO word order
(B) Verb-final syntax and agglutinative morphology
(C) Use of prepositions and articles
(D) Complex fusional case systems

97. Syntactic change' as a result of language contact implies that:
(A) A language's sound system has changed.
(B) A language's rules of sentence formation have been altered.
(C) A language's core vocabulary has been replaced.
(D) A language's writing system has been modified.

98. The notion that if a language has inflection, it always has derivation" is an example of what kind of universal?
(A) An implicational universal
(B) A non-implicational universal
(C) A formal universal
(D) A substantive universal

99. In the context of India as a linguistic area, aspiration' refers to:
(A) The desire of speakers to learn new languages.
(B) A type of vowel harmony.
(C) A phonological feature distinguishing pairs like /p/ and /p^h/.
(D) A syntactic process of raising.

100. Consider the following statements regarding the major language families of South Asia.
(i) Indo-Aryan languages are spoken by the largest number of people in South Asia.
(ii) Dravidian languages are confined only to the four southern states of India.
(iii) The Austro-Asiatic family in India is geographically split into two main branches: Munda and Mon-Khmer.
(iv) Tibeto-Burman languages show great diversity and are spoken across the Himalayan region.
(v) All Tibeto-Burman languages are written languages with long literary traditions.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(D) (i), (iv), and (v)

101. The difference between the deductive and inductive approaches to language universals is that:
(A) Inductive starts from theory, deductive starts from data.
(B) Inductive is for syntax, deductive is for phonology.
(C) Inductive starts from data, deductive starts from theory.
(D) Inductive is outdated, deductive is modern.

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102. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major language families of South Asia?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Afro-Asiatic
(C) Dravidian
(D) Tibeto-Burman

103. Retroflexion' as a phonetic feature involves the articulation of sounds with the:
(A) Tip of the tongue touching the upper teeth.
(B) Back of the tongue raised towards the soft palate.
(C) Lips rounded.
(D) Tip of the tongue curled back towards the hard palate.

104. The creation of pairs like khana-wana' (food and the like) in Hindi is a classic example of:
(A) Echo formation
(B) Onomatopoeia
(C) Full reduplication
(D) Anaphora

105. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Latin is considered a synthetic fusional language.
Reason (R) : In Latin, a single ending on a noun, like -arum' on rosarum' (of the roses), can simultaneously indicate case (genitive) and number (plural).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. A language universal that holds for a vast majority of languages but has some known exceptions is known as a(n):
(A) Tendency or statistical universal.
(B) Absolute universal
(C) False universal
(D) Parametric universal

107. Which of the following correctly pairs a language type with its primary characteristic?
(A) Analytical : High morpheme-per-word ratio
(B) Polysynthetic : Low morpheme-per-word ratio
(C) Fusional : One morpheme per word
(D) Agglutinative : Easily separable morphemes

108. The concept of parametric variation' is a key component of:
(A) The inductive approach to universals.
(B) The theory of Universal Grammar (UG).
(C) Areal linguistics.
(D) Historical-comparative method.

109. Which of the following is an example of an explicator compound verb' in a language like Hindi?
(A) dekhna' (to see)
(B) chai-pani' (tea and water/refreshments)
(C) aa jaana' (to come, with a sense of arrival/completion)
(D) chalta' (walking)

110. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Universal Type)
P. Absolute Universal
Q. Statistical Universal
R. Implicational Universal
S. Substantive Universal
List II: (Statement)
1. Most verb-initial languages are VSO.
2. If a language has dual number, it also has plural number.
3. All languages have consonants and vowels.
4. All languages will draw their phonetic features from a finite set of possibilities (e.g., [voice], [nasal]).
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

111. The term incorporating' is another name for which morphological type?
(A) Polysynthetic
(B) Infixing
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Analytical

112. The Munda languages, such as Santali and Mundari, belong to which language family?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Austro-Asiatic family
(C) Indo-Aryan
(D) Tibeto-Burman

113. India as a sociolinguistic area" refers to the shared patterns of:
(A) Syntactic structure across the subcontinent.
(B) Language use in society, such as widespread multilingualism and code-mixing.
(C) Phonetic inventories in all Indian languages.
(D) Genetic ancestry for all languages spoken in India.

114. The primary characteristic of an infix' is that it is inserted:
(A) Within the root

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(B) Before the root
(C) After the root
(D) Between two words

115. Consider the following statements regarding linguistic typology.
(i) Language typology is concerned with the historical development of languages.
(ii) It seeks to classify languages based on their structural features.
(iii) It is closely linked to the search for language universals.
(iv) Morphological typology is a major subfield of language typology.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(C) (i) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

116. The concept of a linguistic area' implies:
(A) A group of languages that are all genetically related.
(B) A classification based on the number of speakers.
(C) A theoretical space where all languages are typologically identical.
(D) A geographical area where languages from different families share structural traits due to contact.

117. Which of the following is a key phonological feature shared by many languages in the South Asian linguistic area?
(A) The presence of ejectives
(B) The absence of nasal consonants
(C) The presence of a series of retroflex stops
(D) A simple five-vowel system with no length distinction

118. In Greenberg's typology, a language that places the object before the verb (OV) is likely to have:
(A) Prepositions
(B) Postpositions
(C) Adjectives after the noun
(D) Main verbs before auxiliary verbs

119. A formal universal' might state that:
(A) All languages have nasal consonants.
(B) The word for water' often contains a labial consonant.
(C) All languages have at least three vowels.
(D) Grammatical rules are structure-dependent.

120. Consider the following statements regarding Dravidian languages.
(i) They are primarily agglutinative in their morphology.
(ii) They typically exhibit SOV word order.
(iii) They generally lack the phonemic distinction between voiced and voiceless stops that is prominent in Indo-Aryan.
(iv) They use prepositions instead of postpositions.
(v) They are genetically related to the Munda languages.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (v)

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121. What kind of linguistic relatedness exists between English and German?
(A) Areal
(B) Typological
(C) Genetic
(D) Morphological

122. The term inflecting' is another name for which morphological type?
(A) Synthetic fusional
(B) Analytical
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Polysynthetic

123. The study of India as a semantic area' would investigate if words for concepts like dharma' or karma' have led to:
(A) Syntactic borrowing across language families.
(B) Shared phonological changes in unrelated languages.
(C) The creation of new writing systems.
(D) Shared conceptual frameworks and meaning structures across languages.

124. Vowel harmony' is a phonological process that is characteristic of some languages in which family?
(A) Only Indo-Aryan
(B) Some languages of the Dravidian and

another.

Reason (R) : The adoption of SOV word order in some languages that were previously non-SOV is an example of such a syntactic change due to areal pressure.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

146. Linguistic relatedness' based on descent from a common ancestor is:
(A) Genetic relatedness
(B) Typological relatedness
(C) Areal relatedness
(D) Structural relatedness

147. A core idea in the study of language universals is that despite their diversity, languages are constrained by:
(A) Political boundaries.
(B) The limitations of writing systems.
(C) Shared cognitive and biological faculties of humans.
(D) Economic factors.

148. The feature anaphora' is primarily concerned with the interpretation of:
(A) Verbs and their tenses
(B) Nouns and their cases
(C) Adjectives and their gradations
(D) Pronouns and referential expressions

149. The presence of question words (wh-words) at the beginning of a sentence is a common feature of:
(A) Verb-final (SOV) languages
(B) All languages universally
(C) Verb-medial (SVO) languages
(D) Languages with postpositions

150. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Linguistic Phenomenon in India)
P. Reduplication
Q. Echo Formation
R. Explicator Compound Verb
S. Onomatopoeia
List II: (Example)
1. billi ne doodh pee liya' (cat drank the milk - liya' is the explicator)
2. dhaR-dhaR' (sound of a heartbeat)
3. jaldi-jaldi chalo' (walk quickly)
4. chai-vai' (tea and such)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

151. What is a key difference between agglutinative and fusional languages?
(A) Agglutinative languages lack affixes, while fusional languages have them.
(B) Agglutinative languages are verb-final; fusional languages are verb-medial.
(C) Agglutinative languages are spoken; fusional languages are written.
(D) In agglutinative languages morpheme boundaries are clear; in fusional languages they are blurred.

152. Which of the following is an example of an absolute universal?
(A) All languages have oral vowels.
(B) Most languages with SOV order have postpositions.
(C) Red is the most common basic color term after black and white.
(D) Languages with gender systems are rare.

153. A key morphological feature of the Munda branch of Austro-Asiatic languages is their:
(A) Extremely simple, isolating structure.
(B) Fusional inflection similar to Latin.
(C) Complex system of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.
(D) Lack of any verbal morphology.

154. The concept that universal principles of grammar are innate but that specific rules are set by exposure to a particular language is known as:
(A) Parametric variation
(B) Areal convergence
(C) Inductive generalization
(D) Diachronic change

155. Consider the following statements regarding word order typology and South Asian languages.
(i) Most South Asian languages, across families,

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(D) Analytical

135. Consider the following statements concerning India as a linguistic area.
(i) The concept was primarily established by M.B. Emeneau.
(ii) It relies on features shared across genetic boundaries.
(iii) Retroflexion is a key piece of evidence.
(iv) It proves that all Indian languages come from a single ancestor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii) and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

136. A significant syntactic feature of Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi is the use of:
(A) Postpositions and SOV word order.
(B) Prepositions exclusively.
(C) A complex system of tones.
(D) VSO word order.

137. Which of the following represents an areal feature rather than a genetic one?
(A) The word for two' being similar in French and Spanish.
(B) The similarities in case endings between Latin and Sanskrit.
(C) The use of retroflex consonants in both Hindi (Indo-Aryan) and Tamil (Dravidian).
(D) The verb paradigms of German and English.

138. The process of forming words that imitate natural sounds (e.g., meow', thud') is called:
(A) Onomatopoeia
(B) Reduplication
(C) Echo formation
(D) Vowel harmony

139. The most appropriate description of a polysynthetic' language is that it exhibits:
(A) A high degree of inflectional fusion across multiple grammatical categories.
(B) A linguistic system characterized by an exceptionally low morpheme-to-word ratio.
(C) A morphological type defined by a complete lack of bound morphemes or affixes.
(D) High morphemic complexity within a single word, often including noun incorporation.

140. Consider the following features.
(i) Fusional morphology similar to Sanskrit.
(ii) SOV word order.
(iii) Tone systems.
(iv) Agglutinative morphology.
(v) VSO word order.
Which of the above are generally NOT considered features of the Tibeto-Burman languages of South Asia?
(A) (i) and (v)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (iii) and (iv)
(D) (i) and (ii)

141. The relationship between a language having SOV word order and also having postpositions is best described as a:
(A) Genetic universal
(B) Random coincidence
(C) Typological universal (or tendency).
(D) Semantic universal

142. The notion of microlinguistic area' is useful for studying:
(A) Language change on a global scale.
(B) The history of a single language family.
(C) The principles of Universal Grammar.
(D) Intense, localized language contact in a small geographical region like a village.

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143. Which of these language families is indigenous to South Asia and not known to have relatives outside the subcontinent?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Indo-Aryan
(C) Austro-Asiatic
(D) Tibeto-Burman

144. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Analytical language : Chinese
(B) Polysynthetic language : English
(C) Agglutinative language : Turkish
(D) Fusional language : Sanskrit

145. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Language contact can lead to syntactic change, where the grammatical structure of one language is influenced by

Austro-Asiatic families.
(C) Only Tibeto-Burman
(D) It is a universal feature of all South Asian languages.

125. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : The dominant word order in major Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi and Dravidian languages like Tamil is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV).
Reason (R) : This shared typological feature is one of the key pieces of evidence for the argument that India constitutes a linguistic area.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. A language which has one morpheme per word is:
(A) Polysynthetic
(B) Agglutinative
(C) Inflecting
(D) Isolating

127. Which statement is an example of a non-implicational universal?
(A) All languages have verbs.
(B) If a language has VO order, it has prepositions.
(C) If a language has voiced stops, it has voiceless stops.
(D) If a language has SOV order, it has postpositions.

128. Which concept is central to the deductive approach to studying language universals?
(A) Linguistic Survey
(B) Parametric Variation
(C) Areal Diffusion
(D) Contact-Induced Change

129. The presence of features like reduplication, echo formation, and onomatopoeia is primarily a matter of:
(A) Syntactic structure
(B) Word formation and morphology
(C) Case marking
(D) Anaphoric reference

130. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Feature)
P. Reduplication
Q. Word order typology
R. Retroflexion
S. Anaphora
List II: (Primary Linguistic Domain)
1. Syntax
2. Phonetics/Phonology
3. Morphology/Lexicon
4. Syntax
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

131. The distinction between /k/ and /k^h/ is one of:
(A) Place of articulation
(B) Voicing
(C) Aspiration
(D) Nasality

132. Convergence' and syntactic change' in South Asia are often attributed to:
(A) The influence of English
(B) The simplicity of the languages involved
(C) A government language policy
(D) Long-standing multilingualism and language contact

133. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Genetic classification : Based on shared structure
(B) Typological classification : Based on common ancestry
(C) Areal classification : Based on contact-induced similarities
(D) Morphological classification : Based on word order

134. Which of the following is NOT a recognized morphological type of language?
(A) Synthetic fusional
(B) Diachronic
(C) Agglutinative

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exhibit a verb-final (SOV) basic word order.
(ii) According to Greenberg's universals, SOV languages are expected to have postpositions, which is true for most South Asian languages.
(iii) English is a verb-medial (SVO) language.
(iv) The consistency of SOV order and postpositions is a purely genetic feature and not an areal one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (iii) and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

156. The work of the Linguistic Survey of India' is most closely associated with:
(A) M. B. Emeneau
(B) Sir George Grierson
(C) Joseph Greenberg
(D) Noam Chomsky

157. The use of a main verb + auxiliary verb structure, like I am going', is characteristic of which word order type?
(A) SOV languages with post-verbal auxiliaries.
(B) SOV languages with pre-verbal auxiliaries.
(C) SVO languages with pre-verbal auxiliaries.
(D) It is not correlated with word order.

158. The study of shared meanings and conceptual metaphors across different languages in a region falls under the notion of:
(A) Areal syntax
(B) Microlinguistic area
(C) Sociolinguistic area
(D) Semantic area

159. Which statement incorrectly describes a type of linguistic universal?
(A) Substantive universals specify the abstract form of rules, not the inventory of items.
(B) Absolute universals have no exceptions.
(C) Statistical universals indicate strong cross-linguistic tendencies.
(D) Implicational universals are of the if P, then Q" form.

160. Consider the following language families.
(i) Indo-Aryan
(ii) Dravidian
(iii) Austro-Asiatic
(iv) Tibeto-Burman
(v) Eskimo-Aleut
Which of the above are recognized as major language families of South Asia?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)

161. What is the defining feature of an inflecting' language?
(A) Morphemes are added sequentially, each with a single function.
(B) Grammatical information is encoded in fused morphemes that are hard to separate.
(C) Words consist of single morphemes.
(D) Nouns are incorporated into verbs.

162. Which language family in South Asia is known for having some languages that are tonal?
(A) Tibeto-Burman
(B) Dravidian
(C) Indo-Aryan
(D) All of the above

163. The statement If a language has a front rounded vowel (like /y/), it will also have a front unrounded vowel (like /i/)" is an example of a(n):
(A) Non-implicational universal
(B) Statistical universal
(C) Implicational universal
(D) Formal universal

164. Contact induced typological change' is a central process in the formation of a:
(A) Proto-language
(B) Language isolate
(C) Creolized language only
(D) Linguistic area

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165. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A) : Vietnamese is an analytical (isolating) language.
Reason (R) : In Vietnamese, grammatical relationships are primarily indicated by word order and the use of separate particles, rather

points towards a history of intense contact and bilingualism.

Reason (R) : These shared features are best explained as a result of convergence within a linguistic area, rather than as parallel independent innovations or solely through genetic inheritance.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. A language that primarily uses word order and separate function words to express grammatical relationships, rather than inflection, is called:
(A) Fusional
(B) Analytical
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Polysynthetic

87. Which of the following is the best description of a fusional' language?
(A) A structure where distinct morphemes are linked sequentially, each conveying a single meaning.
(B) A linguistic system where individual words are typically composed of a single morpheme.
(C) A specific morphological process where an additional morpheme is inserted into a root.
(D) A system where affixes mark multiple grammatical categories within a single fused form.

88. The study of typological and areal features of South Asian languages helps us understand:
(A) The diachronic and synchronic effects of language contact.
(B) The universal principles of grammar only.
(C) The genetic origins of the Indo-European family only.
(D) The future evolution of English.

89. A common morphological feature of Dravidian languages is their:
(A) Isolating nature with no affixation.
(B) Primarily fusional morphology.
(C) Largely agglutinative structure.
(D) Polysynthetic verb structure.

90. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Linguistic Term)
P. Genetic Relatedness
Q. Typological Relatedness
R. Areal Relatedness
S. Universal
List II: (Classification)
1. Hindi and Marathi both have SOV word order.
2. Hindi and Marathi both descend from a common ancestor.
3. All languages have nouns and verbs.
4. Hindi and Telugu (Dravidian) both use explicator compound verbs.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

91. The primary focus of word order typology' is to examine the relative ordering of:
(A) Phonemes within a morpheme.
(B) Morphemes within a word.
(C) Different languages in a geographical area.
(D) Subject, Object, and Verb in a clause.

92. The formation of words like garam-garam' (hot-hot) in Hindi to mean very hot' or while it's hot' is an instance of:
(A) Onomatopoeia
(B) Reduplication
(C) Echo formation
(D) Anaphora

93. A universal that concerns the general form and organization of grammatical rules, rather than their specific content, is a:
(A) Substantive universal
(B) Statistical universal
(C) Formal universal
(D) Semantic universal

94. The existence of languages like Santali and Khasi in India is evidence of the presence of the:
(A) Indo-Aryan family
(B) Dravidian family
(C) Tibeto-Burman family
(D) Austro-Asiatic family

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(i) It was conducted under the supervision of Sir George A. Grierson.
(ii) Its primary goal was to impose a single national language.
(iii) It serves as a vital, though dated, source of information on the dialects and languages of India.
(iv) It was a purely typological study, ignoring genetic classification.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii) only
(B) (ii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (ii) and (iii) only

176. The concept of India as a linguistic area' primarily highlights similarities that are NOT due to:
(A) Language contact
(B) Common genetic origin
(C) Borrowing
(D) Bilingualism

177. A language where a single morpheme can express multiple grammatical features (e.g., case, number, gender) is:
(A) Isolating
(B) Fusional
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Infixing

178. What does linguistic relatedness" refer to in its broadest sense?
(A) The ways in which languages can be shown to be similar or connected, whether by ancestry, structure, or contact.
(B) Only the historical connection between languages.
(C) The mutual intelligibility between two languages.
(D) The fact that all languages are used for communication.

179. A key feature of verb-final languages, according to Greenberg, is the tendency for modifiers to:
(A) Follow the elements they modify.
(B) Appear in a separate clause.
(C) Precede the elements they modify.
(D) Be infixed within the element they modify.

180. Consider the following morphological processes.
(i) Reduplication
(ii) Echo formation
(iii) Aspiration
(iv) Explicator compound verbs
(v) Infixing (in some languages)

Which of the above are generally considered morphological processes relevant to the South Asian context?
(A) (i), (ii), and (v)
(B) (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(D) All of the above are relevant processes, though from different domains.

181. The term inflecting' is synonymous with:
(A) Analytical
(B) Isolating
(C) Synthetic fusional
(D) Polysynthetic

182. A language that is genetically part of the Indo-Aryan family but shows significant structural influence from Dravidian languages would be a prime example for studying:
(A) Language isolates
(B) Areal linguistics and convergence
(C) Language death
(D) Proto-language reconstruction

183. Identify the incorrect statement.
(A) Language typology classifies languages by structural type.
(B) Language universals are properties shared by all or most languages.
(C) Areal classification is based on shared features due to contact.
(D) Genetic classification is based on typological similarity.

184. The distinction between formal and substantive universals is that:
(A) Formal universals are about the form of grammar (e.g., types of rules), while substantive universals are about the building blocks' (e.g., feature inventory).
(B) Formal universals are about the substance (e.g., sounds), while substantive universals are about the form (e.g., rules).
(C) Formal universals are always absolute, while substantive universals are always statistical.
(D) Formal universals are found in written

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(C) Primarily isolating structure.
(D) Polysynthetic verb morphology.

227. The notion of a linguistic area' requires at least two languages that are:
(A) Genetically related but spoken far apart.
(B) Mutually intelligible.
(C) Genetically unrelated (or from different branches) but spoken in geographical proximity.
(D) Both unwritten.

228. A key argument for the deductive' approach to universals is that:
(A) A large enough sample of languages is impossible to obtain.
(B) Historical data is more reliable than synchronic data.
(C) All universals are only statistical tendencies.
(D) Mere observation of languages cannot reveal the underlying cognitive principles.

229. The term isolating' is another name for which morphological language type?
(A) Agglutinative
(B) Fusional
(C) Analytical
(D) Polysynthetic

230. Consider the following linguistic features.
(i) Explicator compound verbs
(ii) Reduplication
(iii) Retroflexion
(iv) Anaphora
Which of the following arrangements correctly orders these from the domain of sound to sentence structure?
(A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(C) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

231. A statistical universal' is a statement that:
(A) Is true for 100% of all languages.
(B) Is based on a formal mathematical proof.
(C) Is true for only the languages of a specific area.
(D) Reflects a strong, frequent, but not necessarily exceptionless pattern across languages.

232. The process of noun incorporation is a defining feature of which language type?
(A) Polysynthetic
(B) Analytical
(C) Agglutinative
(D) Fusional

233. The concept of vowel harmony' is a feature of:
(A) Syntax
(B) Semantics
(C) Phonology
(D) Pragmatics

234. The fact that Hindi, a member of the Indo-Aryan family, and Telugu, a member of the Dravidian family, both have SOV word order is an example of:
(A) Typological similarity
(B) Genetic relatedness
(C) Accidental similarity
(D) A universal requirement for all languages

235. Consider the following language families.
(i) Tibeto-Burman
(ii) Indo-Aryan
(iii) Dravidian
Which of the following arrangements correctly orders these families by the geographical area they predominantly occupy in South Asia, from North to South?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii)
(B) (ii), (i), (iii)
(C) (i), (iii), (ii)
(D) (ii), (iii), (i)

236. The distinction between voiced aspirates' (e.g., /$b^{ɦ}$/) and voiceless aspirates' (e.g., /p^{h}/) is a hallmark phonological feature of which major South Asian language family?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Indo-Aryan
(C) Austro-Asiatic
(D) Tibeto-Burman

237. Which of the following is NOT an areal feature of South Asian languages?
(A) Retroflexion
(B) Explicator compound verbs
(C) The lexicon derived from Proto-Indo-European (in the case of Indo-Aryan).

factor in convergence.
(B) Linguistic convergence happens uniformly over large areas.
(C) All languages are moving towards a global standard.
(D) Genetic affiliation is the only important factor in language structure.

195. Consider the following statements about South Asian language families.
(i) Indo-Aryan languages are typologically uniform, all being fusional.
(ii) Dravidian languages are exclusively spoken within the political boundaries of India.
(iii) Austro-Asiatic languages in India are only of the Munda branch.
(iv) Tibeto-Burman languages are all tonal and monosyllabic.
Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(D) All of the above statements are incorrect.

196. Which term describes the classification of languages based on geographical proximity and contact-induced similarities?
(A) Genetic
(B) Typological
(C) Morphological
(D) Areal

197. The feature of aspiration' in phonology refers to:
(A) The length of a vowel.
(B) The nasal quality of a sound.
(C) A strong burst of air accompanying a consonant's release.
(D) The pitch contour of a syllable.

198. A synthetic' language is one in which:
(A) Words are artificially created.
(B) Grammatical relationships are indicated by bound morphemes rather than by word order alone.
(C) Words consist of only one morpheme.
(D) All sentences are short and simple.

199. All languages have nouns." This is an example of what kind of universal?
(A) Implicational
(B) Statistical
(C) Formal
(D) Non-implicational

200. Consider the following features.
(i) The degree to which morphemes are fused together (fusion).
(ii) The number of morphemes per word (synthesis).
(iii) The presence or absence of retroflex consonants.
(iv) The dominant word order (SOV, SVO, etc.).
(v) The number of cases a language has.
Which of the above are key defining features for classifying languages morphologically?
(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

201. The study of language typology and language universals are related in that:
(A) They are mutually exclusive fields of study.
(B) Language universals only apply to one type of language.
(C) The classification of languages into types is a tool for discovering universals.
(D) Language typology is the older, outdated term for the study of universals.

202. Which of the following is the BEST example of contact-induced syntactic change in South Asia?
(A) The adoption of dative-subject constructions by Indo-Aryan languages from Dravidian.
(B) The loss of noun cases in English.
(C) The development of postpositions in Dravidian languages.
(D) The existence of tones in Chinese.

203. The term incorporating' as a descriptor for polysynthetic languages refers to the process of:
(A) Inserting an affix into the middle of a root.
(B) Fusing multiple grammatical endings into one.
(C) Using separate words to show grammatical relations.
(D) Combining a noun stem into a complex verb stem.

204. Which of the following language families falls outside the four main families of South Asia?

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linking two features.
(C) It is a property that is found to be present in every known human language.
(D) It relates only to the abstract structure of rules, not to phonetic inventories.

260. The passage mentions three types of linguistic relatedness or classification. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
(A) Morphological classification
(B) Genetic classification
(C) Areal classification
(D) Typological classification

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The investigation of language typology and universals employs distinct methodological approaches, primarily the inductive and deductive methods. The inductive approach is data-driven, beginning with the observation and analysis of a wide range of diverse languages. From this empirical foundation, linguists formulate generalizations and hypotheses about cross-linguistic patterns and potential universals. This bottom-up method prioritizes descriptive adequacy and aims to derive principles from observed facts. Conversely, the deductive approach is theory-driven. It starts with a pre-existing theoretical framework or a set of abstract principles about the nature of human language, such as the principles of Universal Grammar. Researchers then test these principles against data from specific languages to see if the predictions of the theory hold true. This top-down method seeks explanatory adequacy, aiming to explain why languages are the way they are based on a constrained set of universal principles. The interplay between these approaches is evident in the study of universals and parametric variation. The theory of Universal Grammar posits a set of innate, universal principles common to all languages, while parameters represent a finite set of options or switches' that account for the systematic variation observed among languages. Word order typology, for instance, can be studied inductively by observing patterns across many languages, or deductively by proposing a head-directionality parameter' and testing its consequences.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Which statement best describes the inductive approach to linguistic typology?
(A) It begins with a universal theory and tests it against specific language data.
(B) It focuses exclusively on explaining linguistic variation through parametric settings.
(C) It prioritizes explanatory adequacy over descriptive adequacy in its methodology.
(D) It formulates generalizations based on the analysis of a broad sample of languages.

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262. A researcher who starts with the hypothesis of a head-directionality parameter' and then examines various languages to confirm its effects is employing a(n):
(A) inductive approach.
(B) deductive approach.
(C) data-driven methodology.
(D) descriptive framework.

263. According to the passage, the concept of parametric variation' is used to explain:
(A) the complete absence of linguistic universals.
(B) the random and unsystematic differences between languages.
(C) the systematic and constrained differences observed among languages within a universal framework.
(D) the historical reasons for language change over time.

264. The primary goal of the deductive approach, as mentioned in the text, is to achieve:
(A) descriptive adequacy by collecting vast amounts of data.
(B) a complete inventory of all possible language types.
(C) a typological classification based on shared ancestry.
(D) explanatory adequacy by accounting for language structure through abstract principles.

265. How does the passage relate Universal Grammar (UG) to the study of universals and parameters?
(A) UG provides the universal principles, while parameters account for cross-linguistic

(C) Genetic classification
(D) Parametric variation

216. Which of the following is NOT a form of linguistic relatedness?
(A) Political
(B) Genetic
(C) Areal
(D) Typological

217. Identify the correct pair:
(A) Onomatopoeia : a referring expression
(B) Anaphora : a sound-imitating word
(C) Reduplication : repetition of a word or morpheme
(D) Echo formation : the grammar of verbs

218. The study of India as a sociolinguistic area' would likely focus on phenomena such as:
(A) Multilingualism and patterns of social code-switching.
(B) The historical reconstruction of Proto-Dravidian.
(C) The phonetics of retroflex consonants.
(D) The universal constraints on anaphora.

219. The four language families of South Asia are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and:
(A) Sino-Tibetan
(B) Altaic
(C) Uralic
(D) Tibeto-Burman

220. Consider the following approaches and concepts in linguistics.
(i) Historical-Comparative method and genetic classification.
(ii) Structuralist typological classification.
(iii) Generative grammar and parametric universals.
(iv) Areal linguistics as a formal field.
Which of the following represents their chronological order of prominence?
(A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(C) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(D) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

221. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between synthetic' and analytic' languages?
(A) They are absolute categories with no overlap.
(B) Synthetic languages are older than analytic languages.
(C) They represent two ends of a continuum based on the morpheme-per-word ratio.
(D) Analytic languages have no grammar.

222. The term convergence' in the context of India as a linguistic area' refers to the process where:
(A) Languages of a single family become more diverse.
(B) All languages adopt English vocabulary.
(C) Speakers of different languages agree on a common script.
(D) Languages from different families become structurally more similar due to contact.

223. What type of language classification deals with grouping languages based on shared ancestry?
(A) Genetic
(B) Typological
(C) Areal
(D) Morphological

224. Which of the following is a classic example of an implicational universal'?
(A) All languages have pronouns.
(B) If a language has verb-initial order, its adjectives tend to follow the noun.
(C) Most languages have at least five vowels.
(D) The word for mother' often begins with /m/.

225. Consider the following morphological types.
(i) Polysynthetic
(ii) Agglutinative/Fusional
(iii) Analytical (Isolating)
Which of the following orders these types from the lowest morpheme-per-word ratio to the highest?
(A) (iii), (ii), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i)
(D) (iii), (i), (ii)

226. A defining morphological characteristic of many Indo-Aryan languages is their:
(A) Synthetic fusional (inflecting) nature, although less so than their ancestor, Sanskrit.
(B) Agglutinative nature with no fusion.

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(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Algonquian
(C) Dravidian
(D) Austro-Asiatic

205. The process of forming a word by repeating a part of it with a phonetic modification, such as table-wable' in Indian English, is known as:
(A) Reduplication
(B) Onomatopoeia
(C) Echo formation
(D) Anaphora

206. A key difference between formal' and substantive' universals is that:
(A) Formal universals are learned, while substantive universals are innate.
(B) Formal universals are absolute, while substantive universals are statistical.
(C) Formal universals apply to syntax, substantive universals to phonology.
(D) Formal universals relate to the shape of grammar, while substantive universals relate to its content or building blocks.

207. Which statement about the salient features of Dravidian languages is most accurate?
(A) They are characterized by agglutinative morphology and SOV word order.
(B) They are characterized by fusional morphology and SVO word order.
(C) They are tonal and have complex consonant clusters initially.
(D) They are genetically related to the Indo-Aryan languages.

208. The concept of a semantic area' suggests that languages in a region might share common:
(A) Word order patterns
(B) Ways of categorizing the world and expressing meaning
(C) Phonetic inventories
(D) Morphological types

209. The Linguistic Survey of India' is an important source for understanding:
(A) The principles of Universal Grammar.
(B) The state of linguistic diversity in early 20th century India.
(C) The syntax of modern standard Hindi.
(D) The features of Proto-Indo-European.

210. Which one of the following is an example of a word order universal proposed by Greenberg?
(A) Languages with dominant SOV order almost always have postpositions.
(B) All languages are SVO.
(C) All languages have prepositions.
(D) Noun phrases always precede verb phrases.

211. The presence of retroflex sounds like /ʈ/ and /ɖ/ in both Indo-Aryan and Dravidian language families is a classic example of a(n):
(A) Genetic inheritance for both families
(B) Universal feature of all languages
(C) Areal feature
(D) Morphological process

212. What is the main characteristic of an agglutinative' language?
(A) Morphemes are fused and cannot be easily separated.
(B) Words typically consist of a single morpheme.
(C) Nouns are incorporated into verbs to form a single word.
(D) Morphemes with single, clear functions are strung together in a word.

213. A non-implicational' universal is one that:
(A) Is not universally true.
(B) Links the presence of two or more properties.
(C) Makes a statement about a property without reference to any other property.
(D) Applies only to the semantic component of a grammar.

214. The term explicator compound verb' refers to a sequence of:
(A) Two separate nouns that collectively act as a verb.
(B) A main verb followed by a vector verb marking aspect.
(C) An adjective and a verb joined to form a compound.
(D) A verb and its direct object compounded into one word.

215. The concept that languages vary with respect to a limited number of choices (e.g., head-initial vs. head-final) is called:
(A) Areal convergence
(B) The inductive method

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(D) SOV word order

238. In the study of language universals, parametric variation' is a concept that attempts to explain:
(A) Why all languages are fundamentally the same.
(B) Why languages borrow words from each other.
(C) The historical sound changes in a language family.
(D) How languages can be structurally different yet constrained by a universal set of principles and parameters.

239. A microlinguistic area' is characterized by:
(A) Intense linguistic convergence in a small, localized geographical setting.
(B) A single language spoken over a vast area.
(C) A large number of genetically related languages.
(D) The absence of language contact.

240. Consider the following works and concepts.
(i) Emeneau's India as a Linguistic Area"
(ii) Greenberg's Some universals of grammar with particular reference to the order of meaningful elements"
(iii) Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India"
(iv) Chomsky's Aspects of the Theory of Syntax"
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence based on their publication or rise to prominence?
(A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(D) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

241. The function of anaphora in language is to:
(A) Create new words that sound like noises.
(B) Ensure referential coherence in discourse.
(C) Add aspectual meaning to verbs.
(D) Classify nouns into different genders.

242. A language in which grammatical relationships are primarily expressed through a complex system of prefixes, suffixes, and infixes would be classified as:
(A) Synthetic
(B) Analytical
(C) Isolating
(D) Uninflected

243. The presence of distinct words for we' including the listener (inclusive) and we' excluding the listener (exclusive) is a feature found in some Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic languages. This is a distinction in the domain of:
(A) Phonology
(B) Word order typology
(C) Morphology and person systems
(D) Aspiration

244. If a linguist observes data from 100 languages to propose a new universal, they are using the:
(A) Deductive approach
(B) Prescriptive approach
(C) Areal approach
(D) Inductive approach

245. Which of these features is LEAST likely to be transferred from one language to another through contact?
(A) Lexical items (words)
(B) Phonological features (new sounds)
(C) Core grammatical principles of Universal Grammar
(D) Syntactic constructions (word order patterns)

246. The fundamental idea behind language typology' is:
(A) To prove that all languages are related.
(B) To classify languages based on shared structural properties, regardless of origin.
(C) To rank languages from simple to complex.
(D) To create a definitive family tree for all world languages.

247. The term fusional' in morphology refers to the tendency for:
(A) Morphemes to remain distinct and easily separable.
(B) Words to consist of a single morpheme.
(C) Nouns and verbs to be incorporated into a single word.
(D) A single morpheme to encode multiple categories simultaneously.

248. The existence of a semantic area' in India suggests that speakers of different languages may:

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language, substantive universals in spoken language.

185. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.

Assertion (A) : The languages of the Indian subcontinent, despite belonging to at least four different language families, show remarkable structural similarities.

Reason (R) : These similarities are exclusively the result of all Indian languages descending from a single, ancient proto-language.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which of the following language types is characterized by a low morpheme-to-word ratio?
(A) Analytical/Isolating
(B) Agglutinative
(C) Polysynthetic
(D) Fusional

187. In the sentence The cat that was sleeping on the mat woke up," the phrase that was sleeping on the mat" is a relative clause. In a verb-final language like Japanese or Hindi, where would this clause typically appear?
(A) After the noun cat"
(B) At the very end of the entire sentence
(C) At the very beginning of the entire sentence
(D) Before the noun cat"

188. Which of the following is a primary source of information for the languages of India as they were spoken about a century ago?
(A) The Panini's Ashtadhyayi
(B) The Linguistic Survey of India
(C) Modern census reports
(D) The Ethnologue database

189. The term anaphora resolution' refers to the process of:
(A) Creating new words through echo formation.
(B) Determining the phonological weight of a specific morpheme.
(C) Determining the referent of a pronoun or other pro-form.
(D) Adding aspectual meaning using an explicator verb.

190. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I: (Language)
P. Chinese (Mandarin)
Q. Turkish
R. Spanish
S. Greenlandic

List II: (Primary Morphological Type)
1. Agglutinative
2. Polysynthetic (Incorporating)
3. Analytical (Isolating)
4. Synthetic Fusional (Inflecting)

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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191. The concept of India as a sociolinguistic area' goes beyond structural features to include shared:
(A) Norms of language use and social meaning of language choice.
(B) Phonetic inventories
(C) Syntactic rules of negation
(D) Genetically inherited vocabulary

192. Which of the following is considered a syntactic feature of the Indian linguistic area?
(A) Retroflexion
(B) Explicator compound verbs
(C) Vowel harmony
(D) Aspiration

193. The approach that starts from principles of Universal Grammar to predict language structures is:
(A) Inductive
(B) Deductive
(C) Comparative
(D) Descriptive

194. The existence of a microlinguistic area' demonstrates that:
(A) The intensity of language contact is a key

while fusional languages have a rich morphological system.

254. The passage suggests that polysynthetic languages are unique due to their capacity for:
(A) maintaining a strict one-morpheme-per-word structure.
(B) relying solely on word order for grammatical expression.
(C) inserting affixes into the middle of a word stem.
(D) expressing a complete sentence-like meaning within a single word.

255. Based on the description, the typological classification of languages based on morphology should be understood as:
(A) a rigid set of absolute categories with no overlap.
(B) a system based purely on the genetic history of languages.
(C) an indication of the dominant structural tendencies of a language.
(D) a classification relevant only to languages with infixing processes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of language universals seeks to identify properties common to all human languages, providing insight into the fundamental nature of the language faculty. These universals are broadly divided into formal and substantive types. Substantive universals pertain to the inventory of elements used in language, such as the set of possible phonetic features or grammatical categories. Formal universals, on the other hand, concern the nature of linguistic rules and principles, specifying the abstract conditions or structures that govern grammars, such as the principle that all languages have rules for forming questions. Universals are also classified by their scope. Absolute universals are properties found in all documented languages without exception, for example, the existence of vowels and consonants. In contrast, statistical universals represent strong tendencies or probabilities, holding true for a vast majority of languages but admitting some exceptions. A further critical distinction is between implicational and non-implicational universals. A non-implicational universal makes a simple assertion about a property (e.g., All languages have nouns'). An implicational universal, often stated as an if-then' condition, posits a relationship between two properties, such that the presence of one (the if' clause) implies the presence of the other (the then' clause). This framework of universals is central to linguistic relatedness, which can be assessed through genetic, typological, and areal classification.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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256. A linguist observes that if a language has voiced stop consonants, it also has voiceless stop consonants. This observation is an example of which type of universal?
(A) A non-implicational absolute universal
(B) An implicational universal
(C) A substantive statistical universal
(D) A formal absolute universal

257. According to the passage, what is the primary difference between formal and substantive universals?
(A) Formal universals are about linguistic elements, while substantive universals are about rules.
(B) Formal universals are absolute, while substantive universals are statistical.
(C) Formal universals are implicational, while substantive universals are non-implicational.
(D) Formal universals relate to abstract principles of grammar, while substantive universals concern the inventory of linguistic items.

258. The statement The vast majority of languages place the subject before the object in a declarative sentence" best exemplifies a:
(A) statistical universal.
(B) formal universal.
(C) absolute universal.
(D) non-implicational absolute universal.

259. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the concept of an absolute universal as described in the text?
(A) It represents a strong tendency observed in most, but not all, languages.
(B) It is always expressed as an if-then' statement

(A) Share common cultural concepts that shape their vocabulary and expressions.
(B) Use the same words for all concepts.
(C) Have identical grammatical structures.
(D) Share only phonological features.

249. Which of the following is a correct statement about language universals?
(A) They prove that all languages are becoming more similar over time.
(B) They are only found in the languages of Europe.
(C) They represent deep commonalities in human language, possibly rooted in cognition.
(D) Absolute universals are less important than statistical universals.

250. The primary difference between reduplication' and echo formation' in the South Asian context is that:
(A) Reduplication is exact repetition, while echo formation involves a phonological change.
(B) Reduplication is a syntactic process, while echo formation is morphological.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(D) Reduplication creates a plural meaning, while echo formation creates an interrogative.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language typology is the systematic classification of languages based on their structural and functional features, distinct from genetic classification which groups languages by common ancestry. A primary focus of typology is morphology, which examines how morphemes are combined to form words. Languages are categorized along a spectrum of morphological types. At one end are analytical or isolating languages, where words typically consist of a single morpheme, and grammatical relationships are expressed through word order or function words. At the other extreme are polysynthetic or incorporating languages, characterized by long, complex words in which multiple stems and affixes are combined, often allowing a single word to express a complete sentence. Between these poles lie agglutinative and synthetic fusional languages. Agglutinative languages, such as Turkish, string together morphemes where each morpheme typically represents a single grammatical or lexical meaning. In contrast, synthetic fusional or inflecting languages, like Latin or Sanskrit, merge multiple grammatical meanings into a single affix, making it difficult to segment the word into discrete morphemes. The syllabus also notes the existence of infixing languages, where affixes are inserted within a word stem, representing another dimension of morphological complexity. These typological classifications are not absolute categories but rather represent dominant tendencies in a language's structure.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which morphological type of language is characterized by the tendency to express multiple grammatical functions within a single, unsegmentable affix?
(A) Agglutinative
(B) Synthetic fusional (inflecting)
(C) Analytical (isolating)
(D) Polysynthetic (incorporating)

252. According to the passage, how do analytical languages primarily convey grammatical relationships?
(A) By employing word order and separate function words.
(B) By using complex internal word modifications.
(C) By stringing together numerous affixes to a root.
(D) By incorporating multiple stems into a single word.

253. What is the principal distinction between agglutinative and synthetic fusional languages as described in the text?
(A) Agglutinative languages use infixes, whereas fusional languages do not.
(B) Agglutinative languages are exclusively verb-final, while fusional languages are verb-medial.
(C) Agglutinative languages have one-to-one correspondence between morphemes and meaning, while fusional languages merge meanings.
(D) Agglutinative languages lack morphology,

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variation.
(B) UG is an example of an inductive generalization derived from cross-linguistic data.
(C) UG and parameters are opposing theories, with one being deductive and the other inductive.
(D) UG focuses only on word order, whereas parameters account for all other variations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Joseph Greenberg's work on word order typology established a set of significant cross-linguistic generalizations, many of which are formulated as implicational universals. He identified two primary typological profiles based on the relative order of the subject (S), object (O), and verb (V): verb-final (SOV) and verb-medial (SVO). Each type is associated with a constellation of other syntactic characteristics. For instance, verb-final (SOV) languages, which are predominant in the South Asian context, exhibit a strong tendency to use postpositions rather than prepositions (e.g., the house in' rather than in the house'). They also typically place adjectives and genitives before the nouns they modify (AN, GN) and use auxiliary verbs after the main verb. Conversely, verb-medial (SVO) languages tend to display the opposite characteristics: they favor prepositions, place adjectives and genitives after the noun (NA, NG), and position auxiliaries before the main verb. These correlations are not absolute but represent powerful statistical tendencies. The study of South Asian languages provides a rich ground for examining these features, as many languages from different families (e.g., Indo-Aryan and Dravidian) share the verb-final typology and its related characteristics, suggesting a pattern of areal convergence that reinforces these Greenbergian universals within the subcontinent.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to Greenberg's characteristics described in the passage, a language with a dominant SOV word order would most likely feature:
(A) prepositions.
(B) genitives placed before the noun they modify.
(C) auxiliary verbs placed before the main verb.
(D) adjectives placed after the noun they modify.

267. The passage states that the correlation between a language's basic word order and other syntactic features, such as the use of adpositions, represents a:
(A) set of absolute and exceptionless rules.
(B) strong statistical tendency.
(C) feature exclusive to South Asian languages.
(D) result of genetic relatedness only.

268. In the context of South Asian languages, the widespread presence of verb-final typology across different language families suggests:
(A) a process of areal convergence shaping syntactic structures.
(B) a common genetic origin for all South Asian languages.
(C) a universal rule that all languages are becoming verb-final.
(D) a complete lack of SVO languages in the region.

NODIA

269. Which of the following pairs of features is characteristic of a typical verb-medial (SVO) language, as per the text?
(A) Postpositions and Noun-Adjective order (NA)
(B) Prepositions and Adjective-Noun order (AN)
(C) Prepositions and Noun-Genitive order (NG)
(D) Postpositions and Genitive-Noun order (GN)

270. The Greenbergian universals mentioned in the passage, which link basic word order to other features, are best described as:
(A) non-implicational universals.
(B) substantive universals.
(C) sociolinguistic variables.
(D) implicational universals.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The South Asian subcontinent is a mosaic of language families, principally Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman. Despite their distinct genetic origins, languages across these families exhibit remarkable similarities in their salient phonetic and

In these languages, word boundaries are often difficult to define because single morphemes are fused together to represent multiple grammatical categories simultaneously. This process blurs the segments, making it impossible to assign a one-to-one relationship between a piece of the word and a specific function like case or number. Such high morphemic fusion is a core characteristic of many ancient Indo-European languages like Latin or Sanskrit.

9. (C) Word order typology
This branch of linguistics investigates the patterns formed by the relative positions of major clausal elements like subjects, objects, and verbs. It seeks to establish how the primary arrangement in a sentence correlates with other grammatical features, such as the use of prepositions or postpositions. By grouping languages based on these structural preferences, researchers can identify broad cross-linguistic tendencies that transcend historical or genetic connections.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The classification system for word structure differentiates languages based on how they combine morphemes. Some languages use words consisting of single morphemes, while others string together clearly separable parts. Alternatively, some systems fuse multiple meanings into one segment or incorporate whole nouns into verbs. Matching these traits to their specific categories demonstrates the diversity of morphological strategies used across the world to organize grammatical and semantic information within individual words.

11. (D) Languages vary within a set of fixed options or parameters'.
This concept suggests that while all humans share an innate capacity for language governed by universal principles, individual languages differ based on specific settings of these principles. These settings function like switches that determine structural properties, such as whether a language allows the subject to be dropped. This explains how significant variation occurs within a rigid biological framework, allowing for the diversity observed across all different world languages today.

12. (B) Formal universals concern general rule structures, while substantive universals concern specific element inventories.
The distinction between these two types of universals involves the difference between the rules of grammar and the inventory of linguistic elements. One type concerns the abstract structure and organization of grammatical rules, such as their dependency on hierarchical structures. The other type refers to the actual content or items available to all languages, such as the set of possible phonetic features or the basic categories like nouns.

13. (C) Genetic classification
This method of grouping languages is based on the identification of a common ancestral language from which they descended. By comparing cognates and grammatical structures, linguists can reconstruct the history of language development and establish family trees. This approach demonstrates that languages like those in the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian groups share internal histories within their respective families, reflecting their historical evolution and diverging paths over several millennia.

14. (D) Infixing
This specific morphological process involves the placement of a bound morpheme inside the body of a root or another morpheme. Unlike prefixes or suffixes which are added to the ends, this element splits the base form to create a new word or modify its meaning. While less common than other types of affixation, it is a significant feature in certain language families and provides an interesting example of internal word modification.

15. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
Linguistic universals are classified based on their prevalence and the nature of the properties they describe. Absolute versions have no known exceptions across all languages, while statistical ones show strong tendencies. Furthermore, certain universals establish a conditional relationship between two different linguistic properties. However, features describing the specific substance or inventory of items are distinct from the abstract rules of grammar, meaning not all proposed types share the same focus.

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initial consonant with a fixed element like m-' or v-') to mean the item and related things' (e.g., chai-vai' for tea and stuff'). Onomatopoeia, the formation of words that imitate natural sounds, is also a richly developed feature. Syntactically, the nature of anaphora (how pronouns and other expressions refer back to entities) also shows convergent patterns. These shared structural traits, which cut across genetic boundaries, are evidence of contact-induced typological and syntactic change over a long history of multilingual interaction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary function of an explicator" verb in an explicator compound verb construction?
(A) To add a subtle shade of aspectual or modal meaning.
(B) To serve as the main lexical verb carrying the core meaning.
(C) To negate the action of the main verb.
(D) To function as a conjunction linking two clauses.

277. The term chai-vai' for tea and related things' is presented as an example of which linguistic phenomenon?
(A) Standard reduplication
(B) Onomatopoeia
(C) Anaphora
(D) Echo formation

278. According to the passage, reduplication is a morphological process often used to express:
(A) negation or opposition.
(B) iteration, distribution, or intensification.
(C) a simple, singular action.
(D) past tense or perfect aspect.

279. The shared use of explicator compound verbs and echo formations across different language families in South Asia is cited as evidence for:
(A) the genetic unity of all languages in the region.
(B) the simplification of grammar in all spoken languages.
(C) contact-induced syntactic and morphological change.
(D) a universal preference for these structures in all languages.

280. Which of the following best defines onomatopoeia as described in the text?
(A) The repetition of a word to add intensity.
(B) The use of a pronoun to refer back to a noun.
(C) The combination of a main verb with a vector verb.
(D) The formation of words that imitate sounds.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of a linguistic area' (or Sprachbund' in German) is fundamental to understanding the linguistic landscape of South Asia. A linguistic area is a geographical region where languages from different, often unrelated, genetic families have come to share a significant number of structural features. This sharing is not due to a common origin or inheritance but is the result of long-term, intense language contact and bilingualism, which facilitates a process known as convergence. Convergence is the process by which languages become structurally more similar to one another through the diffusion of linguistic traits—phonological, morphological, and syntactic—across genetic boundaries. The Indian subcontinent is often cited as a classic example of a linguistic area. For instance, languages from the Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and Munda (Austro-Asiatic) families, despite their separate ancestries, exhibit commonalities such as retroflex consonants, explicator compound verbs, and similar word order patterns. The notion of India as a Linguistic Area' thus challenges a purely genetic model of language classification by demonstrating that geographical proximity and social interaction can be powerful forces in shaping the very structure of languages, leading to a typological alignment that transcends family lines.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the defining characteristic of a linguistic area'?
(A) A geographical area where genetically diverse languages share structural features due to contact.
(B) A region where all languages descend from a single proto-language.

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Since these sounds appear in unrelated families like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, they are often used as primary evidence for convergence. This phenomenon supports the theory that prolonged geographic proximity and bilingualism have led these languages to adopt a common set of phonetic features, creating a unified linguistic zone.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Typological research has shown that the placement of the verb at the end of a sentence often correlates with the use of postpositions. This relationship is one of the foundational observations in word order studies. The assertion correctly identifies this pattern in South Asian languages, and the reason explains it through the general principle that languages tend to be consistent in how they arrange grammatical heads and their modifiers relative to one another.

26. (A) Repeating a word or part of a word to indicate plurality, intensity, or continuity.
This morphological process involves the repetition of all or part of a word to convey a variety of grammatical meanings. Common functions include indicating that an action is continuous, emphasizing the intensity of a quality, or showing plurality. It is a widespread feature in many languages and serves as a productive way to expand the vocabulary and add specific nuances without needing to invent entirely new, unrelated words for those concepts.

27. (D) The languages and dialects of India from the early 20th century.
This massive research project, conducted in the early part of the twentieth century, stands as a foundational document for the study of Indian languages. It systematically recorded and described hundreds of languages and dialects across the subcontinent, providing a detailed snapshot of the linguistic landscape of that time. Its comprehensive data remains an invaluable resource for modern linguists interested in the historical distribution and characteristics of South Asian speech varieties.

28. (B) Convergence
When different languages exist in close proximity over a long period, they often begin to share structural and phonetic characteristics. This process of becoming more similar through mutual influence is driven by bilingualism and social interaction among the speakers. It results in the creation of a linguistic area where languages from different families exhibit common traits, even if they do not share a common ancestor or belong to the same genetic group.

29. (C) Asserts the presence or absence of a property X, without reference to any other property.
This type of linguistic universal makes a straightforward assertion about a single property that is found across all or most human languages. Unlike implicational universals, which state that one feature depends on the presence of another, these statements stand alone. For instance, claiming that all languages possess vowels or have a category for nouns are examples because they describe a fundamental characteristic without linking it to any other specific structural or grammatical condition.

30. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Various linguistic terms describe specific features found in the languages of South Asia. One refers to the articulation of sounds with the tongue curled back, while another describes a puff of air during speech. Syntactic concepts include structures where auxiliary verbs modify a main verb's meaning or where pronouns refer back to previous elements. Understanding these definitions is key to identifying the phonological, morphological, and syntactic traits characterizing the regional linguistic landscape.

31. (A) They are predominantly verb-final (SOV).
A dominant characteristic of the major language families in South Asia is the placement of the verb at the conclusion of a sentence. This structural preference is shared across the Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and Tibeto-Burman groups, making it a prominent feature of the region. While there is some variation, the strong tendency toward this specific word order differentiates these languages from those that typically place the verb in the middle or beginning.

32. (B) The deductive approach
This theoretical approach to identifying language universals begins with a set of abstract principles about the human faculty for language. It uses

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word.
(D) By using pronouns to refer back to previously mentioned nouns.

289. The passage mentions that in the domain of anaphora, languages of the Indian linguistic area often show a preference for:
(A) using overt pronouns in all possible contexts.
(B) employing demonstratives instead of personal pronouns.
(C) avoiding cross-sentence reference entirely.
(D) zero anaphora or non-pronominal forms.

290. The collection of features like retroflexion, ECVs, and echo formation, when found across genetically unrelated languages, serves as evidence for:
(A) the region's status as a linguistic area.
(B) the simplicity of the region's languages.
(C) a shared and ancient proto-language.
(D) the recent divergence of the languages.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The dynamics of language contact are central to the formation of a linguistic area. This process involves more than just the borrowing of vocabulary; it entails significant structural borrowing that leads to contact-induced typological change. When speakers of different languages interact intensively over long periods, their languages can begin to resemble each other in grammar and phonology. This gradual process is known as convergence. Syntactic change is a particularly potent outcome of such contact. For instance, a language that originally had a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order might shift towards a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order if it is in heavy contact with dominant SOV languages. Similarly, grammatical constructions like the explicator compound verb system can diffuse from one language or language family to another, becoming a shared regional characteristic rather than a feature inherited from a common ancestor. This convergence can reshape a language's typology, causing it to align more closely with its geographical neighbors than with its more distant genetic relatives. The study of these changes requires a diachronic perspective and careful analysis to distinguish between features that are inherited (genetic) and those that are acquired through contact (areal). The South Asian subcontinent offers a prime laboratory for observing these phenomena, as its linguistic history is marked by deep and sustained multilingualism.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is meant by contact-induced typological change'?
(A) The natural evolution of a language in complete isolation.
(B) The process of creating a new language from scratch.
(C) Changes in a language's structure resulting from interaction with other languages.
(D) The borrowing of only vocabulary items between languages.

292. According to the passage, the process of convergence' causes languages to:
(A) develop structural similarities with neighboring languages.
(B) become structurally more dissimilar to each other.
(C) replace their native vocabulary with borrowed words entirely.
(D) resist any form of linguistic change.

293. The diffusion of the explicator compound verb system across different language families is an example of:
(A) a universal linguistic law.
(B) a purely genetic inheritance.
(C) a random, uncaused event.
(D) a contact-induced syntactic change.

NODIA

294. The passage emphasizes that to understand the effects of language contact, it is crucial to distinguish between:
(A) spoken and written language.
(B) inherited features and acquired features.
(C) standard and non-standard dialects.
(D) phonology and morphology.

295. An SVO language shifting to an SOV order due to the influence of neighboring languages would be an instance of:
(A) genetic drift.
(B) lexical borrowing.
(C) syntactic convergence.

(D) phonological assimilation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of India as a Linguistic Area' can be extended beyond purely grammatical and phonological features. The subcontinent also functions as a sociolinguistic area and a semantic area, reflecting deeper levels of convergence shaped by shared cultural and social histories. As a sociolinguistic area, languages in India exhibit common norms and patterns of language use, even if the languages themselves are different. This includes shared patterns of code-switching and code-mixing, similar address systems (e.g., honorifics), and common politeness strategies. These are behaviors about language use that transcend individual language structures. Furthermore, India can be seen as a semantic area, which means that languages, despite having different words, often share the same conceptual mappings, metaphorical extensions, and semantic fields. For instance, a particular set of concepts might be associated with a single word in multiple languages, or a specific metaphor might be used across different linguistic traditions to express an abstract idea. On a smaller scale, the notion of a microlinguistic area can be applied to smaller geographical regions, like a specific district or valley, where a handful of languages or dialects from different branches have undergone intense, localized convergence, creating a microcosm of the larger linguistic area phenomenon.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What defines India as a sociolinguistic area' according to the passage?
(A) The fact that all languages share the same grammar.
(B) The government's official language policy.
(C) The universal use of a single script for all languages.
(D) The presence of shared norms and patterns of language use, like code-switching.

297. The idea that different languages in India may use similar metaphors to express abstract concepts relates to the notion of India as a:
(A) semantic area.
(B) phonological area.
(C) political area.
(D) microlinguistic area.

298. A microlinguistic area' is described in the text as:
(A) a region with no linguistic diversity.
(B) a small, localized zone of intense linguistic convergence.
(C) a large-scale area covering the entire subcontinent.
(D) a theoretical concept with no real-world examples.

299. Which of the following is an example of a feature that would characterize a sociolinguistic area?
(A) The presence of retroflex consonants.
(B) A common set of politeness strategies and honorifics.
(C) A Subject-Object-Verb word order.
(D) The use of explicator compound verbs.

300. What is the key difference between a linguistic area and a semantic area as presented in the passage?
(A) A linguistic area deals with structural features, while a semantic area deals with shared conceptual mappings.
(B) A linguistic area is large, while a semantic area is always small.
(C) A linguistic area involves grammar, while a semantic area involves only phonology.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A language where words are typically composed of a single morpheme.
These languages demonstrate a structure where words typically contain only a single, independent morpheme. Grammatical relationships are predominantly expressed through word order and the use of separate function words rather than through complex internal morphological changes or extensive affixation. This categorization forms a key part of morphological typology, contrasting sharply with synthetic languages that combine multiple morphemes within a single word to convey various meanings.

2. (A) Typological classification
Classifying languages based on their structural characteristics, such as phonology, morphology, or syntax, is the hallmark of this approach. Unlike genetic classification, which focuses on historical descent from a common ancestor, this method groups languages together based on patterns they share in the present. It allows researchers to compare languages across different families to discover cross-linguistic tendencies and constraints that define human language structures.

3. (C) Agglutinative
This morphological type involves stringing together discrete morphemes to form complex words. Each added affix typically represents a single, specific grammatical category like number, case, or tense. The boundaries between these segments remain distinct and easily identifiable, which contrasts with fusional languages where multiple functions are merged into a single affix. This structural transparency makes the process of word formation highly predictable and regular across the language.

4. (D) Phonetics and Phonology
The articulation of sounds involving the tip of the tongue curled back toward the hard palate is a defining phonetic characteristic. In the South Asian context, this feature is significant because it appears across different language families, serving as primary evidence for areal convergence. While originating in certain groups, its widespread presence highlights how phonological traits can spread through long-term contact within a specific geographic region.

5. (C) A is true but R is false.
The assertion correctly identifies that languages in a shared geographic region often develop similar structural traits due to prolonged contact and bilingualism. However, the reasoning is flawed because similarity between languages is not solely derived from a common ancestor. Areal features emerge specifically through the process of convergence among unrelated or distantly related languages, proving that genetic relatedness is not the only factor driving linguistic commonalities.

6. (B) Discursive
This term does not represent a morphological category within standard linguistic typology. Morphological types usually include categories like analytical, agglutinative, fusional, and polysynthetic, which describe how morphemes are combined within words. Instead, the term in question relates more to the level of discourse or communication rather than the structural formation of words. Therefore, it falls outside the traditional classification system used to group languages by word structure.

7. (D) Inductive approach
This methodological framework involves the collection and analysis of data from a diverse range of languages to identify recurring patterns. By observing these instances across many samples, researchers can formulate general rules or universals that characterize human language. This empirical method contrasts with the deductive approach, which starts with theoretical principles of universal grammar and then examines language data to see if those specific predictions hold true.

8. (A) Words are difficult to segment as fused morphemes carry multiple grammatical meanings.

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phonological features, largely due to centuries of contact. One of the most prominent shared characteristics is the presence of a series of retroflex consonants, which contrasts with dental or alveolar consonants. This feature, while particularly characteristic of Dravidian and Indo-Aryan, has spread to other languages in the region. Another significant phonological trait is the systematic use of aspiration as a distinctive feature, creating a four-way contrast in stops (e.g., voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, voiced unaspirated, voiced aspirated) in many Indo-Aryan and some Dravidian languages. Furthermore, vowel harmony, a process where vowels within a word must belong to the same class (e.g., all front or all back), is a feature found in some languages of the region, though its distribution is more varied. The Linguistic Survey of India, a monumental work initiated by George Grierson, serves as a primary historical source of information for mapping the distribution of these and other linguistic features across the subcontinent, providing the foundational data for studies in areal typology and language contact in South Asia.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which phonetic feature is described in the passage as one of the most prominent shared characteristics across language families in South Asia?
(A) The exclusive use of vowel harmony
(B) The absence of aspirated consonants
(C) The presence of a series of retroflex consonants
(D) A simple two-way contrast in stop consonants

272. The four-way contrast in stops (e.g., p, ph, b, bh) is a result of the systematic use of which distinctive feature?
(A) Retroflexion
(B) Aspiration
(C) Vowel harmony
(D) Nasalization

273. The passage suggests that the phonological similarities among genetically unrelated South Asian languages are primarily attributed to:
(A) a shared proto-language from which all families descended.
(B) coincidental and random linguistic developments.
(C) the universal tendency for languages to simplify their sound systems.
(D) prolonged language contact and areal convergence.

274. What role does the Linguistic Survey of India play, according to the text?
(A) It is a historical source providing data on the distribution of linguistic features.
(B) It is a modern project to create a new common language for India.
(C) It is a prescriptive grammar dictating correct language usage.
(D) It is a theoretical framework for studying Tibeto-Burman languages only.

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275. Vowel harmony is defined in the passage as a process where:
(A) all words in a sentence must have the same vowel.
(B) every consonant must be followed by a specific vowel.
(C) vowels within a word are required to share a common property.
(D) vowel length is determined by the stress pattern of the word.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond phonology, the languages of South Asia's major families—Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman—share significant morphological and syntactic features that underscore the region's linguistic convergence. A particularly notable syntactic feature is the use of explicator compound verbs. In this construction, a main verb is followed by a second, semantically light explicator" or vector" verb, which adds subtle shades of meaning such as completion, suddenness, or intensity to the action (e.g., sit-down' or eat-up' in English, but more grammaticalized). This feature is pervasive across the subcontinent. Another common phenomenon is reduplication, the repetition of a word or part of a word to express concepts like distribution, iteration, or intensification. A specific type of this is echo formation, where a word is repeated with a phonological modification (e.g., replacing the

16. (B) Use of postpositions
Linguistic studies have identified strong correlations between the basic word order of a language and the type of adpositions it utilizes. Languages that typically place the verb at the end of a sentence show a very high statistical tendency to use markers that follow the noun. This pattern is part of a broader set of typological tendencies where the order of major elements influences the placement of auxiliary grammatical markers.

17. (B) An implicational universal
This type of linguistic statement establishes a conditional relationship between two different grammatical properties. It suggests that the presence of one specific feature in a language serves as a reliable predictor for the existence of another. Such generalizations are crucial for understanding how various linguistic components are interconnected. They help researchers identify the underlying constraints that limit the possible structural combinations found in the diverse languages worldwide.

18. (A) M. B. Emeneau
The development of the idea that India constitutes a distinct zone of linguistic convergence was significantly advanced by the research of this scholar. His work demonstrated how languages from completely different genetic families, such as Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, share numerous structural features due to thousands of years of contact. This contribution shifted the focus from purely historical descent to the shared traits emerging from bilingualism and social interaction.

19. (C) Syntax
This grammatical feature involves the combination of a primary verb with a secondary verb that loses its independent meaning to provide additional nuance or aspectual detail. It is a prominent part of the way sentences are constructed in many South Asian languages. Because it concerns the arrangement and relationship between words in a phrase, it is classified as a structural feature belonging to the domain of sentence construction and grammar.

20. (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Understanding the relationships between languages requires distinguishing between historical ancestry, structural type, and geographical contact. Languages are related genetically if they share a common ancestor, while typological links involve shared structures regardless of origin. Areal relations occur when proximity leads to the borrowing of traits. Polysynthetic languages represent a specific complex type. However, it is incorrect to assume that genetic families cannot share features with others through the process of contact.

21. (C) Words contain complex morpheme strings, often incorporating nominals in verbs.
This morphological type is characterized by extremely complex word structures that often combine several different meanings into a single unit. In these languages, a single word can represent an entire sentence by incorporating the object or other elements directly into the verb form. This high degree of synthesis results in words with many morphemes, allowing for a dense concentration of information that would require multiple words in most other languages.

22. (B) Substantive universal
This category of universal refers to the inventory of items or features that are potentially available to all human languages. It focuses on the actual substance' of language, such as the total set of phonetic sounds or the basic categories like nouns and verbs. These differ from formal universals, which deal with the abstract shape of the rules rather than the specific elements that those rules organize within the grammar.

23. (D) Uralic
The Indian subcontinent is home to several major language families that have coexisted and influenced each other for millennia. These include the Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman groups. However, certain families are geographically centered in entirely different regions of the world, such as Northern Europe or Northern Asia. Identifying which groups are indigenous or long-term residents of South Asia is essential for understanding the linguistic history and areal traits of the region.

24. (A) India as a linguistic area.
The presence of specific speech sounds articulated with the tongue tip curled back is a significant shared trait among diverse languages in India.

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(C) An area where only one language family is spoken.
(D) A political boundary that defines official language policies.

282. The structural similarities among languages in a linguistic area are primarily the result of:
(A) genetic inheritance.
(B) language contact and convergence.
(C) universal language laws.
(D) coincidental parallel evolution.

283. The concept of India as a Linguistic Area' primarily highlights the importance of what factor in language development?
(A) Written literary traditions
(B) Geographical proximity and social interaction
(C) Strict adherence to prescriptive grammar rules
(D) The isolation of linguistic communities

284. As described in the passage, convergence is a process that leads to:
(A) the structural alignment of languages through the diffusion of traits.
(B) languages becoming more structurally distinct from their neighbors.
(C) the creation of new language families.
(D) the complete replacement of one language by another.

285. Why is the concept of a linguistic area considered a challenge to a purely genetic model of classification?
(A) Because it proves that all languages are ultimately related.
(B) Because it focuses only on vocabulary and ignores grammar.
(C) Because it demonstrates that structural similarity can arise independently of common ancestry.
(D) Because it applies only to languages that have no written form.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The status of India as a linguistic area is substantiated by a specific set of shared features that cut across the genetic boundaries of the Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman families. Retroflexion, the production of consonants with the tip of the tongue curled back, is a hallmark phonetic feature. Aspiration, leading to phonemic contrasts between aspirated and unaspirated stops, is another widespread phonological trait. In morphology, the processes of reduplication and its variant, echo formation, are extensively used. Reduplication involves repeating a word for emphasis or to indicate distribution, while echo formation (e.g., pani-wani' for water and such') conveys a sense of and associated things'. The use of onomatopoeia is also a deeply integrated aspect of these languages. Syntactically, the most-cited feature is the explicator compound verb (ECV), where a primary verb is paired with a secondary or vector' verb to add aspectual or modal nuances. Another critical area of convergence is anaphora, where languages exhibit similar strategies for reference tracking within and across sentences, often preferring zero anaphora or non-pronominal forms over overt pronouns in contexts where it is common in other languages like English. The pervasiveness of these specific features, from sound to sentence structure, provides compelling evidence for the deep-seated convergence that defines the Indian subcontinent as a Sprachbund.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which of the following is described as a hallmark phonetic feature" of the Indian linguistic area?
(A) The absence of aspiration
(B) The use of echo formation
(C) The preference for overt pronouns
(D) The presence of retroflex consonants

287. The phenomenon of pani-wani' (water and such') is an example used to illustrate:
(A) onomatopoeia.
(B) anaphora.
(C) echo formation.
(D) explicator compound verbs.

288. According to the passage, how do explicator compound verbs function?
(A) By repeating a word to add emphasis.
(B) By using a secondary verb to add nuance to a primary verb.
(C) By imitating a natural sound to create a

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these internal models to make specific predictions about the structural properties that should be found across all languages. Researchers then test these predictions against language data. This method is closely associated with generative grammar and contrasts with other approaches that build generalizations upward from the observation of diverse samples.

33. (B) Munda
The Austro-Asiatic language family in India is divided into two primary branches that are geographically and culturally distinct. One of these major groups is found mostly in the central and eastern parts of the country and includes languages like Santali and Mundari. Identifying these specific family branches is important for understanding the historical migration patterns and the unique morphological features, such as complex affixation, that characterize this indigenous South Asian group.

34. (A) An absolute universal
This category of universal describes a linguistic feature or property that is found in every single human language without any known exceptions. These statements identify the fundamental constraints and requirements that define what can be considered a human language. Because they apply universally, they are essential for understanding the biological and cognitive foundations of speech. They differ from statistical tendencies, which might be very common but still allow for some rare exceptions.

35. (A) (i) and (iv) only
The classification of languages by word structure involves several distinct categories. Analytical languages are characterized by a low number of morphemes per word, which makes the first statement incorrect. In contrast, agglutinative languages have clear boundaries between segments. Synthetic fusional types merge multiple meanings into single affixes. Finally, while polysynthetic languages are complex, they still utilize separate words for certain functions, making the fourth statement an inaccurate generalization of their actual structural behavior.

36. (D) Common patterns of language use in social contexts, like code-switching and multilingualism.
This perspective on the Indian linguistic landscape looks at the shared ways that different languages are used within social contexts across the subcontinent. It highlights patterns such as widespread multilingualism, frequent switching between different speech varieties, and the adoption of similar social norms for communication. This focus on language use complements structural studies of linguistic areas by showing how cultural contact shapes the way people interact through diverse language families.

37. (C) Is found in a majority of languages or shows a strong cross-linguistic tendency.
This type of universal describes a linguistic feature that is extremely common across the world's languages but is not necessarily present in every single one. Instead of being an absolute rule, it represents a strong cross-linguistic tendency. These patterns are important for identifying what is structurally natural' or preferred in human language. They provide evidence for underlying cognitive or communicative pressures that shape language development, even if they allow for rare and unique exceptions.

38. (B) Austro-Asiatic
These two language groups represent the primary branches of a larger family spread across parts of South and Southeast Asia. In the Indian context, the first group is well-represented by languages such as Santali, while the second is found in parts of the northeast. Grouping them together highlights their shared historical origins and distinct morphological characteristics, which set them apart from the more dominant Indo-Aryan and Dravidian families in the region.

39. (D) A morphological process of partial reduplication and phonetic change for vague meaning.
This morphological process is common in many South Asian languages and involves the creation of a rhyming word that follows a primary word. The second element usually begins with a specific consonant and carries a vague meaning similar to and such' or and so on'. It is a form of partial reduplication used in informal speech to broaden the scope of the original noun or verb, adding a characteristic flavor to regional discourse.

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almost always use markers that follow the noun rather than those that come before it. Furthermore, it is typical for possessive words and descriptive adjectives to precede the main noun they are modifying. These patterns help linguists classify languages and understand how different grammatical elements are organized relative to one another within a consistent structural framework across various families.

56. (A) Polysynthetic
This term is used to describe a specific type of language where words are extremely complex and can contain many different morphemes. A key feature is the ability to include the stem of a noun directly into a verb to form a single, unified word. This process creates a high degree of synthesis, often allowing a single word to function as a whole sentence. This structural strategy is a hallmark of certain language families across various parts of the world.

57. (C) Generative Grammar
This theoretical framework in linguistics is based on the idea that humans possess an innate biological capacity for language. It uses an approach that starts with abstract principles and internal rules to explain how people generate and understand speech. By focusing on these underlying mental structures, the framework makes specific predictions about what is possible in any human language. This method contrasts with other approaches that rely primarily on collecting and describing large amounts of external linguistic data.

58. (A) Extensive use of articles (a', the')
Various structural and phonetic features are commonly shared by languages across India due to long-term contact. These include specific speech sounds, the use of auxiliary verbs for nuance, and special word repetition patterns. However, the frequent use of specific markers to indicate whether a noun is definite or indefinite is not a typical trait of the region. Most Indian languages lack a system of articles similar to those found in English, making this feature an outlier in regional studies.

59. (D) An absolute non-implicational universal.
This linguistic statement identifies a fundamental property found in every single known human language. It does not depend on the presence of any other specific feature, making it a standalone assertion about the nature of speech. Such generalizations help define the basic building blocks of all communication systems. Because it applies universally without any known exceptions, it is considered an absolute and non-conditional rule characterizing the sound systems of all human speech varieties across the entire world.

60. (A) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)
The idea that India forms a unified linguistic zone is supported by several shared structural traits found across its diverse language families. These include specific speech sounds produced with the tongue curled back, distinctive word repetition patterns, and the use of auxiliary verbs to add meaning. Additionally, a consistent preference for placing the verb at the end of sentences is a widespread characteristic. These features have emerged through long-term contact rather than from a single common ancestor for all regional languages.

61. (C) Language contact
When people speaking different languages interact frequently over many generations, their speech varieties often begin to share structural and phonetic features. This process is the direct result of intense contact and bilingualism within a shared geographical area. It leads to the development of a linguistic area where unrelated languages become more similar to one another. This phenomenon proves that the environment and social interaction can be just as influential as historical ancestry in shaping the grammar and sounds of a language.

62. (D) Tibeto-Burman languages are exclusively spoken in Tibet.
The linguistic landscape of the subcontinent is defined by several major families with distinct distributions. Some groups have roots in the broader Indo-European family, while others are centered in the south or in central and eastern regions. One specific family is found along the Himalayan range and in the northeast, showing great diversity. However, it is incorrect to say this group is limited only to a single region like Tibet, as its members are spoken across several different countries.

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48. (B) Left-branching structure with verbs in the final position.
A major structural characteristic of this language family is the consistent placement of the verb at the conclusion of the sentence. This results in a system where modifiers and dependent clauses typically appear to the left of the main elements they modify. Additionally, these languages are known for using markers that follow the noun to indicate grammatical relationships. These features create a highly organized syntactic structure that differs significantly from the word order found in many Western languages.

49. (B) Languages change their basic type (e.g., from fusional to agglutinative) due to influence from other languages.
Languages often change their structural characteristics because of prolonged interaction with neighboring languages of a different type. For instance, a language that traditionally uses single-morpheme words might start adding affixes if it is surrounded by languages that do so. This process shows that a language's basic type is not fixed but can be altered by external pressures and bilingualism. Such changes are a primary way that linguistic areas are formed and similarities spread across genetic boundaries.

50. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The South Asian region is home to four major language families, each with its own representative members. One group includes languages like Marathi, while another is represented by Kannada. The indigenous Austro-Asiatic family includes Santali, and the Tibeto-Burman family is well-represented by languages such as Manipuri. Correctly matching these languages to their respective families is essential for understanding the distribution and diversity of speech varieties across the different geographical zones of the entire Indian subcontinent.

51. (C) The mechanism where a linguistic element refers back to a preceding entity.
In the study of grammar, this term describes the relationship where the interpretation of one linguistic element depends on another preceding element in the discourse. A common example is the use of a pronoun referring back to a noun mentioned earlier. This mechanism is essential for maintaining clarity and coherence in both spoken and written communication. It allows speakers to avoid repetitive naming while ensuring that the listener can easily track the entities being discussed throughout a sentence.

52. (D) Three different but complementary perspectives on linguistic relatedness.
Linguists use different methods to group languages based on what they want to investigate. One method looks at shared history and common ancestry, another focuses on similar structural features regardless of origin, and a third examines traits shared due to geographical proximity. These three perspectives are not mutually exclusive but rather provide a comprehensive way to understand how languages are connected. Together, they allow for a deeper analysis of the diverse factors influencing linguistic development and cross-linguistic similarity.

53. (C) Shared patterns of meaning and conceptual categorization.
This concept suggests that languages within a specific region can share more than just sounds or grammar; they can also share common ways of organizing and expressing meanings. This includes shared conceptual metaphors, similar ways of categorizing the world, and common patterns for naming objects or actions. Such similarities arise from a shared cultural background and long-term social interaction, leading to a convergence in the internal thought structures reflected in the vocabularies of otherwise different language families.

54. (B) Aspirated and unaspirated stops.
A defining sound-based feature of this group of languages is the use of a burst of air to distinguish between different types of consonants. This creates a contrast between simple sounds and those produced with extra breath, which is essential for changing the meaning of words. This characteristic is deeply rooted in the history of the family and remains a prominent part of its phonological system today, setting it apart from other regional families that do not use this distinction.

55. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
Research into word order has identified several structural tendencies common in languages where the verb comes last. These languages

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85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion and the reason correctly identify that shared structural traits across different families in a region are the result of long-term contact and bilingualism. This process, known as convergence, creates a linguistic area where unrelated languages become more similar over time. This explanation is superior to assuming that such complex similarities happened by chance or that they must come from a common ancestor. Together, these statements provide a solid framework for understanding the linguistic history of the subcontinent.

86. (B) Analytical
This morphological type is defined by a reliance on word order and independent function words to express grammatical relationships. In these languages, words typically do not change their form through the addition of suffixes or prefixes to indicate things like tense or case. Instead, each word often consists of a single morpheme, and the meaning of a sentence is derived from how these individual units are arranged. This structural strategy contrasts with languages that use complex internal word modifications to convey grammar.

87. (D) A system where affixes mark multiple grammatical categories within a single fused form.
This specific type of language structure is characterized by the merging of several different grammatical meanings into a single marker or affix. Unlike systems where each part has a single function, here a single segment might indicate case, number, and gender all at once. This results in words where it is often difficult to separate the individual pieces of information. This high degree of fusion creates a complex morphological system that is a hallmark of many ancient and some modern families.

88. (A) The diachronic and synchronic effects of language contact.
Research into the shared structural and regional traits of languages in this area provides deep insights into how languages change when they are in constant contact. It helps linguists understand both the historical processes that led to these similarities and the way the languages currently function. This study goes beyond simple ancestry to show how bilingualism and social interaction can reshape grammar and sounds over time. Such knowledge is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the regional linguistic landscape and general evolution.

NODIA

89. (C) Largely agglutinative structure.
A primary structural feature of this major South Asian language family is the use of discrete markers that are added to a base word to indicate grammatical functions. Each of these added parts typically has a single, clear meaning, and the boundaries between them remain distinct. This results in words that are built like a chain of segments, each contributing a specific piece of information like case or number. This highly organized morphological system is a defining characteristic of the entire family's structure.

90. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Languages can be categorized by several different types of connections. Some connections are based on shared historical ancestry, while others are based on similar internal structures regardless of origin. Additionally, some traits are shared because languages are spoken in the same area and have influenced each other through contact. Finally, some features are fundamental to all human languages. Correctly matching these types of relatedness with specific examples is key to understanding the various ways that languages can be similar or connected.

91. (D) Subject, Object, and Verb in a clause.
This area of linguistic study focuses on the relative arrangement of the major components within a basic sentence. Specifically, it examines how languages prefer to order the person or thing performing an action, the action itself, and the recipient of that action. By identifying these dominant patterns, researchers can categorize languages and discover how these primary word orders correlate with other structural features. This study is fundamental to understanding the diverse ways that different languages organize and convey information to speakers.

92. (B) Reduplication
This linguistic process involves the repetition of a word to create a new meaning or to add specific nuances such as intensity or duration. It is a

63. (A) Explicator compound verbs
This syntactic structure is a prominent feature in many South Asian languages and involves using a sequence of two verbs to express a single action. The first verb provides the main meaning, while the second verb adds specific nuances such as completion, suddenness, or benefit. This second element loses its literal sense to function as a grammatical marker. Understanding this system is essential for grasping the subtle shades of meaning that speakers convey through their choice of auxiliary verb combinations.

64. (B) Genetic classification is historical; areal classification is geographical and contact-based.
These two methods of grouping languages focus on entirely different factors. One identifies connections based on a shared historical ancestor and a common lineage, similar to a biological family tree. The other identifies similarities that have developed due to geographical proximity and prolonged interaction between different groups. While the first is concerned with ancient origins and descent, the second is concerned with how languages in a specific area influence each other over time, leading to shared structural and phonetic traits.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In this language, words are constructed by adding a sequence of discrete markers to a base root. Each of these segments typically represents a single grammatical function, such as plurality or tense. Because the boundaries between these parts remain clear and easy to identify, it serves as a classic example of this specific morphological type. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify this structural characteristic and explain why it fits the definition of how these languages organize word formation.

66. (A) Classifying languages based on structural similarities and differences.
This branch of linguistics is dedicated to grouping and comparing languages based on their internal structural features. Instead of looking at where languages came from, it looks at how they are built, focusing on aspects like their sound systems, word formation strategies, and sentence structures. By identifying these patterns, researchers can discover the broad types of linguistic organization that exist and understand the commonalities and differences that characterize human speech varieties regardless of their historical origins or ancestry.

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67. (C) Infixing
This term describes a way of building or modifying words by placing a grammatical marker directly inside the root. Unlike other types of affixation that occur at the beginning or end of a word, this process changes the internal structure of the base form. While some linguistic features relate to sounds or overall sentence organization, this specific method is strictly focused on how individual words are formed and modified, making it a primary example of a process within morphology.

68. (D) Genetic, typological, and areal grounds
Languages can be connected through several different pathways. They may share a common ancestor and historical lineage, exhibit similar structural patterns regardless of origin, or adopt common features due to long-term contact in a shared region. To fully understand how languages are similar or connected, linguists must consider all three of these perspectives. Each provides unique insights into the history, structure, and social development of languages, showing that relatedness is a multifaceted concept beyond simple historical descent.

69. (C) Between the subject and the object (SVO)
In this specific word order arrangement, the action word is typically placed between the person or thing performing the action and the one receiving it. This structure is one of the most common ways to organize a basic sentence across many world languages, including English. It contrasts with systems where the verb comes at the very beginning or end of the sentence. Understanding these different placements is fundamental to the study of how languages organize information and build meaningful grammatical structures.

70. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Linguistics uses various methods and concepts to study language patterns. One approach starts with broad observations to form generalizations, while another starts with theoretical principles to test against data. Specific concepts include

the way languages vary within set parameters and the shared features that emerge in certain geographical regions. Correctly matching these ideas with their examples or definitions is essential for understanding the different tools and frameworks that researchers use to analyze linguistic structures and their variations across the world.

71. (D) It was a descriptive project to document linguistic diversity in British India.
This massive undertaking was a comprehensive effort to map and describe the vast array of speech varieties across the subcontinent during the colonial period. Its primary purpose was to document linguistic diversity rather than to impose standards or develop abstract theories. By recording grammar, vocabulary, and local dialects, it created an essential record of the linguistic reality of the time. The project remains a foundational source for anyone studying the distribution and characteristics of languages in South Asia during that era.

72. (A) General lack of consonant clusters at the beginning of a word.
A notable sound-based characteristic of this language family is the general avoidance of multiple consonants occurring together at the start of a word. This structural preference influences the way words are shaped and borrowed from other languages. While other families in the region might use complex clusters or rely on aspiration to distinguish meanings, this group maintains a distinct phonological profile characterized by this specific constraint. Understanding these differences is key to identifying the unique traits defining each regional family.

73. (C) Joseph Greenberg
The study of cross-linguistic patterns was revolutionized by the work of this researcher, who focused on identifying conditional relationships between different grammatical features. By examining a large sample of diverse languages, he demonstrated that the presence of certain traits often predicts the existence of others. This evidence-based approach provided a systematic way to categorize languages and discover the underlying rules that govern their structure. His contributions remain foundational to the modern understanding of linguistic typology and the search for universals.

74. (A) Statistical implicational universal.
This linguistic statement identifies a strong cross-linguistic pattern where the basic order of words in a sentence predicts the placement of other grammatical markers. It establishes a conditional relationship, suggesting that one feature is almost always found if another is present. While extremely common, such patterns are based on observation and may allow for rare exceptions, making them statistical tendencies rather than absolute rules. These generalizations are vital for understanding the internal logic and structural consistency found across human languages.

75. (C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
The linguistic diversity of the subcontinent is reflected in several major families, each with its own history and distribution. Some have ancient literary traditions as long as any in the world, while others are spread across specific central and eastern regions or along the northern borders. All these groups, from the indigenous varieties to those with broader roots, contribute to the complex linguistic tapestry of the area. Correctly identifying their branches and geographical spread is essential for understanding the region's overall history.

76. (B) Areal convergence
When different languages are spoken in the same area for a long time, they often start to share structural features even if they are not from the same family. This process occurs because speakers frequently use multiple languages, leading to the transfer of grammatical or phonetic traits from one to another. It results in a shared set of characteristics that defines a specific region, showing how social interaction and geography can shape the development of unrelated languages into a unified zone.

77. (C) Austro-Asiatic : West India
Each major language family in the subcontinent is traditionally associated with a primary geographical area where its speakers are most concentrated. Some are found in the northern regions, while others are centered in the south or along the northern mountains. However, one specific family is predominantly located in the

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central and eastern parts of the country, rather than in the west. Recognizing these regional distributions is fundamental to understanding the history and current linguistic map of the entire South Asian subcontinent.

78. (D) Formal universal
This statement describes an abstract rule or organizational principle that is found across all human languages. Instead of focusing on specific words or sounds, it identifies a universal requirement for how grammar must function to allow for basic communication. Such rules are essential for the structural integrity of any language system. Because it concerns the form and presence of grammatical processes rather than the specific content or items used, it is categorized as a fundamental structural or formal linguistic universal.

79. (A) Both agglutinative and fusional languages.
In the study of word formation, this broad category describes languages that build complex words by combining multiple morphemes. It is a diverse group that includes systems where parts are strung together clearly as well as those where different meanings are fused into a single segment. By contrast, it excludes languages where words typically consist of only one part. Understanding this distinction is key to classifying languages based on the degree to which they use internal word structure to express information.

80. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
The Indian subcontinent is characterized by several shared linguistic traits that have emerged through long-term contact. These include specific speech sounds, the use of auxiliary verbs, and unique word repetition patterns. However, certain features commonly found in other parts of the world, such as the frequent use of markers before nouns or a specific word order where the verb is in the middle, are not typical for this region. Identifying these non-core features helps refine the definition of the regional zone.

81. (B) Absolute universals have no exceptions, while statistical universals represent strong tendencies.
The primary distinction between these two types of universals lies in their consistency across different languages. One type identifies features that are found in every single known human language without any exceptions, representing the absolute limits of linguistic structure. The other type identifies strong cross-linguistic patterns that are extremely common but may have some exceptions. These tendencies are still important as they show the preferred ways that languages organize their grammar and sounds to meet various communicative needs and cognitive constraints.

82. (A) Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages
A prominent phonetic characteristic of many languages in the subcontinent is the use of several different positions in the mouth to produce consonant sounds. This includes a specific series produced with the tongue curled back, as well as several other distinct placements. This rich system for distinguishing sounds is a hallmark feature of the major families in the region. Understanding these phonetic details is essential for identifying the shared sound patterns characterizing the linguistic landscape of this vast and diverse geographical area.

83. (C) Explicator compound verbs
While some linguistic features relate to sounds or word formation, others concern the overall structure and arrangement of elements within a sentence. One prominent feature in South Asian languages involves the use of auxiliary verbs to add specific shades of meaning to a main action. Because this process affects the way phrases and sentences are built and how words interact with each other grammatically, it is considered a primary example of a feature belonging to the domain of sentence construction.

84. (D) There are underlying properties common to all human languages.
The study of cross-linguistic patterns is based on the assumption that all human languages share a set of fundamental structural properties. These commonalities suggest that the human capacity for language is constrained by underlying cognitive or biological factors. Instead of being completely random or arbitrary, languages follow certain rules and exhibit recurring patterns regardless of their historical origins. Identifying these universals is key to understanding the nature of the human mind and the basic principles governing all systems of communication.

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families in the region. Understanding this phonetic detail is essential for grasping the sound systems and identifying shared traits of regional varieties.

100. (B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
The major language families of the subcontinent each have distinct characteristics and distributions. Some are spoken by vast numbers of people across large areas, while others are found in specific central or northern regions. While many groups have long histories and great diversity, it is incorrect to assume they all have extensive written traditions. Understanding these variations in population, geography, and cultural history is essential for a comprehensive view of the regional linguistic landscape and for clarifying family relationships.

101. (C) Inductive starts from data, deductive starts from theory.
These two methodological approaches start from opposite directions to identify language patterns. One begins with the observation of many diverse languages to find recurring trends and then builds upward to form generalizations. The other starts with an abstract theory about the human faculty for language and then looks at specific languages to see if they follow those predicted rules. Both methods are important for discovering universals, but they differ in whether they prioritize experimental data or theoretical principles.

102. (B) Afro-Asiatic
The Indian subcontinent is primarily home to four major language families that have influenced each other over millennia. These include the dominant group spoken in the north, the indigenous group in the south, and other families located in central, eastern, and northern regions. Identifying which groups are part of this regional landscape is essential for understanding the local linguistic history. Families centered in other parts of the world, like Africa or the Middle East, are not among these four primary South Asian groups.

103. (D) Tip of the tongue curled back towards the hard palate.
This phonetic feature is defined by a specific way of articulating consonant sounds where the tip of the tongue is curled backward. The contact is made against the roof of the mouth, creating a distinct sound quality. This characteristic is a hallmark of the speech varieties in the subcontinent and is found across several different language families. Recognizing how these sounds are produced is essential for understanding the unique phonological profile that characterizes the languages of this entire geographical and linguistic region.

104. (A) Echo formation
This linguistic process is a common way to form informal expressions in many South Asian languages. It involves taking a base word and pairing it with a second, similar-sounding word that begins with a different consonant. This second element does not have an independent meaning but adds a sense of and such' or and so on' to the first word. This method is a productive morphological strategy used to broaden the meaning of common nouns and verbs in daily conversation.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In this language, words are modified to indicate multiple grammatical categories through a single fused ending. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify this characteristic, showing how a single part of a word can simultaneously convey information about both case and number. This type of high-density morphological fusion is a defining feature of certain linguistic families. Understanding this process is key to classifying languages based on how they combine and express grammatical information within the structure of individual words.

106. (A) Tendency or statistical universal.
This term describes a linguistic pattern or rule that is extremely common across the world's languages but is not found in every single one. Instead of being an absolute requirement, it represents a very strong cross-linguistic preference. These tendencies are important because they reveal what is structurally most efficient or common in human speech. Identifying these patterns helps researchers understand the general principles that shape language development, even if they allow for a few unique and rare exceptions.

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very common way to form words in many South Asian languages. By using the same word twice, speakers can emphasize a quality or indicate that an action happens repeatedly. This method is a productive part of the morphological system, allowing for the creation of various expressions without the need for additional complex affixes or vocabulary.

93. (C) Formal universal
This type of linguistic universal describes the general organizational principles and shapes that grammatical rules must follow. It does not focus on the specific content, such as which sounds or words are used, but rather on the abstract structure of the language system itself. These rules ensure that all human languages operate within certain logical constraints. Understanding these formal properties is essential for identifying the common underlying framework that supports the diverse range of speech varieties found throughout various world cultures.

94. (D) Austro-Asiatic family
The presence of these specific languages in India provides clear evidence for one of the subcontinent's major language families. This group is indigenous to the region and is characterized by unique morphological features, such as a complex system of prefixes and infixes. While other families like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian are more widespread, this family represents an ancient part of the regional linguistic heritage. Its members are primarily spoken by communities in the central and eastern parts of the country and the northeast.

95. (B) (iii) and (iv) only
Categorizing languages involves understanding different types of connections. One system looks at shared ancestry, while another looks at similar structures. A third system examines traits shared due to proximity and contact, rather than isolation. It is important to realize that a single language can be classified in multiple ways simultaneously, such as belonging to a specific genetic family while also exhibiting typological features common to its geographical area. Recognizing these overlapping categories is essential for a comprehensive analysis of linguistic developments.

NODIA

96. (B) Verb-final syntax and agglutinative morphology
Many languages in the northeast of the subcontinent share a specific set of structural traits. These include a preference for placing the verb at the very end of a sentence and a method of word formation that involves stringing together clearly defined markers. This combination of word order and morphology creates a distinct grammatical profile. Understanding these features is key to identifying the languages of this family and seeing how they both differ from and share similarities with other regional groups.

97. (B) A language's rules of sentence formation have been altered.
When different languages interact over a long period, it can lead to changes in the fundamental rules that govern how sentences are built. This process might involve a language adopting a new word order or a different way of marking grammatical relationships between words. Such changes show that the core structural organization of a language is not fixed but can be influenced by external pressures. This phenomenon is a primary factor in the development of shared traits within a linguistic area.

98. (A) An implicational universal
This linguistic statement establishes a conditional relationship between two different processes of word formation. It suggests that if a language possesses the rules for changing word forms to indicate grammar, it will also possess the rules for creating entirely new words from existing stems. This type of pattern is important for understanding how various linguistic components are logically connected. Such generalizations help researchers identify the underlying constraints governing the structural possibilities across all the diverse languages spoken throughout the world.

99. (C) A phonological feature distinguishing pairs like /p/ and /p^h/.
This sound-based feature involves a distinct burst of air that accompanies the release of certain consonant sounds. In the context of South Asian languages, it is a crucial phonological trait used to distinguish between different words that might otherwise sound identical. This contrast between simple sounds and those produced with extra breath is a hallmark of the major language

40. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii), and (iv) only
Researchers have identified several core structural and phonetic traits found across different language families in India due to long-term contact. These include specific speech sounds like retroflexes, the use of auxiliary verbs to modify meaning, and a shared preference for placing the verb at the end of sentences. While most languages also distinguish between aspirated and unaspirated sounds, the claim that gender systems are completely absent is false, as many regional families maintain them.

41. (C) Parametric variation
This linguistic concept explains how universal principles of grammar allow for specific variations between languages through the setting of internal switches. For example, some languages require an explicit subject while others allow it to be omitted. These differences are seen as different configurations of the same underlying biological framework. This theory helps explain how a single human language faculty can result in the diverse range of structural systems observed across the world's many different cultures.

42. (A) It identified correlations between basic word order and the order of other grammatical elements.
The most impactful aspect of this researcher's work was the discovery that the basic order of the subject, object, and verb in a sentence is linked to other grammatical features. For instance, the position of the verb often predicts whether a language will use prepositions or postpositions. By establishing these cross-linguistic correlations, the study provided a systematic way to classify languages and understand the underlying logic that governs the organization of various grammatical elements.

43. (D) Use of postpositions
Languages that typically place the verb between the subject and the object tend to follow specific structural patterns. These usually include placing markers before the noun and putting descriptive words after the noun they modify. In such systems, auxiliary verbs also commonly appear before the main verb. Using markers that follow the noun is instead a trait strongly associated with languages that place the verb at the very end of the sentence, making it an incorrect association.

44. (B) Vowels in a word share a certain phonetic feature, like backness or rounding.
This phonological phenomenon occurs when vowels within a word must agree with each other regarding certain phonetic characteristics. For example, if the first vowel is produced in the back of the mouth, all subsequent vowels in that word may also need to be back vowels. This process creates a sense of phonological unity within the word and is a prominent feature in several language families, including some spoken in the South Asian and Central Asian regions.

45. (C) A is true but R is false.
Many languages in the northeast of the subcontinent belong to a family known for using pitch to distinguish the meanings of words. While this tonal characteristic is common among these specific groups, it is not a universal feature of all South Asian speech. Major families like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian generally do not rely on tone in this way. Therefore, while the assertion about the specific family is correct, the reason claiming all regional languages are tonal is false.

46. (D) A localized geographical area where intense contact leads to convergence.
While traditional linguistic areas cover large regions, this term describes a much smaller and more concentrated zone of language contact. It often involves a single village or a cluster of communities where speakers of different languages live in close proximity. The resulting intense bilingualism leads to rapid and deep structural convergence between their speech varieties. Studying these small zones helps researchers understand the mechanisms of language change and the effects of extreme social interaction between different groups.

47. (A) Buzz
This term refers to words created to phonetically imitate the actual sounds they describe. Examples include words for animal noises, natural sounds, or mechanical clatter. Unlike most words where the relationship between sound and meaning is arbitrary, these words have a non-arbitrary link to their referents. They are common across all languages and provide a creative way to expand vocabulary by mimicking the auditory environment through the specific phonological system available to the language's speakers.

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107. (D) Agglutinative : Easily separable morphemes
Languages can be categorized by the specific strategies they use to build words. One major strategy involves stringing together several different morphemes, where each part has a single, clear function and the boundaries between them are easy to identify. Matching this characteristic to its morphological type is essential for understanding how different languages organize their grammar. Other types might use single-morpheme words, fuse multiple meanings together, or create extremely complex structures that can incorporate entire nouns directly into verb stems.

108. (B) The theory of Universal Grammar (UG).
This concept is a fundamental part of a specific theory that views language as an innate biological faculty. It suggests that while all humans share the same underlying principles of grammar, individual languages differ based on how certain internal switches are set. These settings determine structural features, such as word order or the requirement for explicit subjects. This theoretical framework explains how a universal capacity can lead to the diverse range of linguistic systems found across the world's many speech varieties.

109. (C) aa jaana' (to come, with a sense of arrival/ completion)
This grammatical construction involves a sequence where a primary verb is followed by a secondary verb that has lost its literal meaning. The second verb serves to add specific shades of meaning, such as completion or suddenness, to the main action. This structure is a prominent feature in the way many South Asian languages convey aspect and nuance. Correctly identifying an example of this sequence is important for understanding the syntactic and morphological strategies used to enrich verbal expressions in regional varieties.

110. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Linguistics identifies several types of universal patterns found across human languages. Some are found in every single language, while others are strong tendencies or conditional relationships between features. Additionally, some universals describe the inventory of items available to all languages. Correctly matching these types with their definitions or examples is essential for a deep understanding of the commonalities and variations that exist in speech. This knowledge helps researchers identify the fundamental constraints and preferred structures characterizing human language.

111. (A) Polysynthetic
This alternative name refers to a specific type of language structure where words are exceptionally complex. The defining feature is the ability to combine several different morphemes into a single unit, often by merging the stem of a noun directly into a verb. This process creates a very high degree of synthesis, allowing a single word to function as an entire sentence. This morphological strategy is a hallmark of certain language families and represents one of the most complex ways humans organize information.

112. (B) Austro-Asiatic family
This group of languages represents an important and ancient family found in parts of the subcontinent. These languages are characterized by a unique morphological system that uses a combination of prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. While other families like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian are more widespread, this indigenous group remains a significant part of the regional linguistic landscape. Its members are primarily spoken in the central and eastern regions, contributing to the rich diversity and complex history of languages in South Asia.

113. (B) Language use in society, such as widespread multilingualism and code-mixing.
This concept focuses on the shared ways that people in a specific region use multiple languages within their social lives. It emphasizes common social patterns such as widespread bilingualism, the frequent mixing of different speech varieties, and shared norms for how and when to use certain languages. This perspective highlights that similarities between languages can extend beyond structural rules to include the social behaviors and cultural practices of the people who speak them, creating a unified zone of social interaction.

114. (A) Within the root
This specific type of grammatical marker is defined by its unusual placement compared to other types of affixes. Instead of being added to

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that have relatives in Europe, Southeast Asia, or Central Asia, this family is not known to have any genetic connections outside of South Asia. This makes it an essential part of the region's ancient linguistic heritage. Recognizing which family is entirely local is fundamental for understanding the complex history and the diverse origins of the speech varieties spoken across the subcontinent.

144. (B) Polysynthetic language : English
Languages are classified into different morphological types based on how they form and organize words. Some rely on simple, single-part words, while others use discrete markers or fuse multiple meanings into complex forms. The most intricate systems can even incorporate entire nouns directly into verb stems. Matching well-known languages with their primary morphological structure is essential for accurately using these categories. Identifying which associations are incorrect helps clarify the defining characteristics and typical examples of each major word formation strategy.

145. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion and the reason correctly identify that prolonged interaction between different languages can lead to significant changes in their grammatical rules. This process often involves a language adopting a structural pattern, such as a new word order, from its neighbors due to areal pressure. Such contact-induced changes prove that the core organization of a language is not fixed but can be reshaped by its environment. Together, these statements provide a solid explanation for how shared structural traits emerge.

146. (A) Genetic relatedness
This term describes the connection between languages that share a common historical ancestor and belong to the same lineage. By analyzing core vocabulary and grammatical patterns, linguists can reconstruct this shared history and build a family tree of related speech varieties. This type of connection is based on descent and evolution over time, rather than shared structural type or geographical proximity. Understanding this historical relationship is fundamental for the comparative study of languages and explains deep-seated similarities among related varieties.

147. (C) Shared cognitive and biological faculties of humans.
The study of cross-linguistic patterns is based on the idea that all human languages follow certain underlying rules and constraints. These commonalities suggest that the human capacity for language is not arbitrary but is shaped by shared cognitive and biological factors. Despite the incredible diversity of speech varieties worldwide, languages are limited in the structural and grammatical forms they can take. Identifying these universals is key to understanding the nature of the human mind and the basic principles governing communication.

148. (D) Pronouns and referential expressions
This linguistic concept is primarily focused on the way that certain elements in a sentence or discourse refer to other entities. Specifically, it concerns the rules and mechanisms that govern how pronouns and similar referring expressions are interpreted based on their relationship with other parts of the text. This process is essential for maintaining clarity and ensuring that communication remains coherent throughout a sentence. Understanding these referential relationships is fundamental to the study of both sentence construction and discourse coherence.

149. (C) Verb-medial (SVO) languages
Linguistic research has shown that the placement of question-forming words in a sentence often correlates with the overall word order of the language. In systems where the verb is typically placed between the subject and the object, these markers are very frequently found at the beginning of the sentence. This pattern is part of a consistent set of structural preferences that characterize this specific language type. Understanding these correlations helps researchers classify languages and predict their structural features based on word order.

150. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various linguistic processes found in the subcontinent include the repetition of words for emphasis, the creation of rhyming pairs with a vague meaning, and the use of auxiliary verbs to add nuance to an action. Additionally, some words mimic natural sounds from the environment. Correctly matching these processes with their typical examples is essential for understanding

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explain the many deep-seated similarities found between these related speech varieties.

122. (A) Synthetic fusional
This alternative name refers to a specific type of language structure where grammatical information is merged into complex word forms. In these languages, a single marker or ending can simultaneously convey multiple pieces of information, such as case and number. This results in words where individual segments are often difficult to separate or identify. This high degree of fusion creates a dense and complex morphological system. Recognizing these terms as synonymous is important for correctly classifying languages based on how they form words.

123. (D) Shared conceptual frameworks and meaning structures across languages.
This concept suggests that languages in a shared region can develop common ways of organizing and expressing meanings, leading to shared conceptual frameworks. This goes beyond borrowing words and involves a convergence in how the world is categorized and perceived. Such similarities arise from shared cultural backgrounds and prolonged social interaction. Investigating these patterns provides a deeper understanding of how culture and contact influence the internal thought structures reflected in the vocabularies of otherwise unrelated language families.

124. (B) Some languages of the Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic families.
This phonological process involves a requirement for the vowels within a word to share certain phonetic characteristics, such as being produced in the same part of the mouth. While it is a hallmark feature of some language families, it is not present in all languages of the subcontinent. Specifically, it is a notable characteristic found in several members of the indigenous groups in the south and central regions. Understanding the distribution of this feature is key to identifying the sound patterns of regional families.

125. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A major structural similarity found across the diverse languages of the subcontinent is the consistent placement of the verb at the conclusion of a sentence. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify this shared feature and explain its importance as evidence for the region being a unified linguistic zone. This commonality has emerged through long-term contact between different families, such as Indo-Aryan and Dravidian. Together, these statements provide a solid argument for how geography and contact shape regional grammar.

126. (D) Isolating
In this type of language, words are typically very simple and consist of only one part. There is no complex system of adding suffixes or prefixes to indicate grammatical functions like tense or plurality. Instead, the meaning of a sentence is primarily derived from the order of the words and the use of separate function words. This structural strategy results in a very low ratio of morphemes to words, creating a clear and distinct morphological profile that contrasts with more synthetic language systems.

127. (A) All languages have verbs.
This type of linguistic universal makes a simple assertion about a feature found in all or most human languages without making it dependent on any other property. For example, claiming that every language possesses a category for action words is a standalone statement about a fundamental characteristic of speech. These generalizations are important for identifying the basic building blocks necessary for any human communication system. They differ from other patterns that establish conditional relationships between two different structural or grammatical features.

128. (B) Parametric variation
This theoretical approach to studying language patterns starts with abstract principles and internal rules about how humans process and generate speech. It uses these models to make specific predictions about the structural properties that should be found across all languages. A key part of this framework is the idea that languages vary based on a limited number of set choices or internal switches. This method prioritizes these underlying mental structures and predictions over the simple collection of large amounts of external data.

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129. (B) Word formation and morphology
Various processes used to create and modify words are central to the study of a language's internal structure. These include repeating words for emphasis, creating informal rhyming pairs, or mimicking natural sounds. These methods allow speakers to expand their vocabulary and add specific nuances to their speech. Because these processes focus on the formation and internal organization of words rather than overall sentence structure or the sound system, they are classified as primary features belonging to the domain of word structure.

130. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Linguistics is divided into several domains that focus on different aspects of language. One domain deals with the sound system, another with how words are formed, and a third with how sentences are constructed. Various features and concepts, such as word repetition, word order patterns, specific speech sounds, and the way pronouns refer back to entities, each belong to one of these primary domains. Correctly matching these features with their respective fields is essential for a systematic analysis of any language system.

131. (C) Aspiration
This sound-based distinction involves a burst of air that accompanies the release of certain consonant sounds. It is a fundamental phonological feature in many languages, allowing speakers to distinguish between different words. One sound is produced simply, while the other is produced with an extra puff of breath. Recognizing this contrast is essential for understanding the sound systems of many language families, especially those in the subcontinent where this feature is a prominent part of how meanings are clearly conveyed.

132. (D) Long-standing multilingualism and language contact
The development of shared structural features across different languages in a region is often the result of people speaking multiple languages over many generations. This long-term contact and frequent bilingualism lead to the transfer of grammatical and phonetic traits from one language to another. In the subcontinent, this process has caused unrelated languages to become more similar in their sentence structure. This phenomenon shows how social interaction and geographical proximity are powerful forces that can reshape the internal rules of any language.

133. (C) Areal classification : Based on contact-induced similarities
Languages can be categorized by several different types of connections. One system groups them based on shared structural types regardless of origin, while another groups them by common historical ancestry. A third system focuses on similarities that have developed because languages are spoken in the same area and have influenced each other through contact. Correctly matching these systems with their primary basis is key to understanding the various ways languages can be similar and how those connections are analyzed by linguistic researchers.

134. (B) Diachronic
Morphological typology classifies languages based on how they organize and build words. Standard categories include systems that use single-morpheme words, those that string together clearly defined segments, and those that fuse meanings into complex forms. However, some terms describe the study of language change over time rather than the structural type of the language itself. Identifying which terms represent structural categories and which represent historical perspectives is essential for correctly using the classification systems and understanding language organization.

135. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
The theory that a specific region forms a unified linguistic zone is supported by several key pieces of evidence and research. This concept emphasizes that unrelated languages can share structural and phonetic traits due to long-term contact and bilingualism. While this theory helps explain regional similarities, it does not mean that all the languages involved share a single common ancestor. Understanding these distinctions is essential for correctly identifying the evidence, the primary researchers behind the theory, and the true nature of regional connections.

136. (A) Postpositions and SOV word order.

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A major structural characteristic found in many languages of the northern subcontinent is the preference for placing markers after the noun and putting the verb at the end of the sentence. This arrangement creates a distinct grammatical profile shared across several different regional language families. Recognizing these widespread syntactic patterns is essential for understanding how these languages organize information. These features distinguish them from other systems that use markers before the noun or place the verb in different sentence positions.

137. (C) The use of retroflex consonants in both Hindi (Indo-Aryan) and Tamil (Dravidian).
Connections between languages can be based on shared ancestry or on traits adopted due to geographical proximity. While historical relationships are reflected in similar core vocabularies and grammatical endings, traits shared across different families in the same region represent a different kind of link. For example, specific speech sounds found in both northern and southern language groups of the subcontinent provide clear evidence of convergence through contact. Distinguishing between these two features is fundamental for understanding regional linguistic history.

138. (A) Onomatopoeia
This term refers to the linguistic process of creating words that phonetically mimic the natural sounds they describe. Examples include the sounds of animals, natural phenomena, or everyday noises. These words provide a non-arbitrary link between sound and meaning, allowing speakers to expand their vocabulary by reflecting the auditory world. This process is common in all languages and serves as a creative tool for naming various auditory experiences through the specific phonological system available to the speakers of a language.

139. (D) High morphemic complexity within a single word, often including noun incorporation.
This specific morphological type is characterized by exceptionally complex word structures that often include many different parts. A defining feature is the ability to merge the stem of a noun directly into a verb form to create a single, unified word. This high degree of synthesis results in words that can carry the same amount of information as an entire sentence in other languages. Recognizing this characteristic is essential for correctly classifying these complex systems and understanding their internal organization.

140. (A) (i) and (v)
Different language families in the northern and eastern parts of the subcontinent exhibit unique structural profiles. While some families use complex fusion or have specific word order preferences, others are known for their sound systems and different ways of building words. Identifying which features are not typical for a specific family is essential for accurate classification. For example, certain complex morphological strategies and specific word order arrangements are not found in all regional groups, helping define family boundaries.

141. (C) Typological universal (or tendency).
Research has identified strong cross-linguistic patterns where the basic order of the verb in a sentence predicts the type of markers a language uses. For instance, languages that place the verb at the end almost always use markers that follow the noun. This relationship is not a matter of shared history or random chance but represents a consistent structural preference. These patterns are essential for identifying the broad types that languages follow and discovering the underlying rules governing structural organization.

142. (D) Intense, localized language contact in a small geographical region like a village.
While broad linguistic zones cover large regions, this concept focuses on a much smaller geographical area characterized by extreme contact between different speech varieties. In such localized settings, the resulting intense bilingualism leads to rapid and deep structural convergence among the languages spoken. Studying these small areas provides detailed insights into the specific mechanisms and social factors that drive linguistic change. It proves that the intensity of contact is a primary force in shaping the grammar of unrelated languages.

143. (A) Dravidian
Among the major language families of the subcontinent, one specific group is uniquely indigenous to the region. Unlike other families

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helps researchers classify languages and predict how grammatical elements will be organized.

158. (D) Semantic area
This concept suggests that languages in a shared region can share common ways of organizing and expressing meanings. This goes beyond simple borrowing and involves a shared cultural background that shapes how speakers categorize and perceive the world. Such similarities in conceptual frameworks arise from long-term social interaction among different groups. Investigating these patterns provides a deeper understanding of how culture and contact influence the internal thought structures and vocabularies of otherwise unrelated language families in a unified area.

159. (A) Substantive universals specify the abstract form of rules, not the inventory of items.
Linguistics identifies several types of universal patterns, but it is important to correctly distinguish their definitions. One type concerns the abstract shape of grammatical rules, while another concerns the actual inventory of items available to all languages. Other categories include patterns found in every single language and those that are strong tendencies or conditional relationships. Identifying which definitions are incorrect is essential for accurately using these terms and understanding how human languages share common structural and inventory-based properties.

160. (B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
The Indian subcontinent is home to several major language families that have influenced each other through millennia of contact. These include a dominant group in the north, an indigenous group in the south, and other families located in central, eastern, and northern regions. Identifying the four primary families is essential for understanding the regional linguistic landscape. While other groups exist in different parts of the world, they are not considered among the major indigenous or long-resident language families of South Asia.

161. (B) Grammatical information is encoded in fused morphemes that are hard to separate.
This specific type of language structure is characterized by the merging of several different grammatical meanings into single word forms. In these systems, a single marker or ending can simultaneously convey multiple pieces of information, such as plurality, gender, and case. This results in words where individual segments are often difficult to separate or identify clearly. Recognizing this high degree of fusion is essential for correctly classifying languages and understanding how they organize and express complex grammatical information within words.

162. (A) Tibeto-Burman
While many language families in the subcontinent rely on consonants and vowels to distinguish meanings, one specific group is known for using pitch to differentiate words. This tonal characteristic is a hallmark of several languages found along the northern borders and in the northeast. Although it is not a feature of the more widespread families in the region, its presence highlights the incredible phonological diversity of the area. Understanding which family uses these pitch distinctions is key to identifying unique regional sound patterns.

163. (C) Implicational universal
This linguistic statement identifies a conditional relationship between two different sound-based features. It suggests that if a language possesses a less common or more complex vowel sound, it will almost certainly also possess a more basic or common one. These types of patterns are important for understanding the internal logic and hierarchical organization of phonological systems across human languages. Such generalizations help researchers identify the fundamental constraints and preferred structures characterizing the human capacity for speech and sound production.

164. (D) Linguistic area
When different languages in a specific geographical region come to share structural and phonetic features due to prolonged contact, it leads to the creation of a unique linguistic zone. This process of convergence is driven by bilingualism and social interaction, showing that environment and contact can be as influential as ancestry in shaping speech. This phenomenon is a primary factor in the development of shared traits among unrelated languages, regardless of their family tree. It results in linguistic similarity.

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the unique morphological and syntactic strategies used in regional speech. These features contribute to the distinct flavor and structural profile of languages across South Asia.

151. (D) In agglutinative languages morpheme boundaries are clear; in fusional languages they are blurred.
The primary distinction between these two types of language structure lies in the clarity of the boundaries between the different parts of a word. In one type, each marker has a single, clear function, and they are strung together like beads on a chain, making them easy to separate. In the other type, several different meanings are fused into a single segment, making it difficult to identify individual pieces. Recognizing this difference is essential for correctly classifying languages based on word formation.

152. (A) All languages have oral vowels.
This type of universal describes a fundamental linguistic property found in every single known human language without any exceptions. For example, the presence of specific vowel sounds produced without obstruction is a basic requirement for all speech systems. These absolute rules identify the essential building blocks of communication and define the constraints of human language. They differ from other patterns that are extremely common but might allow for exceptions or those that only establish conditional relationships between features.

153. (C) Complex system of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.
A major structural characteristic of one specific branch of an indigenous language family in the subcontinent is the use of an exceptionally complex system of markers. These are not just added to the ends of words but can also be placed directly inside the root. This combination of prefixes, suffixes, and internal modifications creates a very intricate morphological profile. Understanding this system is key to identifying the languages of this family and seeing how they differ from the dominant groups in the regional landscape.

154. (A) Parametric variation
This linguistic theory suggests that while the basic principles of grammar are an innate part of the human biological faculty, individual languages differ based on a set of internal switches. These choices, or settings, are determined by the specific language a child is exposed to during development. This framework explains how a universal capacity can result in the diverse range of structural systems found across the world. Reconciling shared biological traits with actual variety is the primary goal of this approach.

155. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
Research into word order has identified consistent structural patterns shared by major language families across the subcontinent. These include the placement of the verb at the end of the sentence and a strong preference for markers that follow the noun. These tendencies are part of a broader set of cross-linguistic correlations that define this specific language type. Understanding these patterns and their distribution is essential for correctly identifying the shared traits and structural profile of languages in this vast and diverse region.

156. (B) Sir George Grierson
The massive project to systematically map and describe the hundreds of speech varieties across the subcontinent was led by a specific colonial researcher. His work created a foundational record of linguistic diversity, documenting grammar, vocabulary, and dialects in great detail. This survey remains an essential source for anyone studying the distribution and characteristics of regional languages during the early twentieth century. Associating this monumental effort with its primary director is fundamental to understanding the history of linguistic research in South Asia.

157. (C) SVO languages with pre-verbal auxiliaries.
In many world languages, including several major ones spoken in the West, the primary word order arrangement correlates with the placement of auxiliary markers. Specifically, in systems where the verb typically comes between the subject and the object, these secondary verbs are almost always placed before the main action word. This pattern is part of a consistent set of structural preferences that characterize this language type. Understanding these correlations

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This methodological approach to identifying language universals involves the systematic observation and analysis of data from a large and diverse sample of languages. By finding recurring patterns across these different varieties, researchers can build generalizations about the fundamental properties of human speech. This empirical process moves from specific examples to general rules, providing a solid evidence-based foundation for understanding linguistic structures. It contrasts with other methods that prioritize abstract theoretical principles as the starting point for investigating linguistic commonalities.

173. (C) Morphological typology
Categorizing languages based on how they organize and build words is a primary method used to understand linguistic structure. This approach groups languages into different types depending on whether they use simple, single-part words, string together clearly defined markers, or fuse several meanings into complex forms. This classification focuses on the internal morphological strategies of a language rather than its history or geographical location. Understanding these structural categories is essential for a comprehensive analysis of how languages convey information.

174. (D) The set of distinctive features (e.g., [+/-nasal], [+/-voice]) that form the basis of all phonological systems.
This type of universal refers to the inventory of items or basic features that are potentially available to all human languages. A primary example is the set of distinctive sound-based characteristics that form the foundation of any phonological system. These represent the actual substance' of language, such as the various ways consonants and vowels can be produced. They differ from other types of universals that focus on the abstract structure of grammatical rules rather than the specific building blocks used.

175. (A) (i) and (iii) only
The massive project to map the linguistic diversity of the subcontinent was a comprehensive effort to document hundreds of speech varieties. Its primary purpose was descriptive, creating a detailed record of the grammar, vocabulary, and dialects found in the region during the colonial period. This work remains a vital source of historical information for modern researchers. Understanding its goals and the role of its primary director is essential for correctly identifying the nature and significance of this foundational South Asian survey.

176. (B) Common genetic origin
The idea that a specific region forms a unified linguistic zone focuses on the structural and phonetic similarities developed due to prolonged contact and bilingualism among different groups. These shared traits are noteworthy specifically because they are not the result of a common ancestral origin or shared history. Instead, they emerge from the interaction of languages that belong to entirely different family trees. Distinguishing these contact-induced similarities from those based on genetic inheritance is fundamental to the study of areal convergence.

177. (B) Fusional
In this type of language structure, grammatical categories are merged into complex word forms. A single marker or affix can simultaneously represent multiple pieces of information, such as gender, plurality, and case. This results in a system where individual segments are often difficult to identify or separate from each other. Recognizing this high degree of fusion is essential for correctly classifying languages based on how they form and modify words. This morphological strategy creates a dense way of encoding grammar.

178. (A) The ways in which languages can be shown to be similar or connected, whether by ancestry, structure, or contact.
This broad concept encompasses various ways different languages can be shown to be connected or similar. These pathways include shared historical ancestry, similar internal structural types regardless of origin, and traits adopted due to prolonged geographical contact and bilingualism. Fully understanding this concept requires considering all three perspectives, as each provides unique insights into the development, organization, and social history of speech. This comprehensive view allows linguists to analyze the multifaceted nature of relationships between all human languages.

179. (C) Precede the elements they modify.

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165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In this type of language, grammatical relationships are primarily expressed through word order and independent function words. Both the assertion and the reason correctly identify this characteristic, showing how words typically consist of single morphemes and do not change form through suffixation. This structural strategy results in a very low ratio of morphemes to words, creating a clear morphological profile. Understanding this process is key to correctly classifying such systems and distinguishing them from more complex synthetic word building.

166. (B) A vowel system that can include a checked" or glottalized quality.
A notable sound-based feature found in some indigenous language families of the subcontinent is a specific quality of vowel sounds. This can include a glottalized or checked' production that differs from the more common vowel systems in other regional families. While many groups share traits like retroflexion due to contact, these unique phonological details help distinguish the original sound patterns of each family. Understanding these differences is essential for an accurate view of the phonological diversity characterizing the regional landscape.

167. (D) Languages can be related genetically, typologically, and/or areally.
Languages can be connected through several different pathways, each providing unique insights into their development and structure. They may share a common historical ancestor, exhibit similar structural patterns regardless of origin, or adopt common features due to long-term contact in a shared geographical region. It is important to recognize that these connections are not mutually exclusive and that a single language can be related to others through multiple pathways. Together, these perspectives provide a comprehensive way to analyze linguistic relationships.

168. (A) Head-initial and head-final structures.
This linguistic concept refers to a fundamental choice that languages make regarding the internal organization of their phrases. It determines whether the most important element of a phrase comes at the very beginning or at the very end. This setting is one of the key ways that languages vary within a shared biological framework of grammar. Understanding this choice is essential for predicting several other structural features of a language, such as its basic word order and preference for certain markers.

169. (C) Aspiration, particularly the voiced aspirates (bh, dh, gh)
While many sound-based features in the subcontinent are shared across different families due to contact, one specific trait is a particularly prominent contribution of a major northern family. This involves a distinct burst of air that accompanies the release of voiced consonant sounds. This contrast is a hallmark phonological feature that has influenced the sound systems of many regional languages. Recognizing this phonetic detail is essential for understanding the unique phonological profile of the region and how different families contributed.

170. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Linguistics identifies several ways to categorize the features found in the languages of the subcontinent. Some traits are phonetic or sound-based, while others concern word formation or the arrangement of sentences. Additionally, some features are shared across different families due to contact and convergence. Correctly matching these diverse regional characteristics with their respective linguistic categories is essential for a systematic and accurate analysis of how these languages are organized and how they have influenced each other within South Asia.

171. (D) Pragmatic and Discourse
When comparing the prominent features of different languages in a region, researchers typically focus on several key levels of analysis. These include the sound system, the way words are built, and how sentences are constructed. However, some levels of analysis deal with the broader social use and context of language rather than its internal structural rules. Identifying which levels are standard for structural comparison and which are focused on communication and context is essential for accurately analyzing shared regional traits.

172. (B) Examining a large sample of diverse languages and identifying common patterns.

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the very beginning or the very end of a word, it is placed directly inside the root or base form. This process modifies the word from within to create a new meaning or grammatical function. While less common than prefixes or suffixes, it is a significant feature in certain language families and provides an interesting example of internal word modification.

115. (B) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
This branch of linguistics is focused on comparing and grouping languages based on their structural characteristics rather than history. It seeks to discover the recurring patterns and constraints that exist across all human languages, making it closely related to the study of universals. Key subfields include the analysis of word structure and how morphemes are combined. Together, these elements allow researchers to identify the broad types of organization that languages use, providing a deeper understanding of the diverse ways speech is structured.

116. (D) A geographical area where languages from different families share structural traits due to contact.
This term describes a specific geographical region where different languages share structural and phonetic features due to prolonged contact. These commonalities are not the result of a shared ancestor but emerge from bilingualism and social interaction over many centuries. This phenomenon proves that proximity and contact can be as influential as history in shaping the grammar and sounds of a language. It results in a unified zone where otherwise unrelated languages exhibit a common set of linguistic characteristics.

117. (C) The presence of a series of retroflex stops
A prominent sound-based feature found across different language families in the subcontinent is the use of consonants produced with the tongue curled backward. This characteristic is shared by unrelated groups like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, serving as primary evidence for a history of intense contact and convergence. Recognizing this shared phonetic trait is essential for understanding the unique phonological profile of the region. It highlights how sound patterns can spread across genetic boundaries to create a unified sound system.

118. (B) Postpositions
Linguistic research has shown that the basic order of the object and the verb in a sentence is strongly correlated with the type of markers a language uses. In systems where the object typically comes before the verb, there is a very high statistical probability that grammatical markers will follow the noun they modify. This pattern is part of a broader set of cross-linguistic tendencies that help researchers classify languages and understand the underlying logic governing the arrangement of various structural elements.

119. (D) Grammatical rules are structure-dependent.
This type of universal identifies a fundamental organizational principle or constraint that must apply to the grammatical rules of any language. Instead of specifying the actual sounds or words, it focuses on the abstract structure of the system itself. For example, it might state that all grammatical processes depend on the hierarchical arrangement of elements rather than simple linear order. These rules are essential for defining the basic framework of human language and identifying the shared cognitive principles that support all speech varieties.

120. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
This major South Asian language family is characterized by several distinct structural traits. Its members primarily use discrete markers added to words to show grammar and typically place the verb at the end of the sentence. Furthermore, they often have sound systems that differ from other regional families in how they distinguish between different types of consonants. Correctly identifying these salient features is essential for understanding the unique profile of this family and how it contributes to the broader regional linguistic landscape.

121. (C) Genetic
These two languages are connected through a shared historical ancestor, placing them within the same lineage or family tree. By comparing their core vocabulary and grammatical structures, linguists can trace their development back to a common origin. This type of connection is based on descent and evolution over time, rather than shared structural type or geographical proximity. Understanding this historical relationship is fundamental to comparative linguistics and helps

Research into word order typology has identified consistent structural preferences in languages where the verb is typically placed at the end of the sentence. In these systems, there is a strong statistical tendency for words that provide descriptive or additional information to be placed before the main elements they are modifying. This pattern is part of a broader set of cross-linguistic correlations that help researchers classify languages and understand the underlying logic governing the arrangement of various structural elements within speech.

180. (A) (i), (ii), and (v)
Various processes used to create and modify words are central to the structural profile of regional languages. These include repeating words for emphasis, creating rhyming pairs, and using internal word modifications. While these morphological strategies are prominent and important for expanding vocabulary and adding nuance, it is important to distinguish them from features belonging to the domains of sound systems or sentence construction. Identifying which specific processes are primary to word structure is essential for an accurate analysis.

181. (C) Synthetic fusional
This alternative name refers to a specific type of language structure where grammatical meanings are merged into complex and often fused word forms. In these systems, a single marker can simultaneously convey multiple pieces of information, making individual parts difficult to separate. Recognizing these terms as synonyms is important for correctly classifying languages based on how they build and modify words. This morphological strategy results in a high degree of synthesis and fusion, creating a complex way of organizing information.

182. (B) Areal linguistics and convergence
A language belonging to one historical family but adopting structural traits from a different family provides a perfect example for studying how contact and bilingualism can reshape grammar. This process of convergence occurs when unrelated or distantly related groups interact frequently over many generations. Investigating these shared features helps researchers understand the mechanisms of language change and the development of regional zones. It proves that geography and proximity can be just as influential as historical ancestry in shaping internal linguistic rules.

183. (D) Genetic classification is based on typological similarity.
Linguistics uses several different systems to categorize languages, and it is important to correctly distinguish between them. One system looks at structural type, another at shared ancestry, and a third at traits adopted due to contact. However, it is fundamentally incorrect to claim that historical relationships are based on structural similarities alone, as different families can independently develop similar types. Identifying these distinctions is essential for accurately using linguistic terminology and understanding how languages are related and analyzed.

184. (A) Formal universals are about the form of grammar (e.g., types of rules), while substantive universals are about the building blocks' (e.g., feature inventory).
Linguistic universals are divided into two primary categories based on what they describe. One category identifies the general organizational principles and shapes that grammatical rules must follow. The other category identifies the actual inventory of basic items or features, such as the total set of potential speech sounds, that are available to all languages. Understanding this distinction is essential for identifying the common underlying framework of human language and the specific building blocks abstract rules organize and manipulate.

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185. (C) A is true but R is false.
The assertion correctly identifies that languages of the subcontinent show remarkable structural similarities across different families. However, the reason is false because these commonalities are not the result of a single common ancestor. Instead, they emerged through thousands of years of contact and convergence among unrelated groups. Therefore, while the observation of similarity is true, the explanation based on genetic exclusivity is incorrect, highlighting the importance of distinguishing contact-induced traits from historical genetic ancestry.

186. (A) Analytical/Isolating

which features are core to this specific type of classification is essential for accurately analyzing and categorizing the diverse ways different languages build words.

201. (C) The classification of languages into types is a tool for discovering universals.
The comparison and grouping of languages based on their structural features is a fundamental tool for discovering universal patterns. By identifying the different types of organization that languages use, researchers can find recurring trends and constraints characterizing human speech across diverse families. This systematic classification provides the evidence needed to formulate general rules and understand commonalities regardless of historical origins. Together, these two fields of study provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing the shared structural properties of language.

202. (A) The adoption of dative-subject constructions by Indo-Aryan languages from Dravidian.
Prolonged contact between unrelated language families in a region can lead to the adoption of specific grammatical structures from one to another. A primary example is when one group adopts a particular way of marking the subject of a sentence based on the patterns found in its neighbors. This process of convergence proves that core structural rules can be altered by external social pressures and widespread bilingualism. Identifying these contact-induced changes is essential for understanding the development and shared traits of South Asia.

203. (D) Combining a noun stem into a complex verb stem.
This term describes a specific morphological process found in exceptionally complex language structures. The defining feature is the ability to merge the stem of a noun directly into a verb form to create a single, unified word. This results in a very high degree of synthesis, allowing words to carry a massive amount of grammatical and semantic information. Understanding this process is key to correctly classifying these complex systems and recognizing one of the most intricate strategies languages use to organize information.

204. (B) Algonquian
The Indian subcontinent is home to four major language families that have influenced each other through millennia of contact. Identifying which families are part of this regional landscape is essential for understanding South Asian linguistic history. Language families centered in entirely different parts of the world, such as North America, are not among these four primary regional groups. Recognizing these boundaries helps researchers focus on the specific genetic and areal relationships characterizing the diverse varieties spoken across the subcontinent today.

205. (C) Echo formation
This linguistic process is a common way to form informal expressions in regional languages. It involves taking a base word and pairing it with a rhyming second word that begins with a specific consonant and has no independent meaning. This second element adds a vague sense of and such' to the first word, effectively broadening its scope. Identifying this process is essential for understanding the unique morphological strategies used in daily conversation and how they contribute to specific regional speech patterns.

206. (D) Formal universals relate to the shape of grammar, while substantive universals relate to its content or building blocks.
Linguistic universals are divided into two primary categories based on what they describe. One category identifies the general organizational principles and shapes that grammatical rules must follow. The other category identifies the actual inventory of basic items or features, such as the total set of potential speech sounds, that are available to all languages. Understanding this distinction is essential for identifying the common underlying framework of human language and the specific building blocks that abstract rules manipulate.

207. (A) They are characterized by agglutinative morphology and SOV word order.
This major South Asian language family is defined by several distinct structural traits. Its members primarily use discrete markers added to base words to show grammar, and they typically place the verb at the very end of a sentence. This combination of word order and word structure creates a very consistent and organized

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predictions about the structural properties that should be found across all speech varieties. Researchers then test these predictions against actual language data. This method prioritizes these underlying mental structures and logical predictions as the starting point for research, contrasting with other empirical approaches that build generalizations upward from observation.

194. (A) The intensity of language contact is a key factor in convergence.
The existence of structural convergence in a very small and localized geographical setting proves that the intensity of contact is a primary force in shaping language change. In these concentrated zones, frequent and widespread bilingualism among neighbors leads to rapid and deep similarities across different language families. Studying these areas provides detailed insights into the specific mechanisms and social factors that drive convergence. It demonstrates that proximity and interaction can be as influential as ancestry in determining linguistic rules.

195. (D) All of the above statements are incorrect.
Various common beliefs about the major language families of the subcontinent are often incorrect upon closer linguistic analysis. For instance, families are not always typologically uniform, and their members can be spoken across several different countries. Furthermore, it is a mistake to assume that all members of a family share the same sound features or have long written traditions. Identifying which generalizations about these families are false is essential for a more accurate and nuanced understanding of South Asia.

196. (D) Areal
This term describes the classification of languages based on similarities developed due to prolonged contact and geographical proximity. These shared features are not the result of a common ancestor but emerge from bilingualism and social interaction among different groups. This phenomenon creates a unique linguistic zone where otherwise unrelated languages come to share a common set of structural and phonetic characteristics. Recognizing this type of connection is fundamental to understanding how geography and social environment influence language development.

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197. (C) A strong burst of air accompanying a consonant's release.
This sound-based feature involves a distinct and strong burst of air that accompanies the release of certain consonant sounds. It is an essential phonological trait used in many languages to distinguish between different words. One sound is produced simply, while the other is produced with an extra puff of breath. Recognizing this contrast is key to understanding the sound systems of several major language families. It provides a way for speakers to convey clear and distinct meanings.

198. (B) Grammatical relationships are indicated by bound morphemes rather than by word order alone.
In this type of language structure, grammatical relationships are primarily expressed through the use of markers that are attached to base words. This results in words that are often complex and contain multiple parts, each contributing to the overall meaning or function. This strategy differs from systems where words typically consist of only one part and grammar is derived from word order alone. Recognizing this characteristic is essential for correctly identifying synthetic languages and their internal word organization.

199. (D) Non-implicational
This linguistic universal makes a straightforward assertion about a fundamental property found in all or most languages without making it dependent on any other feature. It identifies a basic requirement for speech without reference to any other specific property. Such generalizations identify the essential building blocks necessary for any human communication system. Because it is a standalone statement, it differs from other types of universals that establish conditional relationships between two different structural or grammatical characteristics of language.

200. (A) (i) and (ii)
Linguists classify languages based on several key characteristics of their word formation. One important factor is the number of individual parts found in a typical word, while another is the degree to which those parts are fused together or remain clearly separate. Together, these factors define the primary morphological types used to group languages worldwide. Identifying

require different strategies in other languages. Understanding this system is essential for grasping the subtle grammatical details that speakers communicate through their choice of auxiliary verb combinations.

215. (D) Parametric variation
This linguistic theory suggests that while all humans share an innate capacity for language governed by universal principles, individual languages differ based on how a limited number of internal switches are set. These choices determine significant structural features, such as word order or the requirement for specific grammatical elements. This framework explains how a universal faculty can result in the diverse range of linguistic systems found across the world. Reconciling shared biological traits with actual variety is the primary goal.

216. (A) Political
Linguistics recognizes several ways that languages can be similar or connected. These include shared historical ancestry, similar structural types regardless of origin, and traits adopted due to prolonged contact in a shared geographical region. However, some types of connections between groups of people, such as their shared government or nationality, do not represent a recognized form of linguistic relatedness. Identifying which connections are purely linguistic and which are not is essential for an accurate and systematic analysis of relationships.

217. (C) Reduplication : repetition of a word or morpheme
Linguistics uses various terms to describe the different processes used to create and organize words and sentences. Some describe word repetition, while others describe sound-mimicking words or rhyming pairs. Additionally, some concepts focus on the ways that pronouns and other elements refer back to entities in the discourse. Correctly matching these diverse terms with their primary definitions is essential for an accurate and systematic analysis of language. This knowledge helps researchers identify the specific morphological and syntactic strategies worldwide.

218. (A) Multilingualism and patterns of social code-switching.
This perspective on the regional linguistic landscape focuses on the shared ways that people use multiple languages within their social interactions. It emphasizes common social patterns such as widespread multilingualism, frequent switching between different speech varieties, and shared norms for language choice. This focus on language use highlights that similarities can extend beyond grammar to include the cultural practices and social interaction patterns characterizing a unified zone of social and linguistic behavior in the South Asian region.

219. (D) Tibeto-Burman
The Indian subcontinent is home to four major language families that have influenced each other through millennia of contact. These include a dominant group in the north, an indigenous group in the south, and other families located in the central and eastern regions and along the northern borders. Identifying all four primary families is essential for a complete understanding of the regional linguistic landscape. Each group contributes unique structural and historical elements to the complex and diverse tapestry of South Asia.

220. (A) (i), (ii), (iv), and (iii)
The history of linguistic research has seen the rise of several different approaches and concepts over time. These include the early focus on historical ancestry and family trees, followed by structural classification and the search for universals. Later, researchers began to emphasize the importance of geographical contact and convergence, as well as modern theories that view language as an innate biological faculty. Understanding the chronological order of these developments provides a clear picture of how the field has evolved and expanded its focus.

221. (C) They represent two ends of a continuum based on the morpheme-per-word ratio.
Languages are classified based on the ratio of individual parts found within a typical word, ranging from simple, one-part words to those that are extremely complex. These categories are not absolute but represent two ends of a structural continuum. Most languages fall somewhere along

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grammatical profile. Correctly identifying these salient features is essential for understanding the unique profile of this family and how it differs from other regional groups.

208. (B) Ways of categorizing the world and expressing meaning
This concept suggests that languages in a shared region can share more than just sounds; they can also share common ways of organizing and expressing meanings. This includes shared conceptual frameworks that arise from a common cultural background and prolonged social interaction. Such similarities go beyond simple borrowing and represent a convergence in how speakers categorize the world. Investigating these patterns provides a deeper understanding of how culture and contact influence the internal thought structures reflected in speech.

209. (B) The state of linguistic diversity in early 20th century India.
The massive project to systematically map and describe the hundreds of speech varieties across the subcontinent is a foundational document in the history of regional linguistics. Its primary purpose was to document the linguistic diversity of the time, recording grammar, vocabulary, and dialects in great detail. This survey remains an invaluable source of historical information for modern researchers interested in the distribution of languages. Recognizing its significance is essential for understanding the historical landscape of regional languages roughly a century ago.

210. (A) Languages with dominant SOV order almost always have postpositions.
Research into word order has identified strong cross-linguistic correlations where the basic arrangement of words in a sentence predicts other structural features. A primary example is the relationship between the position of the verb and the type of grammatical markers a language uses. Specifically, languages that place the verb at the end almost always use markers that follow the noun. These patterns are essential for identifying the broad types languages follow and discovering the rules governing grammatical organization.

211. (C) Areal feature
The presence of specific speech sounds articulated with the tongue curled back is a significant shared trait found across different families in the subcontinent. Because this feature is present in unrelated groups due to long-term contact rather than common ancestry, it provides primary evidence for a regional linguistic zone. This process of adopting common phonetic characteristics through bilingualism and proximity is known as convergence. Recognizing this shared trait is fundamental to understanding how geography and contact influence regional sounds.

212. (D) Morphemes with single, clear functions are strung together in a word.
This morphological type is characterized by a word structure where discrete markers are added to a base word to show grammar. Each of these segments typically has a single, clear function, and the boundaries between them remain distinct and easy to identify. This results in words that are built like a chain of individual parts, creating a very regular and predictable morphological system. Recognizing this characteristic is essential for correctly classifying languages based on how they form words and convey grammar.

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213. (C) Makes a statement about a property without reference to any other property.
This type of linguistic universal identifies a fundamental property found in all or most languages without making it dependent on any other feature. It is a standalone statement about a single characteristic of human speech. Such generalizations identify the basic building blocks necessary for any communication system. Because it makes an assertion about one property in isolation, it differs from other patterns that establish conditional relationships between two different structural or grammatical features found across diverse speech varieties.

214. (B) A main verb followed by a vector verb marking aspect.
This syntactic structure involves a sequence of two verbs where the first provides the primary action and the second loses its literal sense to add specific nuances like completion or suddenness. This construction is a prominent feature in many South Asian languages, serving as a productive way to convey shades of meaning that would

This morphological type is defined by a structure where words are typically very simple and consist of only one part. There is no complex system for adding markers or changing word forms to indicate grammatical functions. Instead, each word carries a single meaning, and sentence grammar is derived from word order and independent function words. This strategy results in a very low ratio of morphemes to words, creating a clear and distinct profile contrasting with more complex synthetic systems.

187. (D) Before the noun cat"
In languages where the verb is typically placed at the end of the sentence, there is a strong structural preference for modifiers to precede the main elements they describe. This includes complex descriptive phrases and dependent clauses, which are consistently placed before the noun they are modifying. This arrangement creates a distinct grammatical profile that is a hallmark of several major regional language families. Understanding these consistent patterns is essential for predicting the structure of complex sentences in these languages.

188. (B) The Linguistic Survey of India
The foundational record of the vast array of speech varieties across the subcontinent from roughly a century ago is a monumental research project. This survey systematically documented hundreds of languages and dialects, recording their grammar, vocabulary, and geographical distribution. Its comprehensive data remains an invaluable historical resource for modern linguists. Associating this significant work with its primary purpose and time period is essential for correctly identifying the most detailed source of information on the regional linguistic landscape.

189. (C) Determining the referent of a pronoun or other pro-form.
This linguistic process is primarily concerned with the way that speakers and listeners determine the specific entity referred to by a pronoun or similar expression. It involves analyzing the preceding discourse to find the appropriate noun or phrase providing the intended meaning. This mechanism is essential for maintaining clarity and ensuring that communication remains coherent throughout a sentence. Understanding this referential process is fundamental to the study of how languages organize information and track participants in discourse.

190. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Languages from around the world can be categorized into different morphological types based on how they form words. Some use simple, single-part words, while others string together clear markers or fuse multiple meanings into complex forms. The most intricate systems can even incorporate entire nouns directly into verb stems. Correctly matching well-known world languages with their primary morphological structure is essential for accurately using these structural categories. This knowledge helps researchers understand the diverse word formation strategies used.

191. (A) Norms of language use and social meaning of language choice.
This perspective on the regional linguistic landscape goes beyond structural rules to look at the shared social behaviors of the people who speak different languages. It emphasizes common patterns such as widespread multilingualism and shared norms for how and when to use certain speech varieties within a social context. This focus on language use highlights that similarities can extend beyond grammar to include the cultural practices and social interaction patterns characterizing a unified geographical and linguistic zone.

192. (B) Explicator compound verbs
Various features characterize the languages of the subcontinent, but it is important to distinguish which domain each belongs to. Some relate to the sound system, others to word formation, and some to the overall structure of sentences. One prominent syntactic feature involves the use of auxiliary verbs to add specific shades of meaning to a main action. Identifying this as a structural rather than a phonetic or morphological feature is essential for a systematic and accurate regional analysis.

193. (B) Deductive
This theoretical approach to studying language patterns starts from abstract principles and internal rules about the human faculty for language. It uses these models to make specific

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this range, using a combination of strategies to form words and convey grammar. Recognizing this relationship as a matter of degree is essential for accurately classifying languages and understanding the diverse ways that different systems organize words.

222. (D) Languages from different families become structurally more similar due to contact.
When unrelated or distantly related languages in a shared region come to share structural and phonetic characteristics due to prolonged contact, it results in a unique zone of linguistic similarity. This process of becoming more similar through mutual influence is driven by bilingualism and social interaction among different groups. This phenomenon proves that proximity and contact can be as influential as ancestry in shaping the grammar and sounds of a language. It leads to common traits across genetic family boundaries.

223. (A) Genetic
This type of classification groups languages based on a demonstrable common ancestor and a shared historical lineage. By comparing core vocabulary and grammatical patterns, linguists can reconstruct this shared history and build a family tree of related varieties. This connection is based on descent and evolution over time, rather than shared structural type or geographical proximity. Understanding this historical relationship is fundamental for the field of comparative linguistics and helps explain the deep-seated similarities found among related varieties.

224. (B) If a language has verb-initial order, its adjectives tend to follow the noun.
This type of linguistic statement identifies a conditional relationship between two different grammatical or structural features. It suggests that if a language possesses one specific trait, it is almost certain to also possess another. These patterns are essential for identifying the broad types languages follow and discovering the underlying rules governing structural organization. Such generalizations help researchers understand how different parts of a grammar are logically connected and predict a language's features based on primary characteristics.

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225. (A) (iii), (ii), (i)
Languages can be categorized by the number of individual parts, or morphemes, found in a typical word. Some use very simple, one-part words, while others string together several clear markers. The most complex systems merge many different meanings into exceptionally intricate word forms. Correctly ordering these types from the lowest morpheme-to-word ratio to the highest is essential for understanding the structural strategies languages use. This classification provides a clear framework for analyzing and comparing the diverse ways speech is organized.

226. (A) Synthetic fusional (inflecting) nature, although less so than their ancestor, Sanskrit.
A major structural characteristic of many languages in the northern subcontinent is their historical development from ancient forms that fused multiple meanings into complex words. While modern varieties have become simpler, they still retain some of this fused morphological nature. This strategy differs from systems that use only simple, one-part words or those that string together clearly separate markers. Recognizing this history is essential for correctly identifying and classifying these languages within the broader context of morphological typology.

227. (C) Genetically unrelated (or from different branches) but spoken in geographical proximity.
The creation of a unique zone of linguistic similarity requires the presence of different languages spoken in close proximity for a long period. These languages should ideally be genetically unrelated or from different branches of the same family tree. Their shared structural and phonetic traits then emerge from prolonged contact and widespread bilingualism rather than from a common ancestor. This phenomenon proves that geography and social interaction can be powerful forces that reshape the internal rules and sound systems of languages.

228. (D) Mere observation of languages cannot reveal the underlying cognitive principles.
This theoretical approach to identifying language universals argues that the underlying rules of human language cannot be discovered through simple observation alone. It suggests that researchers must start with abstract principles about the human faculty for language to

explain the structural patterns found across diverse varieties. This method prioritizes the identification of innate cognitive and biological constraints that limit the possible forms grammar can take. It provides a way to move beyond experimental data to a deeper understanding.

229. (C) Analytical
This alternative name refers to a specific type of language structure where words are typically very simple and consist of only one part. There is no complex system for adding markers or changing word forms to indicate grammatical functions. Instead, each word carries a single meaning, and sentence grammar is derived from word order and independent function words. Recognizing these terms as synonyms is important for correctly classifying languages based on how they form words and convey complex grammatical information.

230. (A) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
Linguistics identifies several features characterizing the languages of the subcontinent, and it is important to correctly categorize them. These traits range from those belonging to the sound system to those concerning word formation and the overall structure of sentences. Additionally, some mechanisms focus on referential relationships in discourse. Correctly matching these features with their respective domains is essential for a systematic analysis. This knowledge helps researchers identify the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic strategies contributing to the regional profile.

231. (D) Reflects a strong, frequent, but not necessarily exceptionless pattern across languages.
This type of universal describes a linguistic feature extremely common across the world's languages but not necessarily present in every single one. Instead of being an absolute rule, it represents a very strong cross-linguistic tendency. These patterns are important for identifying what is structurally natural' or preferred in human language. Identifying these tendencies helps researchers understand the general principles shaping language development, even if they allow for some rare and unique exceptions in certain speech communities.

232. (A) Polysynthetic
This specific morphological process is a defining feature of exceptionally complex language structures. It involves the merging of the stem of a noun directly into a verb form to create a single, unified word. This results in a very high degree of synthesis, allowing words to carry a massive amount of grammatical and semantic information. Understanding this process is key to correctly classifying these complex systems and recognizing one of the most intricate strategies human languages use to organize information within the structure of a word.

233. (C) Phonology
This linguistic process occurs when the vowels within a word must agree regarding certain phonetic characteristics, such as their position in the mouth. This requirement creates a sense of phonological unity and is a hallmark feature of several different language families. Because this phenomenon concerns the sound patterns and rules that govern vowel production within a word, it is classified as a primary feature belonging to the domain of sound systems. Understanding this process is essential for accurately identifying phonological structures.

234. (A) Typological similarity
When unrelated languages from different historical families share similar structural features, such as the same basic word order, it is a primary example of structural similarity. This connection is not based on shared ancestry or common origin but rather represents a shared typological pattern. These similarities can emerge through chance or, more commonly, through prolonged contact in a shared geographical area. Recognizing these shared traits is essential for identifying the broad types languages follow and understanding how they can be organized similarly.

235. (A) (i), (ii), (iii)
The major language families of the subcontinent each have a primary geographical area where their speakers are most concentrated. Some are found mostly along the northern borders and in the northeast, while others are spread across the vast northern and central plains. A third major group is centered in the southern regions. Correctly ordering these families by their predominant geographical distribution from

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north to south is fundamental for a complete and accurate understanding of the linguistic map and historical settlement patterns.

236. (B) Indo-Aryan
A prominent sound-based feature of one major language family in the subcontinent is a distinct contrast between different types of consonant sounds. This involves a burst of air that accompanies the release of sounds produced with vibration in the throat. This specific phonetic detail is a hallmark trait of this family and remains a crucial part of its phonological system. Recognizing this contrast is essential for identifying the unique sound patterns of this group and understanding how it differs from other regional families.

237. (C) The lexicon derived from Proto-Indo-European (in the case of Indo-Aryan).
Linguistics recognizes several structural and phonetic features commonly shared by different families across the subcontinent due to contact. These include specific speech sounds, unique word order preferences, and the use of auxiliary verbs. However, it is important to distinguish these shared areal traits from those that are part of the original historical ancestry of a specific family. Identifying which characteristics are not shared but instead reflect a unique genetic history is fundamental to accurately analyzing the regional linguistic landscape.

238. (D) How languages can be structurally different yet constrained by a universal set of principles and parameters.
This linguistic theory suggests that while the basic principles of grammar are an innate biological faculty, individual languages differ based on how certain internal switches are set. These choices determine significant structural features, such as word order or the requirement for specific grammatical elements. This framework explains how a universal faculty can result in the diverse range of linguistic systems found across the world. Reconciling shared biological traits with the actual variety observed in speech is the primary goal.

239. (A) Intense linguistic convergence in a small, localized geographical setting.
This concept describes a very small and localized geographical area where different languages share structural and phonetic features due to extreme contact. In such concentrated zones, frequent and widespread bilingualism among neighbors leads to rapid and deep convergence across different families. Studying these small areas provides detailed insights into the specific mechanisms and social factors that drive linguistic change. It proves that the intensity of contact is a primary force in shaping the grammar and sounds of unrelated speech varieties.

240. (A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
The history of linguistic research has seen several foundational works and theories rise to prominence at different times. These include early comprehensive surveys of linguistic diversity, followed by significant research into regional convergence and the discovery of cross-linguistic universals. Later, modern theories viewing language as an innate biological faculty became dominant. Understanding the chronological order of these developments provides a clear picture of how the field has evolved and expanded its focus from documentation to structural analysis and theoretical explanations.

241. (B) Ensure referential coherence in discourse.
This linguistic mechanism is essential for maintaining the internal logic and clarity of communication. It involves the use of certain elements whose interpretation depends on another entity mentioned earlier in the discourse. By allowing speakers to avoid repetitive naming while ensuring that listeners can track the participants, this process creates referential coherence. Understanding these relationships is fundamental to the study of both sentence construction and broader discourse organization, showing how languages ensure that information remains clearly connected throughout any conversation.

242. (A) Synthetic
In this type of language structure, grammatical relationships are primarily expressed through a complex system of markers that are attached to base words. This results in words that are often intricate and contain multiple parts, each contributing a specific piece of information or function. This strategy differs from systems

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where words typically consist of only one part and grammar is derived from word order alone. Recognizing this characteristic is essential for correctly identifying these complex languages and understanding how they build words.

243. (C) Morphology and person systems
Some languages in the subcontinent use distinct words for we' specifying whether the person being spoken to is included or excluded. This unique grammatical distinction is a hallmark feature found in certain regional language families. Because it concerns the categories and meanings expressed within the pronoun system and the way words are built to convey social relationships, it belongs to the domains of morphology and person systems. Recognizing this feature is key to identifying the original structural patterns of indigenous families.

244. (D) Inductive approach
This methodological approach to identifying language universals involves starting with the systematic observation and analysis of data from a large and diverse sample of languages. By finding recurring patterns across these different varieties, researchers can then build generalizations and general rules about the fundamental properties of human speech. This empirical process moves from specific examples to broad conclusions, providing a solid evidence-based foundation for understanding linguistic structures. It contrasts with other methods that prioritize abstract theoretical principles.

245. (C) Core grammatical principles of Universal Grammar
When different languages interact, some features are more easily shared than others. While words, sound patterns, and word order structures are frequently borrowed through contact, the deepest and most fundamental principles of the human language faculty are generally considered to be innate and not subject to change through external influence. Recognizing which elements are part of a shared biological framework and which are structural traits that can be transferred is essential for accurately analyzing the effects of contact.

246. (B) To classify languages based on shared structural properties, regardless of origin.
This branch of linguistics is focused on comparing and grouping languages based on their internal structural features, such as their sound systems, word formation strategies, and sentence organization. Instead of looking at where languages came from, it looks at how they are built, seeking to discover the recurring patterns and constraints that exist regardless of historical origins. By identifying these patterns, researchers can discover the broad types of organization across human speech, providing a deeper understanding of linguistic diversity.

247. (D) A single morpheme to encode multiple categories simultaneously.
In this specific type of language structure, grammatical categories are merged into complex word forms. A single marker or affix can simultaneously represent multiple pieces of information, such as plurality, gender, and case. This results in a system where individual segments are often difficult to identify or separate from each other. Recognizing this high degree of fusion is essential for correctly classifying languages based on how they form and modify words. This morphological strategy creates a dense way of encoding grammar.

248. (A) Share common cultural concepts that shape their vocabulary and expressions.
This concept suggests that languages in a shared region can share common ways of organizing and expressing meanings. This goes beyond simple borrowing and involves a shared cultural background that shapes how speakers categorize and perceive the world. Such similarities in conceptual frameworks arise from long-term social interaction among different groups. Investigating these patterns provides a deeper understanding of how culture and contact influence the internal thought structures reflected in the vocabularies and expressions of unrelated language families.

249. (C) They represent deep commonalities in human language, possibly rooted in cognition.
The study of cross-linguistic patterns is based on the assumption that all human languages share a set of fundamental structural properties. These commonalities suggest that the human capacity for language is constrained by underlying cognitive or biological factors. Instead of being

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completely random or arbitrary, languages follow certain rules and exhibit recurring patterns regardless of their historical origins. Identifying these universals is key to understanding the nature of the human mind and the basic principles governing all communication systems.

250. (A) Reduplication is exact repetition, while echo formation involves a phonological change.
Linguistics in the subcontinent identifies two distinct word formation processes involving repetition. One involves the exact repetition of a word to add emphasis or intensity. The other involves taking a base word and pairing it with a rhyming second word that begins with a specific consonant and carries a vague meaning like and such'. Distinguishing between these two processes is essential for understanding the unique morphological strategies used in daily conversation and how they contribute to the distinct flavor of regional speech.

251. (B) Synthetic fusional (inflecting)
Synthetic fusional languages, often called inflecting languages, are defined by the merging of multiple grammatical meanings into a single affix. This process makes it difficult to segment words into discrete units. Unlike agglutinative systems where each morpheme represents one meaning, these languages combine features like case, number, and gender within a single, inseparable morphological element.

252. (A) By employing word order and separate function words.
Analytical or isolating languages represent one end of the morphological spectrum where words typically consist of single morphemes. Instead of using complex internal modifications or extensive affixation, these languages rely on strict word order and independent function words to express grammatical relationships. This structural approach minimizes morphological complexity while maximizing the syntactic role of individual lexical items.

253. (C) Agglutinative languages have one-to-one correspondence between morphemes and meaning, while fusional languages merge meanings.
The primary distinction between these two morphological types lies in how morphemes map to meanings. Agglutinative languages string together discrete morphemes, where each part typically corresponds to exactly one grammatical or lexical meaning. Conversely, synthetic fusional languages merge multiple meanings into a single affix, making it impossible to identify which part of the affix carries a specific meaning.

254. (D) expressing a complete sentence-like meaning within a single word.
Polysynthetic or incorporating languages are characterized by extreme morphological complexity, where long words are formed by combining multiple stems and affixes. This unique structural capacity allows a single complex word to convey the semantic content that would require a complete sentence in other languages. This represents the opposite extreme of the morphological spectrum compared to analytical languages.

255. (C) an indication of the dominant structural tendencies of a language.
Typological classifications in linguistics are not intended to be absolute or rigid categories. Instead, they serve to identify the dominant structural tendencies observed within a language's grammar and morphology. Most languages exhibit features from various types, but they are categorized based on the most prevalent patterns that define their overall system of word formation and sentence structure.

256. (B) An implicational universal
Implicational universals are formulated as conditional statements, typically following an if-then structure. They posit a specific relationship where the presence of one linguistic feature implies the existence of another. In this instance, the presence of voiced stop consonants serves as the condition that predicts the presence of voiceless stops, demonstrating a clear hierarchy between these phonological elements.

257. (D) Formal universals relate to abstract principles of grammar, while substantive universals concern the inventory of linguistic items.
The distinction between these two types of universals centers on their focus. Substantive universals describe the actual inventory of elements available to languages, such as specific sounds or grammatical categories. In contrast,

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formal universals address the abstract rules, principles, and conditions that govern how these elements are organized into a functional grammar, regardless of the specific items involved.

258. (A) statistical universal.
Statistical universals represent strong tendencies or high probabilities rather than absolute requirements. While the majority of the world's languages follow a pattern where the subject precedes the object, there are documented exceptions. Because this property holds true for a vast majority but not all languages, it is classified as a statistical universal rather than an absolute rule.

259. (C) It is a property that is found to be present in every known human language.
Absolute universals are fundamental linguistic properties that occur in all documented human languages without any known exceptions. These features are essential components of the human language faculty. Examples include the presence of vowels and consonants in every phonological system. Such universals provide critical insights into the immutable principles that define the core nature of all human communication systems.

260. (A) Morphological classification
According to the provided framework, linguistic relatedness is primarily assessed through three specific types of classification: genetic, typological, and areal. Genetic classification tracks common ancestry, typological classification focuses on structural features, and areal classification examines shared traits resulting from geographical proximity. Morphological classification is a focus within typology rather than a separate category of relatedness in this context.

261. (D) It formulates generalizations based on the analysis of a broad sample of languages.
The inductive approach is fundamentally data-driven and operates from the bottom up. Linguists using this method begin by observing and analyzing a diverse range of languages to identify recurring patterns. From this empirical evidence, they derive broader generalizations and hypotheses about linguistic structure. This method prioritizes descriptive adequacy by ensuring that theoretical claims are rooted in actual observed data.

262. (B) deductive approach.
The deductive approach is a theory-driven methodology that starts with an abstract principle or a pre-existing theoretical framework. Researchers propose a hypothesis, such as the head-directionality parameter, and then test its validity by examining data from various languages. This top-down process seeks explanatory adequacy by determining if the theoretical predictions can successfully account for the patterns found in languages.

263. (C) the systematic and constrained differences observed among languages within a universal framework.
Parametric variation explains the systematic differences found across languages through a finite set of options or switches. Within the framework of Universal Grammar, these parameters allow for variation while remaining constrained by universal principles. This concept suggests that while all languages share core principles, they differ in predictable ways based on how specific grammatical parameters are set by speakers.

264. (D) explanatory adequacy by accounting for language structure through abstract principles.
The primary goal of the deductive approach is to achieve explanatory adequacy. This involves creating a theoretical framework that can explain why languages possess specific structures and properties. By proposing abstract universal principles and testing them against cross-linguistic data, researchers aim to uncover the underlying mechanisms of the language faculty that govern the formation and operation of all human grammars.

265. (A) UG provides the universal principles, while parameters account for cross-linguistic variation.
Universal Grammar is conceptualized as a system of innate, universal principles common to all human languages. While these principles define the core structure of language, parameters represent the specific points of variation that distinguish one language from another. Together, they provide a comprehensive framework that accounts for both the commonalities and the

systematic differences observed across various linguistic systems.

266. (B) genitives placed before the noun they modify.
Based on the typological generalizations identified by Greenberg, verb-final languages such as those with SOV order display a consistent set of syntactic characteristics. These languages typically employ postpositions and position modifiers like adjectives and genitives before the head noun. This placement of the genitive before the modified noun is a hallmark feature of the verb-final profile found in South Asian languages.

267. (B) strong statistical tendency.
The correlations between a language's basic word order and other syntactic features, such as the use of prepositions or postpositions, are not absolute rules. Instead, they represent powerful statistical tendencies observed across many languages. While these patterns are highly frequent and provide significant typological insights, they allow for occasional exceptions, which distinguishes them from exceptionless absolute linguistic universals.

268. (A) a process of areal convergence shaping syntactic structures.
In the South Asian context, the prevalence of verb-final typology across genetically unrelated language families like Indo-Aryan and Dravidian points toward areal convergence. Long-term contact and multilingualism have led these languages to share structural features despite their different origins. This phenomenon demonstrates how geographical proximity and social interaction can override genetic differences to create a unified regional linguistic profile.

269. (C) Prepositions and Noun-Genitive order (NG).
Typical verb-medial or SVO languages exhibit a specific cluster of syntactic features that contrast with verb-final languages. According to Greenbergian generalizations, these languages tend to favor the use of prepositions rather than postpositions. Additionally, they usually place the genitive after the noun it modifies. This Noun-Genitive order is a standard characteristic associated with the verb-medial typological profile described.

270. (D) implicational universals.
Greenbergian universals are classified as implicational because they relate the presence of one structural feature to the presence of another. These generalizations often take an if-then form, suggesting that if a language has a specific basic word order, it will likely possess a predictable set of other syntactic traits. These implications provide a framework for understanding cross-linguistic structural correlations.

271. (C) The presence of a series of retroflex consonants.
Retroflex consonants, produced by curling the tip of the tongue back against the palate, are a defining phonetic characteristic of the South Asian linguistic area. This feature is shared across various language families in the region, including Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, and others. Its widespread distribution across genetically unrelated languages is a prime example of phonological convergence resulting from long-term contact.

272. (B) Aspiration.
The four-way contrast in stop consonants found in many South Asian languages is created through the systematic use of aspiration as a distinctive phonological feature. This results in four distinct types of stops: voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, voiced unaspirated, and voiced aspirated. This complexity in the stop system is a significant phonological trait that characterizes several major language families.

273. (D) prolonged language contact and areal convergence.
The notable phonological similarities found among genetically diverse language families in South Asia are primarily attributed to centuries of intense language contact. This sustained interaction among speakers of different languages has led to a process of areal convergence. Through this process, linguistic features like retroflexion and aspiration have diffused across genetic boundaries, creating a shared regional phonetic and phonological profile.

274. (A) It is a historical source providing data on the distribution of linguistic features.
The Linguistic Survey of India is a foundational historical work that documented the vast array

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beyond simple vocabulary borrowing, affecting phonology, morphology, and syntax. Over time, these interactions can cause a language to adopt new structural patterns, potentially altering its typological profile to match the dominant features of the surrounding linguistic environment.

292. (A) develop structural similarities with neighboring languages.
Convergence is a gradual process through which languages in close contact begin to resemble one another structurally. As speakers of different languages interact over long periods, their grammars and sound systems undergo changes that lead to shared regional characteristics. This results in languages developing significant similarities with their neighbors, regardless of whether they share a common genetic origin or belong to different families.

293. (D) a contact-induced syntactic change.
The diffusion of the explicator compound verb system across various language families in South Asia is a clear example of contact-induced syntactic change. Rather than being inherited from a common ancestor, this complex grammatical construction has spread throughout the region due to long-term multilingual interaction. This phenomenon illustrates how specific syntactic patterns can become shared regional hallmarks through the process of convergence.

294. (B) inherited features and acquired features.
To accurately analyze the effects of language contact, linguists must distinguish between inherited features and acquired features. Inherited features are those passed down through genetic lineage from a common ancestor. Acquired features, however, are those adopted through contact with other languages in a shared geographic area. This distinction is vital for understanding the separate roles of genetic history and areal convergence.

295. (C) syntactic convergence.
When a language shifts its basic word order, such as from SVO to SOV, due to the influence of neighboring dominant languages, it demonstrates syntactic convergence. This type of change illustrates how the structure of a language can be reshaped by its linguistic environment. Such shifts align the language's syntax more closely with its geographical neighbors, often overriding its original genetic typological patterns.

296. (D) The presence of shared norms and patterns of language use, like code-switching.
India functions as a sociolinguistic area because its diverse languages share common norms and patterns of use that transcend structural differences. These shared behaviors include similar strategies for code-switching, code-mixing, and address systems like honorifics. These patterns reflect shared social and cultural histories, demonstrating that convergence can occur in how people use language as much as in language structure itself.

297. (A) semantic area.
The concept of a semantic area refers to the shared conceptual mappings and metaphorical extensions observed across different languages in a region. In the South Asian context, this means that even though languages use different words, they often express abstract ideas using similar metaphors and semantic fields. This level of convergence highlights the deep cultural and conceptual links that unite the subcontinent's diverse linguistic traditions.

298. (B) a small, localized zone of intense linguistic convergence.
A microlinguistic area is a small-scale version of a larger linguistic area, typically found in a specific district or valley. In these localized zones, a handful of languages or dialects from different branches undergo intense convergence due to close social interaction. These areas serve as microcosms, showing how localized contact can create highly integrated regional patterns of phonology, morphology, and syntax.

299. (B) A common set of politeness strategies and honorifics.
Features that characterize a sociolinguistic area focus on the norms of language use rather than grammar or phonology. Examples include shared politeness strategies, complex honorific systems, and patterns of social interaction across various languages. These behaviors demonstrate how speech communities in a specific region develop common ways of communicating social meaning, regardless of the structural differences between their individual languages.

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The concept of India as a Linguistic Area emphasizes that geographical proximity and social interaction are powerful drivers of linguistic change. These factors facilitate the diffusion of structural features across different language families through centuries of contact and bilingualism. This perspective highlights how social environments and the physical closeness of diverse speech communities can lead to significant typological alignment that transcends genetic heritage.

284. (A) the structural alignment of languages through the diffusion of traits.
Convergence is the linguistic process by which different languages become structurally more similar to each other. This occurs through the diffusion of various traits—phonological, morphological, and syntactic—across genetic boundaries. As speakers interact over generations, their languages undergo changes that lead to a unified structural alignment, often making them more similar to neighboring languages than to distant genetic relatives.

285. (C) Because it demonstrates that structural similarity can arise independently of common ancestry.
The concept of a linguistic area challenges purely genetic models of classification by showing that structural similarities can develop through contact rather than inheritance. Languages can share complex grammatical and phonological features without being related by a common ancestor. This demonstrates that geographical and social factors are just as significant as genetic history in shaping the structural properties and development of languages.

286. (D) The presence of retroflex consonants.
Retroflex consonants are identified as a hallmark phonetic feature of the Indian linguistic area. This specific sound production, involving the tip of the tongue curling back, is found across the subcontinent in various unrelated language families. Its status as a widespread regional trait, despite the diverse genetic origins of these languages, makes it a key piece of evidence for phonological convergence.

287. (C) Echo formation.
The example pani-wani' illustrates the phenomenon of echo formation, which is a common morphological process in the South Asian region. This involves repeating a word with a slight phonological modification to expand its meaning to include associated or similar items. It is a variant of reduplication that serves as a significant indicator of the deep structural convergence within the subcontinent.

288. (B) By using a secondary verb to add nuance to a primary verb.
Explicator compound verbs function by pairing a main lexical verb with a secondary, semantically light vector verb. The primary verb carries the core meaning of the action, while the vector verb adds specific aspectual or modal nuances, such as completion or intensity. This syntactic construction is highly pervasive across the diverse language families of South Asia, representing a key regional feature.

289. (D) zero anaphora or non-pronominal forms.
Languages within the South Asian linguistic area exhibit specific patterns in how they track entities through sentences. There is a frequent preference for zero anaphora, where subjects or objects are omitted when they can be inferred from context. This strategy differs from languages like English, which often require overt pronouns for reference, showing deep structural convergence in the domain of anaphora.

290. (A) the region's status as a linguistic area.
The co-occurrence of specific features like retroflexion, echo formation, and explicator compound verbs across genetically unrelated language families is primary evidence for the Indian subcontinent's status as a linguistic area. These shared traits demonstrate that long-term contact and multilingualism have led to significant structural convergence. This collective evidence confirms the existence of a regional Sprachbund that transcends individual genetic lineages.

291. (C) Changes in a language's structure resulting from interaction with other languages.
Contact-induced typological change refers to modifications in a language's fundamental structure caused by intensive interaction with neighboring languages. This process goes

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of languages across the subcontinent. It serves as a primary source for linguists, providing extensive data on the geographical distribution of various linguistic features. This monumental survey offers the necessary empirical evidence for conducting research in areal typology and understanding the effects of language contact.

275. (C) vowels within a word are required to share a common property.
Vowel harmony is a phonological process where the vowels within a single word must belong to the same phonetic class. This means all vowels in the word might be required to share features such as being entirely front or entirely back. This systematic requirement ensures a level of phonological consistency across the word, though its presence varies among different regional languages.

276. (A) To add a subtle shade of aspectual or modal meaning.
In an explicator compound verb construction, the explicator or vector verb is semantically light and follows the main lexical verb. Its primary function is to modify the action by adding subtle aspectual or modal nuances, such as completion, suddenness, or intensity. While the main verb carries the core meaning, the explicator provides refined grammatical and expressive detail to the action.

277. (D) Echo formation.
Echo formation is a specific type of reduplication common in South Asian languages, illustrated by examples like chai-vai'. In this process, a word is repeated with a minor phonological change, often altering the initial consonant. This construction conveys a general meaning of the item and associated things. It is a highly productive morphological process that characterizes the regional linguistic area.

278. (B) iteration, distribution, or intensification.
Reduplication is a common morphological process in South Asia where a word or a part of it is repeated. This repetition is used systematically to express various grammatical and semantic concepts. Specifically, it often indicates the repetition of an action, the distribution of items across a space or group, or the intensification of the quality or action described by the word.

279. (C) contact-induced syntactic and morphological change.
The presence of shared structures like explicator compound verbs and echo formations across unrelated language families provides strong evidence for contact-induced change. These features are not inherited from a common ancestor but have spread through the region due to long-term multilingual interaction. This convergence demonstrates how syntactic and morphological traits can diffuse across genetic boundaries within a specific linguistic area.

280. (D) The formation of words that imitate sounds.
Onomatopoeia refers to the creation of words that phonetically imitate or resemble the natural sounds they describe. In the languages of South Asia, this is a richly developed feature used to name various actions and objects based on their associated sounds. It represents a significant aspect of the lexicon and demonstrates the expressive potential of phonetic imitation within these languages.

281. (A) A geographical area where genetically diverse languages share structural features due to contact.
A linguistic area, or Sprachbund, is defined by a specific geographic region where languages from different genetic families come to share common structural traits. These similarities arise not from a shared origin but from intense, long-term contact and widespread bilingualism. This process leads to the diffusion of phonological, morphological, and syntactic features across language boundaries within the designated geographic zone.

282. (B) language contact and convergence.
The structural similarities observed within a linguistic area are primarily the outcome of sustained language contact. This interaction facilitates convergence, a process where languages become more similar to their neighbors over time. Through the constant exchange of linguistic traits among speakers, languages that are genetically unrelated begin to align their grammars and sound systems, resulting in shared regional structural characteristics.

283. (B) Geographical proximity and social interaction.

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300. (A) A linguistic area deals with structural features, while a semantic area deals with shared conceptual mappings.

Linguistic areas are defined primarily by the diffusion of structural and grammatical traits across different language families due to geographical proximity. In contrast, a semantic area refers to the sharing of conceptual mappings, metaphorical extensions, and semantic fields among languages. While both arise from contact, one focuses on linguistic form while the other focuses on the organization of meaning and thought.

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CHAPTER 09

Interdisciplinary and Applied Linguistics-I

1. Which of the following best defines the field of psycholinguistics?
(A) The study of diachronic language shifts and the historical evolution of linguistic systems.
(B) The study of mental and neural factors involved in language acquisition, use, and processing.
(C) The study of the complex relationship between linguistic patterns and diverse social structures.
(D) The study of the phonological, syntactic, and semantic features of languages in isolation.

2. According to the empiricist-behaviourist orientation, how is language primarily acquired?
(A) Through processes of imitation, reinforcement, and conditioning from environmental stimuli.
(B) Through an innate, pre-programmed Language Acquisition Device.
(C) Through active cognitive processing and interaction with the social environment.
(D) Through the biological maturation of specific language centers in the brain.

3. A researcher argues that a child's ability to learn language is fundamentally based on an in-built, species-specific mental faculty. This argument aligns with which theoretical orientation?
(A) Empiricist-behaviourist
(B) Cognitive-interactionalist
(C) Biological-nativist
(D) Social-constructivist

4. Given below are two statements regarding the critical period hypothesis.
Statement I : The hypothesis suggests that there is an optimal and limited time frame for language acquisition, after which it becomes much more difficult.
Statement II : The hypothesis applies equally to both first and second language acquisition, with no difference in the closing of the window.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. Which of the following is considered the first stage of language acquisition in infants, characterized by non-linguistic sounds like crying and cooing?
(A) Telegraphic stage
(B) Babbling stage
(C) Pre-linguistic stage
(D) One-word stage

6. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Psycholinguistic Concepts)
P. Biological-nativist
Q. Empiricist-behaviourist
R. Cognitive-interactionalist
S. Critical Period
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Language is learned through stimulus-response associations.
2. A limited developmental window for acquiring language fluency.
3. Language acquisition is an outcome of cognitive development and social engagement.
4. Language capacity is innate and genetically determined.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

7. The biological foundations of language include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The specialized structure of the human vocal tract.
(B) The lateralization of language functions in the brain.

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(C) The universal grammar principles.
(D) The specific cultural conventions of a speech community.

8. What is the most appropriate description of the cognitive-interactionalist view on language acquisition?
(A) It emphasizes the interaction between cognitive development and social environment.
(B) It views language as the direct outcome of behavioral reinforcement and imitation.
(C) It posits that universal grammatical structures are pre-wired in the human brain.
(D) It considers language acquisition to be a purely imitative and mechanical process.

9. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The nativist theory posits the existence of a Language Acquisition Device (LAD).
Reason (R) : The poverty of the stimulus argument suggests that the linguistic input children receive is insufficient to account for the rich grammatical knowledge they acquire.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. A child saying goed" instead of went" is an example of which phenomenon in language acquisition?
(A) Overgeneralization of grammatical rules
(B) Telegraphic speech
(C) Babbling
(D) Code-switching

11. Which of the following statements about the stages of language acquisition is incorrect?
(A) The babbling stage typically precedes the one-word stage.
(B) Telegraphic speech is characterized by the omission of function words.
(C) The two-word stage demonstrates an emerging understanding of syntax.
(D) Children acquire inflectional morphemes before they start babbling.

12. Consider the following statements regarding the biological foundations of language:
(P) The human brain shows lateralization, with language functions predominantly in the left hemisphere for most individuals.
(Q) The human vocal tract is uniquely adapted for producing a wide range of speech sounds.
(R) There is no genetic component to language ability; it is purely learned.
(S) The development of language in children follows a predictable sequence across different cultures.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, and S only
(B) P and R only
(C) Q, R, and S only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

13. The process of assigning meaning to the sounds of speech that have been perceived is known as:
(A) Production
(B) Perception
(C) Comprehension
(D) Articulation

14. The mental dictionary where words are stored along with their phonological, syntactic, and semantic information is referred to as the:
(A) Mental syntax
(B) Conceptual representation
(C) Phonological loop
(D) Mental lexicon

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15. Given below are two statements regarding language skills.
Statement I : Language comprehension is generally considered a receptive skill.
Statement II : Language production is generally considered a productive skill.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. Slips of the tongue, such as a lack of pies" for a pack of lies," are considered primary evidence for:

(A) The cognitive mechanisms of language comprehension.
(B) The planning and execution stages of speech production.
(C) The developmental stages of language acquisition.
(D) The clinical features of pathological language.

17. Which of the following correctly pairs a language disorder with its primary characteristic?
(A) Aphasia – A chronic developmental reading and spelling disorder.
(B) Stuttering – A disruption in the fluency and rhythm of speech.
(C) Dyslexia – A language impairment resulting from acute brain damage.
(D) Mental retardation – A specific impairment in production with intact comprehension.

18. Arrange the following general stages of language processing in their logical order during a conversation.
(P) Comprehension of the speaker's utterance
(Q) Production of a verbal response
(R) Perception of the acoustic signal
(S) Formulation of a thought or intention
(A) R, P, S, Q
(B) S, Q, R, P
(C) P, R, Q, S
(D) R, S, P, Q

19. Which statement best describes the relationship between language comprehension and production?
(A) Production abilities always precede and exceed comprehension abilities in children.
(B) Comprehension and production are completely separate processes with no interaction.
(C) Comprehension typically develops earlier and is more extensive than production.
(D) Comprehension and production are two independent aspects of language competence.

20. What is a key step in the process of language comprehension?
(A) Articulatory planning of phonemes.
(B) Monitoring of one's own speech for errors.
(C) Motor execution of speech sounds.
(D) Lexical retrieval and syntactic parsing.

21. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The mental representation of language is not just a list of words but a complex, structured system.
Reason (R) : The mental lexicon organizes words based on phonological similarity, semantic relationships, and syntactic categories, enabling rapid retrieval.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

22. The term pathological language' refers to:
(A) The use of offensive or taboo words.
(B) Language that is disordered or deficient due to a medical or developmental condition.
(C) Language that deviates from a prescribed standard of grammar.
(D) The normal errors made by second language learners.

23. Aphasia is a language disorder that is most commonly caused by:
(A) Significant developmental delays during early childhood.
(B) Prolonged periods of psychological trauma or acute stress.
(C) Progressive impairment of the peripheral auditory system.
(D) Damage to specific brain areas, often from a stroke.

24. Consider the following statements regarding language in individuals with mental retardation:
(P) Language development often follows a similar, but delayed, sequence to that of normally developing children.
(Q) The degree of language impairment is typically correlated with the severity of the cognitive deficit.
(R) Individuals often exhibit superior pragmatic and social language skills.
(S) Language abilities are usually completely absent.

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(T) Syntactic structures often remain simple and less complex.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) P, Q, and S only
(B) P, Q, and T only
(C) R and S only
(D) Q, R, S, and T only

25. All of the following are typically associated with dyslexia EXCEPT:

(A) Difficulty with accurate and/or fluent word recognition.
(B) Poor spelling and decoding abilities.
(C) Problems with listening comprehension and oral expression.
(D) Difficulties that typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language.

26. Which of the following is a key difference between first language (L1) and second language (L2) learning in an adult?

(A) L1 learners have no prior linguistic knowledge, while L2 learners are influenced by their L1.
(B) L1 learning is a cognitive process, while L2 learning is purely social.
(C) L1 learning is effortless and guaranteed, while L2 learning requires conscious effort and is not always successful.
(D) L1 learning occurs in a classroom, while L2 learning occurs naturally.

27. The cognitive theory of language learning, as opposed to the behaviouristic theory, emphasizes:

(A) The role of behavioral habit formation through repetitive drills.
(B) The concept of the learner as a passive recipient of input.
(C) The primacy of reinforcement in shaping outward verbal behavior.
(D) The importance of mental processes like problem-solving and hypothesis-testing.

28. Match the language teaching method in List I with its core principle in List II.

List I: (Language Teaching Method)

P. Grammar-Translation Method
Q. Audio-Lingual Method
R. Communicative Language Teaching
S. The Direct Method

List II: (Core Principle)

1. Language is a set of habits; emphasizes pattern drills.
2. Taught exclusively in the target language; focus on oral skills.
3. Goal is communication; fluency is more important than accuracy.
4. Focus on reading literature and translating sentences.

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

29. A language disorder characterized by difficulties in producing speech sounds, but with generally intact comprehension and cognitive abilities, is known as:

(A) Wernicke's aphasia
(B) Dyslexia
(C) Broca's aphasia
(D) Stuttering

30. Which of the following is a primary social factor affecting second language acquisition?

(A) The learner's biological aptitude for acquiring foreign languages.
(B) The structural complexity of the grammatical rules in the target language.
(C) The individual memory capacity and cognitive processing speed of the learner.
(D) The learner's motivation and attitude towards the target community.

31. Which of the following statements about Computer Assisted Language Teaching (CALT) is correct?

(A) It uses technology to present, reinforce, and assess language material.
(B) It is a replacement for the classroom teacher.
(C) It primarily focuses on teaching grammar through translation.
(D) It has been proven to be less effective than traditional methods.

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32. Consider the following statements regarding stuttering:

(P) It is a disorder of speech fluency.
(Q) It is often characterized by repetitions,

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

50. The analysis of learners' errors to understand the processes of second language acquisition is known as:
(A) Error analysis
(B) Contrastive analysis
(C) Discourse analysis
(D) Needs analysis

51. According to Jim Cummins' theory, which concept refers to the language skills needed for everyday, face-to-face conversations?
(A) Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP)
(B) Interlanguage
(C) Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS)
(D) Communicative Competence

52. The primary assumption of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is that:
(A) All errors in L2 learning are random and unpredictable.
(B) L2 learners follow the same developmental path as L1 learners.
(C) Motivation is the single most important factor in L2 success.
(D) Main L2 errors stem from native language interference.

53. Consider the following statements regarding Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS):
(P) It is context-embedded and cognitively undemanding.
(Q) It typically takes learners 5-7 years to develop.
(R) It is the language used in academic writing and lectures.
(S) It relies heavily on situational and paralinguistic cues.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and R only
(B) P and S only
(C) Q and R only
(D) P, Q, and S only

54. Which of the following statements about Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP) is incorrect?
(A) It is the language ability required for academic success.
(B) It develops more quickly than BICS, typically within 1-2 years.
(C) It is context-reduced and cognitively demanding.
(D) It involves skills like comparing, synthesizing, and evaluating.

55. A teacher observes that her Spanish-speaking students frequently say the house big" instead of the big house" in English. This is likely an example of:
(A) A developmental error
(B) An overgeneralization of an English rule
(C) A fossilized error
(D) An error caused by L1 interference

56. Given below are two statements regarding language analysis.
Statement I : Error analysis examines all errors a learner makes, regardless of their source.
Statement II : Contrastive analysis is predictive, forecasting errors based on L1-L2 differences.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

57. The phenomenon where an error in a second language learner's speech becomes a permanent feature of their interlanguage is called:
(A) Stabilization
(B) Backsliding
(C) Fossilization
(D) Interference

58. The study of the brain-language relationship is a central issue in:
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Historical linguistics
(C) Sociolinguistics
(D) Stylistics

59. Arrange the following historical phases of language acquisition theory in chronological order.

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42. A syllabus that is organized around categories of meaning such as time', quantity', or location' is known as a:
(A) Notional syllabus
(B) Structural syllabus
(C) Communicative syllabus
(D) Task-based syllabus

43. Which of the following statements about textbook evaluation in language teaching is correct?
(A) Visual appeal is more critical than linguistic content.
(B) Evaluation should focus primarily on the unit price.
(C) Selected textbooks should never require re-evaluation.
(D) Criteria should include syllabus relevance and suitability.

44. Consider the following statements regarding factors influencing the preparation of a language teaching syllabus:
(P) The age and motivation of the learners.
(Q) The learners' attitude towards the target language culture.
(R) The latest developments in generative grammar.
(S) The availability of classroom technology.
(T) The societal needs for certain language skills.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) R and S only
(B) P, Q, and T only
(C) P, Q, R, S, and T
(D) R, S, and T only

45. The role of the teacher in a classroom using a communicative syllabus is best described as a:
(A) Drill sergeant and primary source of knowledge.
(B) Translator and grammar expert.
(C) Facilitator and co-communicator.
(D) Corrector of every spoken error.

46. Match the syllabus type in List I with its main organizing principle in List II.
List I: (Syllabus Type)
P. Structural Syllabus
Q. Notional Syllabus
R. Communicative Syllabus
S. Task-Based Syllabus
List II: (Organizing Principle)
1. Organized around concepts like time, quantity, and space.
2. Organized around functions like apologizing' or requesting'.
3. Organized around a series of problem-solving activities or projects.
4. Organized around grammatical points like tenses and prepositions.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

47. All of the following are benefits of using self-access packages in language learning EXCEPT:
(A) They eliminate the need for any teacher guidance or feedback.
(B) They promote learner autonomy and self-directed learning.
(C) They allow learners to work at their own pace.
(D) They can cater to individual learning styles and needs.

48. What is the primary focus of teacher training programs for modern language teaching?
(A) Perfecting the teacher's own knowledge of grammar rules.
(B) Developing pedagogical skills and learning theory understanding.
(C) Training teachers to rely exclusively on one specific teaching method.
(D) Focusing solely on the use of technology in the classroom.

49. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Needs analysis is a crucial first step in designing a specific-purpose language course.
Reason (R) : A successful language course must be tailored to the specific linguistic requirements, learning goals, and contexts of its target learners.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Myelination
(C) Synaptogenesis
(D) Lateralization

85. Which statement accurately contrasts Broca's aphasia and Wernicke's aphasia?
(A) Broca's aphasia involves fluent but nonsensical speech, while Wernicke's involves non-fluent, effortful speech.
(B) Broca's aphasia primarily affects comprehension, while Wernicke's primarily affects production.
(C) Broca's aphasia involves non-fluent, agrammatic speech, while Wernicke's involves fluent but semantically empty speech.
(D) Broca's aphasia is caused by damage to the temporal lobe, while Wernicke's is caused by damage to the frontal lobe.

86. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : It generally takes second language learners longer to develop Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP) than Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS).
Reason (R) : CALP is cognitively demanding and context-reduced, requiring mastery of abstract concepts and specialized vocabulary, whereas BICS is supported by contextual and paralinguistic cues.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. A student who can follow a teacher's simple classroom instructions but cannot understand a history textbook chapter on the same topic demonstrates the distinction between:
(A) Interlanguage and fossilization
(B) L1 interference and a developmental error
(C) Reliability and validity
(D) BICS and CALP

88. The strong version of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis, which claimed to predict all L2 errors, was largely discredited because:
(A) Not all predicted errors occurred, and many unpredicted errors did.
(B) It was too difficult to compare languages.
(C) It focused too much on social factors.
(D) It only applied to the learning of vocabulary.

89. All of the following are steps in the process of error analysis EXCEPT:
(A) Collection of a sample of learner language.
(B) Identification of errors.
(C) Prediction of errors based on L1-L2 comparison.
(D) Explanation of the psycholinguistic cause of the errors.

90. Arrange the typical steps in the procedure of error analysis in the correct order.
(P) Description of errors
(Q) Identification of errors
(R) Collection of a sample of learner language
(S) Explanation of errors
(A) R, Q, P, S
(B) Q, R, S, P
(C) R, P, Q, S
(D) S, P, R, Q

91. Which of the following is NOT a type of language test?
(A) Diagnostic test
(B) Aptitude test
(C) Placement test
(D) Formative test

92. The silent period" observed in the early stages of some second language acquisition is best explained by the cognitive perspective as:
(A) A lack of motivation to communicate.
(B) A period of building comprehension before attempting production.
(C) A form of resistance to the culture.
(D) A symptom of a specific disability.

93. Consider the following statements regarding Interlanguage theory:
(P) The learner's language system is systematic and rule-governed.
(Q) The system is dynamic and evolves over time.

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(P) Cognitive-interactionalist theories gain prominence.
(Q) Nativist theories challenge the status quo.
(R) Behaviourist theories dominate the field.
(S) Social and pragmatic factors are integrated.
(A) Q, R, S, P
(B) R, P, Q, S
(C) P, Q, R, S
(D) R, Q, P, S

60. Which of the following is NOT a central issue in psycholinguistics?
(A) How language is represented in the mind.
(B) How language variations correlate with social class.
(C) How linguistic knowledge is put to use in production and comprehension.
(D) How language is acquired by children.

61. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The brain's left hemisphere is dominant for language in most right-handed individuals.
Reason (R) : Lesions in specific left-hemisphere areas like Broca's area and Wernicke's area typically result in specific types of aphasia.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. The theory that language is an innate, biological faculty is most closely associated with:
(A) B.F. Skinner
(B) Jean Piaget
(C) Lev Vygotsky
(D) Noam Chomsky

63. The one-word stage of language acquisition, where a child uses single words to convey complex ideas, is also known as the:
(A) Holophrastic stage
(B) Telegraphic stage
(C) Babbling stage
(D) Pre-linguistic stage

64. Match the stage of language acquisition in List I with its characteristic feature in List II.
List I: (Stage of Language Acquisition)
P. Pre-linguistic Stage
Q. Holophrastic Stage
R. Two-word Stage
S. Telegraphic Stage
List II: (Characteristic Feature)
1. Utterances like want cookie", showing basic syntax.
2. Using single words to express a full thought.
3. Cooing and babbling sounds.
4. Sentences with content words but missing function words, e.g., daddy go car".
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

65. The idea that language shapes thought is a concept central to which theory?
(A) The cognitive-interactionalist view
(B) The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
(C) The critical period hypothesis
(D) The nativist theory

66. Which statement about language processing is correct?
(A) Perception involves processing raw auditory signals, while comprehension involves interpreting those signals for meaning.
(B) Production and comprehension are identical, mirrored processes.
(C) Perception is the active interpretation of meaning, while comprehension is just hearing sounds.
(D) Speech production begins with articulation and ends with conceptualization.

67. Given below are two statements regarding the mental lexicon.
Statement I : The mental lexicon is organized alphabetically, like a paper dictionary.
Statement II : Accessing words from the mental lexicon is influenced by frequency of use and phonological similarity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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68. Consider the following phenomena in language production:
(P) Speech errors like slips of the tongue.
(Q) The ability to paraphrase a single idea in multiple ways.
(R) Pauses and hesitations in spontaneous speech.
(S) The ability to understand ambiguous sentences.
(T) The speed at which one can read a familiar text.
Which of the above are considered evidence for the planning stages of language production?
(A) P, Q, and R only
(B) S and T only
(C) P, Q, R, S, and T
(D) P and S only

69. In clinical psycholinguistics, normal language' is best understood as:
(A) Language that perfectly adheres to all prescriptive grammatical rules.
(B) Language that is free from any regional accent or dialectal features.
(C) The typical, unimpaired range of language abilities for a given age and developmental stage.
(D) The formal, written standard of a language.

70. A patient who can speak fluently and grammatically but whose speech is nonsensical and contains neologisms likely has:
(A) Broca's aphasia
(B) Wernicke's aphasia
(C) Conduction aphasia
(D) Global aphasia

71. Which statement about language in the hearing-impaired is INCORRECT?
(A) The acquisition of a signed language, like ASL, follows developmental stages similar to spoken language acquisition.
(B) Early exposure to language, whether spoken or signed, is crucial for cognitive development.
(C) Cochlear implants can provide access to sound, but extensive therapy is needed to interpret it as language.
(D) All hearing-impaired individuals universally develop perfect lip-reading skills.

72. Consider the following goals for language teaching:
(P) To develop learners' ability to use language for meaningful communication.
(Q) To foster an appreciation for the culture associated with the target language.
(R) To help learners become more autonomous in their learning process.
(S) To ensure learners only produce grammatically perfect sentences from day one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and S only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) S only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

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73. The primary psychological aspect influencing second language learning is:
(A) The learner's socioeconomic status.
(B) The political relationship between the L1 and L2 countries.
(C) The learner's motivation, anxiety, and learning strategies.
(D) The availability of authentic materials.

74. A proficiency test in language testing is designed to:
(A) Assess a student's overall ability in a language, regardless of specific training.
(B) Measure what a student has learned from a specific course.
(C) Diagnose a student's specific strengths and weaknesses.
(D) Determine a student's aptitude for learning a new language.

75. What is the most significant contribution of the cognitive theory to language teaching?
(A) It introduced the use of pattern drills and repetitive memorization.
(B) It proved that translation is the most effective classroom technique.
(C) It emphasized learning language exclusively through physical actions.
(D) It shifted focus to the learner's internal mental processes.

76. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : In language testing, reliability is a prerequisite for validity.
Reason (R) : A test that yields inconsistent and random results cannot possibly be measuring what it is supposed to measure in a meaningful way.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

77. An achievement test differs from a proficiency test in that it is:
(A) Always norm-referenced.
(B) Designed to measure general ability.
(C) Directly tied to the content of a specific course or curriculum.
(D) Used to predict future success in language learning.

78. The use of flashcards, realia (real objects), and videos in the language classroom falls under the category of:
(A) Language teaching methods
(B) Language testing procedures
(C) Syllabus design principles
(D) Materials and teaching-aids

79. Which of the following correctly pairs a syllabus type with its primary unit of organization?
(A) Notional Syllabus – Conceptual categories
(B) Structural Syllabus – Language functions
(C) Communicative Syllabus – Grammatical structures
(D) Task-based Syllabus – Lexical items

80. Match the term related to language learning in List I with its definition in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Interlanguage
Q. Error Analysis
R. BICS
S. CALP
List II: (Definition)
1. The study and classification of learner errors.
2. The learner's own developing linguistic system.
3. The language of academic, context-reduced settings.
4. The language of everyday, face-to-face communication.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

81. The main argument of the poverty of the stimulus' in the nativist framework is that:
(A) Children in poor environments do not learn language effectively.
(B) Linguistic input is insufficient to explain complex grammar knowledge.
(C) Language learning requires expensive technological materials and aids.
(D) Parents do not provide enough reinforcement for children to learn language.

82. The two-word' stage in language acquisition is significant because it marks the beginning of:
(A) Syntactic development
(B) Phonemic awareness
(C) Babbling
(D) The use of morphemes

83. Consider the following points regarding the cognitive-interactionalist view of language acquisition:
(P) It denies any biological predisposition for language.
(Q) It views the child as an active processor of information.
(R) It highlights the importance of social context and conversational scaffolding.
(S) It considers language development as intertwined with general cognitive development.
(T) It claims language is learned solely through imitation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and T only
(B) Q, R, and S only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) All of the above

84. The process by which the brain designates certain functions, such as language, to a specific hemisphere is known as:
(A) Neuroplasticity

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prolongations, or blocks.
(R) It is always caused by psychological anxiety and nervousness.
(S) It can have both developmental and neurogenic origins.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, and R only
(B) P, Q, and S only
(C) R and S only
(D) Q and R only

33. What does the term validity' refer to in the context of language testing?
(A) The consistency of the test results over time.
(B) The extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure.
(C) The ease of administering and scoring the test.
(D) The degree to which the test content reflects real-world language use.

34. A test that produces consistent and stable scores when administered to the same group on different occasions is said to have high:
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Authenticity
(D) Practicality

35. A learner's developing linguistic system, which has features of both the learner's first language and the target second language, is known as:
(A) Dialect
(B) Idiolect
(C) Interlanguage
(D) Pidgin

36. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The behaviouristic theory of language learning advocates for extensive use of drills and repetition in the classroom.
Reason (R) : According to behaviourism, language learning is a process of habit formation through stimulus, response, and reinforcement.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

37. Which of the following would be classified as a teaching-aid in a language classroom?
(A) A grammar textbook
(B) A syllabus document
(C) A whiteboard or a projector
(D) A student's notebook

38. The process of making a test uniform by administering it to a large representative sample of the population for whom the test is intended is called:
(A) Validation
(B) Standardization
(C) Item analysis
(D) Triangulation

39. The main goal of language teaching has shifted in modern methods towards:
(A) Perfecting grammatical accuracy and rules.
(B) Translating traditional and classical texts.
(C) Prioritizing native-like pronunciation skills.
(D) Developing communicative competence in situations.

40. Arrange the following steps for creating a standardized test in a logical sequence.
(P) Administer the test to a large, representative sample.
(Q) Develop test specifications and write items.
(R) Establish norms and scoring procedures.
(S) Pilot the test and perform item analysis.
(A) Q, S, P, R
(B) P, Q, R, S
(C) S, R, P, Q
(D) Q, R, S, P

41. Which factor is NOT typically a primary consideration in a needs analysis' for designing a language course?
(A) The learners' professional or academic goals.
(B) The situations in which the learners will use the language.
(C) The teacher's personal linguistic research interests.
(D) The specific language skills required by the learners.

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(R) Errors are signs of learning and hypothesis testing.
(S) The final state of the learner's language is always native-like proficiency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) S only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

94. The shift from a structural syllabus to a communicative syllabus represents a shift in focus from:
(A) Reading to writing.
(B) The teacher to the textbook.
(C) Accuracy to pronunciation.
(D) Theoretical knowledge to practical language use.

95. In syllabus design, classroom presentation' as a factor refers to:
(A) The methodological choices and techniques for delivering the syllabus content.
(B) The physical layout of the classroom.
(C) The students' final presentations.
(D) The aesthetic design of the syllabus document.

96. Match the linguistic concept in List I with its proponent or popularizer in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Interlanguage
Q. BICS/CALP
R. Nativist Theory (LAD)
S. Behaviourist Theory of Language
List II: (Proponent)
1. Jim Cummins
2. B. F. Skinner
3. Larry Selinker
4. Noam Chomsky
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

97. Given below are two statements regarding teacher training.
Statement I : Effective teacher training should equip teachers with a single, best" method to use in all situations.
Statement II : Modern teacher training emphasizes developing reflective practitioners who can adapt their methods to specific learners and contexts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

98. The most appropriate reason for using self-access packages is to:
(A) Encourage learner autonomy.
(B) Replace the teacher entirely.
(C) Focus only on grammar drills.
(D) Standardize the learning experience for all students.

99. A cause-effect relationship where a stroke in the left frontal lobe leads to difficulty in producing grammatical sentences is indicative of:
(A) Wernicke's Aphasia
(B) Dyslexia
(C) Broca's Aphasia
(D) Stuttering

100. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Contrastive Analysis is less influential today than it was in the mid-20th century.
Reason (R) : Error Analysis and Interlanguage theory showed that many learner errors are not caused by L1 interference but are developmental and common to learners of different L1 backgrounds.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The telegraphic stage' of language acquisition is so named because the child's utterances:
(A) Are transmitted over long distances.
(B) Are characterized by a monotonous, robotic tone.
(C) Resemble the short, functional messages of a telegram.
(D) Involve the use of complex morphemes.

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102. Which of the following statements about the mental lexicon is incorrect?
(A) It contains information about a word's meaning, sound, and syntactic role.
(B) Words are stored in discrete, isolated units with no connections between them.
(C) Word retrieval speed can be affected by factors like frequency and recency of use.
(D) It is a dynamic system that grows and changes throughout life.

103. Consider the following statements regarding language in individuals with mental retardation:
(P) Language acquisition is always completely absent.
(Q) The sequence of language development often mirrors normal development, but at a slower pace.
(R) There is typically a strong correlation between the level of cognitive impairment and the level of language impairment.
(S) Use of complex syntax and abstract vocabulary is often limited.
(T) Pragmatic skills are universally superior to syntactic skills.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and T only
(B) Q, R, and S only
(C) P, Q, and T only
(D) All of the above

104. A teacher designs an end-of-course exam where all questions are based on the specific units covered in class. This test is best described as having high:
(A) Content validity
(B) Predictive validity
(C) Face validity
(D) Construct validity

105. Given below are two statements regarding language disorders.
Statement I : Aphasia is a language disorder acquired due to brain damage.
Statement II : Dyslexia is a developmental disorder primarily affecting reading and spelling.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

106. The behaviorist theory of language learning is detailed in the book Verbal Behavior" by:
(A) B.F. Skinner
(B) Noam Chomsky
(C) Language and Mind
(D) The Language Instinct

107. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Empiricist View – Language is learned from experience.
(B) Nativist View – Language is innate.
(C) Cognitive View – Language is a result of social interaction and cognitive development.
(D) Behaviourist View – Language is acquired through hypothesis-testing.

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108. Match the term in List I with its definition in List II in the context of language testing.
List I: (Testing Term)
P. Validity
Q. Reliability
R. Standardization
S. Practicality
List II: (Definition)
1. The consistency and stability of test scores.
2. The ease of administration, scoring, and interpretation.
3. The process of establishing norms and uniform procedures.
4. The extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

109. What is the fundamental difference between a structural syllabus and a communicative syllabus?
(A) Structural focus is on oral functions, while communicative focus is on written grammar.
(B) Structural is for advanced adult learners, while communicative is for young beginners.
(C) Structural is organized by grammatical forms, while communicative is organized by functions.
(D) Structural uses only the target language, while communicative allows constant

translation.

110. The role of linguistic theory' as a factor in the preparation of a language teaching syllabus primarily informs:
(A) The selection of classroom furniture.
(B) The budget for the language program.
(C) The social activities for the language club.
(D) The choice of which language items to teach and in what order.

111. A diagnostic test' in language education is used to:
(A) Identify specific areas of strength and weakness in a learner's knowledge.
(B) Place students into the appropriate level of a course.
(C) Assess overall language proficiency for a job application.
(D) Measure learning at the end of a unit of instruction.

112. Consider the following components of syllabus design:
(P) A list of grammatical structures to be memorized.
(Q) A focus on language functions like requesting', advising', and apologizing'.
(R) The use of authentic materials and real-world tasks.
(S) An emphasis on fluency and appropriateness over constant error correction.
Which of the above are key components of a communicative syllabus?
(A) P only
(B) Q, R, and S only
(C) P and Q only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

113. A key psychological aspect of language teaching and learning involves understanding that learners have different:
(A) Nationalities and first languages.
(B) Learning styles, motivations, and affective filters.
(C) Heights and weights.
(D) Access to technology.

114. The term interlanguage' highlights that the learner's language is not simply an imperfect version of the target language, but is:
(A) A systematic, rule-governed system in its own right.
(B) A random collection of errors.
(C) A direct translation from their first language.
(D) A temporary phase that disappears overnight.

115. A learner who can successfully order food in a restaurant but struggles to write an essay for a university course is demonstrating a well-developed _____ but a less-developed _____.
(A) CALP; BICS
(B) Interlanguage; dialect
(C) BICS; CALP
(D) Accuracy; fluency

116. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Self-access packages can enhance language learning.
Reason (R) : They allow for individualized learning, letting students work at their own pace and focus on areas they find difficult, thus promoting learner autonomy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

117. The primary purpose of textbook evaluation' is to:
(A) Determine if the publisher is reputable.
(B) Find the cheapest available book.
(C) Assess suitability for a specific learner group and context.
(D) Check for spelling and grammar errors in the textbook.

118. Which theoretical orientation in psycholinguistics would be most interested in a child's internal hypothesis-testing about grammatical rules?
(A) Empiricist-behaviourist
(B) Cognitive-interactionalist
(C) Biological-nativist
(D) Structuralist

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196. Given below are two statements regarding test measurements.
Statement I : Test validity refers to the consistency of results.
Statement II : Test reliability refers to whether a test measures what it is supposed to measure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

197. The term for the specialized vocabulary and discourse patterns required for subjects like math, science, and history is:
(A) BICS
(B) Interlanguage
(C) CALP
(D) Pidgin

198. The primary function of a needs analysis in language program development is to:
(A) Evaluate the teacher's performance.
(B) Ensure the course content is relevant to the learners' goals and target situations.
(C) Select the most aesthetically pleasing textbook.
(D) Standardize the curriculum for all students regardless of their background.

199. The babbling" stage is an important milestone in language acquisition because:
(A) It is the child's first attempt at forming full sentences.
(B) It demonstrates the child's understanding of grammar.
(C) It is when the child first attaches meaning to words.
(D) It allows the child to experiment with speech sounds.

200. In a language test, standardization" involves:
(A) Establishing a uniform procedure for administration and scoring to ensure comparability.
(B) Making the test more difficult for advanced students.
(C) Allowing students to set their own time limits.
(D) Translating the test into multiple languages.

201. Which view of language acquisition most heavily relies on concepts like imitation, practice, reinforcement, and habit formation?
(A) Nativist
(B) Cognitive
(C) Behaviourist
(D) Interactionalist

202. Which of the following correctly pairs a theoretical orientation with its main focus?
(A) Cognitive-interactionalist – Interplay of mind and social world
(B) Empiricist-behaviourist – Innate knowledge
(C) Biological-nativist – Environmental conditioning
(D) Clinical Psycholinguistics – Language teaching methods

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203. Consider the following ideas regarding psycholinguistics:
(P) Language is processed in the brain through distinct stages of perception, comprehension, and production.
(Q) The way language is acquired as a first language follows predictable developmental stages.
(R) Brain damage can lead to specific and predictable language deficits known as aphasias.
(S) The study of language change over centuries is the primary goal.
(T) Social class is the sole determinant of linguistic ability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, and R only
(B) S and T only
(C) P, Q, and S only
(D) All of the above

204. A teacher who believes that a learner's errors are a natural part of the learning process and provide insight into their developing linguistic system is influenced by the theory of:
(A) Contrastive Analysis
(B) Interlanguage
(C) Behaviourism
(D) The Direct Method

205. The distinction between normal' and pathological' language is primarily based on:
(A) Adherence to prescriptive grammar rules.

interlanguage is for L2 acquisition.

129. The process of perception in language processing refers to:
(A) Understanding the speaker's intention.
(B) Identifying and processing the raw sounds of speech.
(C) Formulating a response.
(D) Retrieving words from the mental lexicon.

130. A key feature of stuttering is that it is a disorder of:
(A) Speech fluency
(B) Language comprehension
(C) Word retrieval
(D) Reading decoding

131. In the context of language teaching, CALT stands for:
(A) Communicative and Language-based Teaching
(B) Cognitive and Linguistic Training
(C) Computer Assisted Language Teaching
(D) Classroom-Aided Language Testing

132. Consider the following characteristics:
(P) Development follows a predictable, age-appropriate timeline.
(Q) It is free from any errors or hesitations.
(R) It is unimpaired by neurological damage or developmental disorders.
(S) It is always the standard, prestigious dialect of a region.
Which of the above are characteristics of normal' language, as opposed to pathological' language?
(A) P and R only
(B) Q and S only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) P and S only

133. The most significant findings from studies of children deprived of linguistic input relate to:
(A) The critical period hypothesis
(B) The theory of behaviourism
(C) The structure of the mental lexicon
(D) The causes of aphasia

134. Which of the following is an example of a psychological factor in second language acquisition?
(A) The learner's first language background.
(B) The learner's instrumental or integrative motivation.
(C) The educational policies of the country.
(D) The social status of the target language speakers.

135. The relationship between comprehension and production" is a key topic in which area?
(A) Clinical Psycholinguistics
(B) Language Teaching Analysis
(C) Contrastive Analysis
(D) Language Processing

136. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A communicative syllabus often organizes content around language functions.
Reason (R) : The primary goal of communicative language teaching is to enable learners to accomplish real-world communicative tasks, which are best described by functions like inviting' or complaining'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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137. Which of the following is NOT a standard method of language teaching?
(A) Structural method
(B) Communicative method
(C) The Silent Way
(D) Notional method

138. The idea that all human languages share a common underlying structure, referred to as Universal Grammar, is a cornerstone of which orientation?
(A) Biological-nativist
(B) Empiricist-behaviourist
(C) Cognitive-interactionalist
(D) Socio-constructivist

139. A placement test' is primarily used to:
(A) Measure what has been learned in a course.
(B) Predict a learner's future success in language learning.
(C) Diagnose specific learning difficulties.

159. The fact that deaf children not exposed to spoken language will create their own signed communication system with grammatical properties is strong evidence for which view of language?
(A) The biological-nativist perspective of language.
(B) The empiricist-behaviourist view of habit formation.
(C) The cognitive-interactionalist theory of engagement.
(D) The structuralist framework of isolated grammar study.

160. Which of the following is a key feature of pathological language?
(A) It represents a normal stage of language development.
(B) It deviates from the developmental and processing norms for one's age group due to a disorder.
(C) It is simply the use of a non-standard dialect.
(D) It is a temporary state of confusion when learning an L2.

161. What is the primary limitation of the strong version of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis?
(A) It over-predicts errors and fails to account for errors not caused by L1 interference.
(B) It can only be applied to related languages.
(C) It ignores the role of vocabulary in language learning.
(D) It is only useful for training translators.

162. Consider the following factors in designing a language course:
(P) The teacher's preferred teaching style.
(Q) The learners' current proficiency level.
(R) The linguistic demands of the target situation.
(S) The personal goals and desires of the learners.
(T) The publisher of the chosen textbook.
Which of the above are primarily considered during a needs analysis?
(A) P and T only
(B) Q, R, and S only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) All of the above

163. The use of a language lab where students practice pronunciation and repeat drills is a hallmark of which teaching methodology?
(A) The Direct Method
(B) Communicative Language Teaching
(C) The Audio-Lingual Method
(D) The Grammar-Translation Method

164. Consider the following modules in a teacher training program:
(P) Learner motivation.
(Q) Cross-cultural pragmatics.
(R) Stages of second language acquisition.
(S) Historical linguistics.
Which of the above would likely be included in a program emphasizing socio-linguistic and psychological aspects?
(A) S only
(B) P, Q, and R only
(C) P and S only
(D) All of the above

165. The term interlanguage' implies that L2 learners are:
(A) Too influenced by their L1 to learn properly.
(B) Not motivated enough to learn the correct forms.
(C) Actively and creatively constructing a linguistic system.
(D) Unable to perceive the differences between L1 and L2.

166. A syllabus organized around grammatical items such as the present perfect tense', prepositions of place', and relative clauses' is a:
(A) Communicative syllabus
(B) Structural syllabus
(C) Notional syllabus
(D) Task-based syllabus

167. Which of the following statements about dyslexia is most accurate?
(A) It is primarily a visual problem of seeing letters backward.
(B) It is a result of low intelligence or lack of effort.
(C) It only affects English speakers due to complex orthography.
(D) It is a neurological disorder involving phonological deficits.

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(A) Global aphasia
(B) Anomic aphasia
(C) Conduction aphasia
(D) Transcortical motor aphasia

150. Which of the following is NOT a primary consideration during textbook evaluation?
(A) The book's relevance to the learners' needs and goals.
(B) The author's academic reputation.
(C) The methodological approach of the book.
(D) The quality and authenticity of the language used.

151. Which of the following best captures the essence of CALP (Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency)?
(A) The ability to hold a simple conversation on a familiar topic.
(B) The ability to understand gestures and facial expressions.
(C) The rapid acquisition of basic vocabulary for survival needs.
(D) Language skills for abstract thinking and academic tasks.

152. Which of the following statements about second language acquisition is correct?
(A) It is influenced by a complex interplay of linguistic, psychological, and social factors.
(B) It is a uniform process, and all learners acquire the language in the same way and at the same speed.
(C) The learner's first language has no influence on the acquisition of a second language.
(D) Success is guaranteed as long as the learner is exposed to the language.

153. Consider the following teaching activities:
(P) Role-playing a job interview.
(Q) Translating a literary text into the first language.
(R) Completing an information-gap activity with a partner.
(S) Reciting a memorized dialogue for the teacher.
Which of the above activities would be most appropriate in Communicative Language Teaching?
(A) Q and S only
(B) P and R only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) S only

154. The process of analyzing the target language, the learners, and the learning context to establish the goals and content of a course is known as:
(A) Needs analysis
(B) Test standardization
(C) Textbook evaluation
(D) Error analysis

155. The concept of an affective filter' is a:
(A) Social factor related to the prestige of the target language.
(B) Cognitive process for organizing grammatical rules.
(C) Linguistic feature of the learner's interlanguage.
(D) Psychological barrier that can prevent input from being used for acquisition.

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156. Given below are two statements regarding syllabus types.
Statement I : A structural syllabus is synthetic, as it expects the learner to synthesize the parts of the language into a whole.
Statement II : A communicative syllabus is analytic, as it presents whole, authentic chunks of language and expects the learner to analyze them.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

157. Which of the following is the best example of BICS (Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills)?
(A) Writing a research paper.
(B) Listening to a university lecture.
(C) Chatting with a friend about the weekend.
(D) Debating a political issue.

158. The study of language disorders such as aphasia, dyslexia, and stuttering falls under the subfield of:
(A) Language Teaching Analysis
(B) Contrastive Analysis
(C) Language Processing
(D) Clinical Psycholinguistics

119. Which of the following is NOT a stage of first language acquisition?
(A) Babbling
(B) Holophrastic
(C) Telegraphic
(D) Fossilization

120. Which statement best represents the contribution of Error Analysis over Contrastive Analysis?
(A) Error Analysis showed that many errors are systematic, developmental, and not due to L1 interference.
(B) Error Analysis proved that L1 interference is the only source of errors.
(C) Error Analysis focused only on predicting errors, not explaining them.
(D) Error Analysis is only concerned with errors in spoken language.

121. The critical period hypothesis is most often associated with the work of:
(A) B. F. Skinner
(B) Jean Piaget
(C) Eric Lenneberg
(D) Lev Vygotsky

122. Which of these is a defining feature of a notional syllabus?
(A) It is organized by general concepts or meanings like duration', possibility', or cause'.
(B) It is sequenced according to grammatical complexity.
(C) It is built around communicative tasks like booking a hotel room'.
(D) It is based on a list of vocabulary items to be learned.

123. The ability of a test to look like it is measuring what it is supposed to measure is called:
(A) Content validity
(B) Construct validity
(C) Criterion validity
(D) Face validity

124. Consider the following features relevant to the role of a modern language teacher:
(P) Acting as a facilitator and resource person.
(Q) Being the sole authority and source of information.
(R) Creating a low-anxiety, supportive classroom environment.
(S) Understanding the principles of second language acquisition.
(T) Focusing exclusively on correcting grammatical errors.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, R, and S only
(B) Q and T only
(C) P, Q, R, and S only
(D) All of the above

125. A case study of a patient who could only say the word tan" after a brain lesion was crucial in identifying the location of:
(A) Wernicke's area
(B) The angular gyrus
(C) Broca's area
(D) The primary auditory cortex

126. A language teaching method where students listen to dialogues, memorize them, and practice them in pattern drills is characteristic of:
(A) Communicative Language Teaching
(B) The Grammar-Translation Method
(C) The Silent Way
(D) The Audio-Lingual Method

127. Given below are two statements regarding second language acquisition factors.
Statement I : Social factors in second language acquisition include the learner's age and aptitude.
Statement II : Psychological factors in second language acquisition include the learner's motivation and anxiety level.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

128. What is the relationship between error analysis' and interlanguage'?
(A) They are opposing theories of language learning.
(B) Error analysis is a method used to study the systematic nature of a learner's interlanguage.
(C) Interlanguage refers to errors, while error analysis refers to correct sentences.
(D) Error analysis is for L1 acquisition, and

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168. Match the theoretical orientation in List I with the key concept associated with it in List II.
List I: (Theoretical Orientation)
P. Empiricist-Behaviourist
Q. Biological-Nativist
R. Cognitive-Interactionalist
S. Clinical Psycholinguistics
List II: (Key Concept)
1. Universal Grammar
2. Zone of Proximal Development
3. Stimulus-Response
4. Aphasia
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

169. What is a primary difference between language learning and language acquisition, according to some theorists?
(A) Learning is for children; acquisition is for adults.
(B) Learning refers to L1; acquisition refers to L2.
(C) Learning is formal and classroom-based; acquisition is subconscious and naturalistic.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are completely interchangeable.

170. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of CALP?
(A) A student reading a scientific article and writing a summary.
(B) A tourist asking for directions to the museum.
(C) A child playing a game on the playground with friends.
(D) A customer ordering coffee at a cafe.

171. In language testing, if a test is administered to the same group of students on two different occasions and the scores are highly correlated, the test is said to have high:
(A) Content validity
(B) Scorer reliability
(C) Face validity
(D) Test-retest reliability

172. Consider the following roles of self-access packages in language learning:
(P) Provide opportunities for independent, individualized practice.
(Q) Cater to different learning speeds and styles.
(R) Completely replace the need for a teacher or classroom interaction.
(S) Foster learner autonomy and responsibility.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) R only
(B) P, Q, and S only
(C) Q and R only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

173. The Wug Test' was designed to show that children:
(A) Can only imitate words they have heard before.
(B) Cannot distinguish between real words and nonsense words.
(C) Have internalized productive grammatical rules.
(D) Learn language primarily through parental correction.

174. Which of the following is an example of an overgeneralization error?
(A) A Spanish speaker saying I have 20 years" instead of I am 20 years old."
(B) A learner mispronouncing a specific sound.
(C) A student forgetting a vocabulary word.
(D) A child saying I bringed my toy" instead of I brought my toy."

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175. The cognitive theory of second language learning views learners as:
(A) Active thinkers who construct knowledge and test hypotheses.
(B) Passive recipients of linguistic data.
(C) Blank slates to be written on.
(D) Beings who respond only to external stimuli and rewards.

176. Which of the following is a primary goal of language teaching?
(A) To enable learners to appreciate literature in the target language.
(B) To develop learners' communicative competence.
(C) To train learners to be professional translators.
(D) To ensure learners achieve a native-like accent.

177. The term for a language disorder resulting from brain damage is:
(A) Dyslexia
(B) Aphasia
(C) Stuttering
(D) Schizophrenia

178. Given below are two statements regarding language processing.
Statement I : Comprehension is a passive process of simply receiving sounds.
Statement II : Production is an active process of constructing and articulating a message.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

179. A syllabus based on functions like greeting', apologizing', and requesting' is best described as:
(A) Structural
(B) Notional
(C) Communicative
(D) Lexical

180. The primary focus of psycholinguistics is the study of:
(A) Language in its social context.
(B) The history and evolution of words.
(C) The sound systems of world languages.
(D) The mental processes involved in language use.

181. The idea that there is a biologically determined time window for language acquisition is known as the:
(A) Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
(B) Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis
(C) Critical Period Hypothesis
(D) Monitor Model

182. In contrast to the behaviourist view, the nativist view argues that:
(A) Language is learned through practice and reinforcement.
(B) The human mind is born with an innate capacity for language.
(C) There is no biological basis for language.
(D) Language is purely a social convention.

183. Consider the following factors in preparing a language teaching syllabus:
(P) The linguistic theory underpinning the selection and grading of content.
(Q) Social factors, such as the role of the target language in the community.
(R) Psychological factors, such as learner age and motivation.
(S) The findings of a needs analysis for the specific learner group.
(T) The availability of teaching materials and aids.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) R, S, and T only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) All of the above

184. The mental representation of language' refers to:
(A) The way linguistic knowledge is stored and organized in the mind.
(B) The way language is physically written on a page.
(C) A student's notes from a language class.
(D) A formal grammar book describing a language.

185. A test that aims to measure a student's general ability to use a language in a variety of contexts, not tied to any specific curriculum, is called a:
(A) Achievement test
(B) Diagnostic test
(C) Proficiency test
(D) Aptitude test

186. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Audio-Lingual Method, based on behaviourist theory?
(A) Use of pattern drills and repetitive memorization of dialogues.
(B) Emphasis on open-ended creative and spontaneous communication.
(C) Focus on reading and translating traditional literary texts.
(D) Extensive use of the learner's first language in the classroom.

187. Slips of the tongue" provide evidence for the existence of:
(A) A critical period for language acquisition.

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(B) The affective filter.
(C) The distinction between BICS and CALP.
(D) Planning units in language production.

188. Match the language disorder in List I with its primary symptom in List II.
List I: (Language Disorder)
P. Broca's Aphasia
Q. Wernicke's Aphasia
R. Dyslexia
S. Stuttering
List II: (Primary Symptom)
1. Fluent but nonsensical speech, poor comprehension.
2. Difficulty with word recognition and spelling.
3. Non-fluent, effortful, agrammatic speech.
4. Disruption in the flow and rhythm of speech.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

189. A teacher notices that a second language learner consistently fails to use the third-person -s' in English despite correction. This might be a case of:
(A) A slip of the tongue
(B) The silent period
(C) Fossilization
(D) A developmental error

190. What is the central role of a teacher in a classroom focused on communicative language teaching?
(A) To act as the sole source of knowledge and error correction.
(B) To lead students through repetitive grammatical patterns and drills.
(C) To provide literal translations of all classroom materials.
(D) To act as a facilitator and participant in communication.

191. The main difference between language in the hearing-impaired and language in mental retardation is that:
(A) Hearing-impaired barrier is input, mental retardation is processing.
(B) The hearing-impaired lack language capacity, while others do not.
(C) Hearing-impaired individuals only face production difficulties.
(D) Mental retardation acquisition follows a unique developmental path.

192. Consider the following statements regarding interlanguage':
(P) It is a unique linguistic system created by an L2 learner.
(Q) It is influenced by the learner's L1.
(R) It contains developmental errors and overgeneralizations.
(S) It is static and does not change over time.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and S only
(B) Q and R only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

193. The concept of BICS and CALP is particularly important for language teaching in academic settings because:
(A) It shows that conversational fluency is sufficient for academic success.
(B) It highlights the need to explicitly teach the academic language required for school subjects.
(C) It proves that BICS is more important than CALP.
(D) It suggests that L2 learners can never achieve academic proficiency.

194. Which of the following is NOT a recognized type of syllabus in language teaching?
(A) Lexical
(B) Structural
(C) Communicative
(D) Notional

195. The cognitive-interactionalist theory of language acquisition would argue that:
(A) Language acquisition is complete by age five.
(B) The social context of language use is irrelevant.
(C) Language emerges from interplay between mind and environment.
(D) Language is an innate organ, separate from other functions.

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(D) Group learners according to their proficiency level at the beginning of a program.

140. Which of the following is the best example of a task in a task-based syllabus?
(A) Memorizing a list of 20 irregular verbs.
(B) Planning a weekend trip with a partner using a map and brochures.
(C) Translating a paragraph from L1 to L2.
(D) Completing a grammatical gap-fill exercise.

141. The developmental disorder characterized by significant difficulty in reading, spelling, and word recognition is:
(A) Aphasia
(B) Stuttering
(C) Dyslexia
(D) Amnesia

142. The main advantage of using authentic materials in a language classroom is that they:
(A) Are grammatically simpler than textbook materials.
(B) Are always free of cultural bias.
(C) Contain carefully graded vocabulary.
(D) Expose learners to real language as it is used by native speakers.

143. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Jim Cummins – BICS/CALP
(B) B.F. Skinner – Cognitive Theory
(C) Noam Chomsky – Behaviourist Theory
(D) Larry Selinker – Contrastive Analysis

144. Consider the following statements regarding the process of language production:
(P) It begins with a communicative intention or concept.
(Q) It involves lexical selection, syntactic structuring, and phonological encoding.
(R) It ends with the motor articulation of speech sounds.
(S) It is a purely receptive skill.
(T) It is always a slower process than comprehension.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, and R only
(B) S and T only
(C) P, Q, S, and T only
(D) All of the above

145. The role of the teacher and teacher training is a primary component of which area?
(A) Clinical Psycholinguistics
(B) Language Teaching Analysis
(C) Language Processing
(D) The Critical Period Hypothesis

146. Match the language learning concept in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Positive Reinforcement
Q. Language Acquisition Device (LAD)
R. Affective Filter
S. Needs Analysis
List II: (Description)
1. An innate mental faculty for acquiring language.
2. A process for determining the specific needs of a group of learners.
3. Emotional variables like anxiety that can block language input.
4. A key mechanism in the behaviourist theory of learning.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

147. A core tenet of the empiricist-behaviourist view is that the mind is a tabula rasa' or blank slate at birth. This implies that language is:
(A) Entirely determined by genetics.
(B) A combination of innate and learned teacher factors.
(C) Entirely learned from the environment.
(D) Unrelated to cognitive development.

148. In language acquisition, the utterance daddy sock" could mean That is Daddy's sock" or Daddy is putting on his sock." This is characteristic of the:
(A) Babbling stage
(B) Telegraphic stage
(C) Holophrastic stage
(D) Two-word stage

149. The language impairment that results from damage to the arcuate fasciculus, the neural pathway connecting Broca's and Wernicke's areas, is called:

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(B) The prestige of the dialect being spoken.
(C) Comparison with age-appropriate developmental norms and unimpaired processing.
(D) The learner's ability to write formal essays.

206. A language teaching approach that prioritizes the use of the target language for meaningful communication over the explicit study of grammar is:
(A) The traditional Grammar-Translation Method.
(B) The behaviorist Audio-Lingual Method.
(C) The formal Structural Approach.
(D) The modern Communicative Language Teaching.

207. Which of the following is NOT a psychological aspect of second language acquisition?
(A) Government policy on language education
(B) Learner motivation
(C) Language aptitude
(D) Learning strategies

208. Match the term in List I with the field it is most central to in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. BICS / CALP
Q. Aphasia
R. Needs Analysis
S. Critical Period
List II: (Field)
1. Language Teaching Analysis
2. Basic Concepts of Psycholinguistics
3. Clinical Psycholinguistics
4. Contrastive Analysis / SLA
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

209. The mental lexicon is thought to be organized as a network of interconnected nodes. This model helps explain:
(A) Why children overgeneralize rules.
(B) The phenomenon of tip-of-the-tongue' states and semantic priming.
(C) The causes of stuttering.
(D) The difference between BICS and CALP.

210. Which statement best summarizes the role of a teacher in a course using self-access packages?
(A) The teacher becomes a guide, counselor, and resource person.
(B) The teacher becomes redundant and is no longer necessary.
(C) The teacher's sole role is grading work done in the packages.
(D) The teacher ensures all students follow identical package steps.

211. The process of comprehending a sentence involves not just understanding the words, but also:
(A) Articulating the phonetic sounds of the sentence.
(B) Checking the orthographic spelling of each word.
(C) Analyzing syntax and integrating semantic knowledge.
(D) Counting the specific number of morphemes included.

212. Consider the following factors in the evaluation of a language teaching textbook:
(P) The extent to which it aligns with the syllabus goals.
(Q) The authenticity and cultural appropriateness of its content.
(R) Its layout, design, and user-friendliness.
(S) The inclusion of opportunities for meaningful practice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P and Q only
(B) R and S only
(C) P, Q, and R only
(D) P, Q, R, and S

213. The main difference between first language learning and second language learning is that L2 learners:
(A) Lack any cognitive ability to learn a language.
(B) Are always more motivated than L1 learners.
(C) Already possess a fully formed linguistic system that influences the L2 learning process.
(D) Learn language in a social vacuum.

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(B) The part of the brain responsible for articulation.
(C) A mental storage system for words and their associated properties.
(D) The set of grammatical rules governing sentence formation.

264. Based on the source, how does the relationship between comprehension and production differ?
(A) Production is typically faster and more accurate than comprehension.
(B) Comprehension is a process of construction, while production involves recognition.
(C) They are perfectly symmetrical processes, being mirror images of each other.
(D) Comprehension involves interpretation, while production requires active retrieval.

265. The initial stage of processing auditory sounds or visual text into a format the brain can handle is referred to as:
(A) Perception.
(B) Production.
(C) Comprehension.
(D) Articulation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Clinical psycholinguistics is a specialized field that examines the relationship between language and brain pathology, contrasting normal and pathological language functions. A significant area of focus within this discipline is aphasia, which refers to a language disorder resulting from brain damage, typically a stroke or head injury, that affects a person's ability to comprehend or produce language. The specific symptoms of aphasia can vary widely depending on the location and extent of the brain damage. Another distinct disorder is dyslexia, which is primarily characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition, poor spelling, and decoding abilities. Unlike aphasia, dyslexia is a developmental learning disorder and is not caused by acquired brain damage in adulthood or by sensory impairments. A third condition, stuttering, is a speech disorder characterized by disruptions in the normal flow of speech, including repetitions of sounds, syllables, or words, prolongations of symbols, and involuntary pauses or blocks. While all three conditions—aphasia, dyslexia, and stuttering—represent forms of pathological language, they differ fundamentally in their origins, manifestations, and the specific aspects of language processing they disrupt. Aphasia impacts established language functions, dyslexia hinders the acquisition of written language skills, and stuttering affects speech fluency.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the passage, what is the primary cause of aphasia?
(A) A developmental difficulty with decoding text.
(B) Acquired brain damage from an event like a stroke.
(C) A disruption in the normal flow of speech fluency.
(D) A genetic predisposition to poor spelling.

267. How does the passage distinguish dyslexia from aphasia?
(A) Dyslexia affects speech fluency, while aphasia affects comprehension.
(B) Dyslexia is a developmental learning disorder, while aphasia results from acquired brain damage.
(C) Aphasia is developmental, while dyslexia is caused by brain injury.
(D) Dyslexia is a language production disorder, while aphasia is a perception disorder.

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268. A person who exhibits repetitions of sounds and syllables and involuntary pauses during speech would most likely be diagnosed with:
(A) Stuttering.
(B) Aphasia.
(C) Dyslexia.
(D) Mental retardation.

269. The field of clinical psycholinguistics, as described in the passage, is primarily concerned with:
(A) teaching second languages to adults.
(B) analyzing the stylistic features of literary texts.
(C) studying the effects of brain pathology on language functions.
(D) developing computer-assisted language teaching tools.

224. A student who can navigate social conversations with ease but struggles to understand the language in a science textbook exemplifies the gap between:
(A) Reliability and validity.
(B) BICS and CALP.
(C) Aphasia and dyslexia.
(D) First and second language acquisition.

225. A key difference between Contrastive Analysis (CA) and Error Analysis (EA) is that:
(A) CA looks at errors, while EA looks at correct utterances.
(B) CA is predictive, while EA is descriptive.
(C) CA focuses on L2-L2 comparison, while EA focuses on L1-L2 comparison.
(D) CA is a teaching method, while EA is a testing method.

226. Which of the following would NOT be a primary concern of psycholinguistics?
(A) The dialectal variations of a language across different regions.
(B) How words are retrieved from the mental lexicon during speech.
(C) The stages a child goes through when learning to speak.
(D) The effects of a brain injury on a person's ability to form sentences.

227. Which of the following best describes the telegraphic stage of child language acquisition?
(A) Children produce single-word utterances to express entire thoughts.
(B) Children produce cooing and gurgling sounds with no linguistic content.
(C) Children produce multi-word utterances, but omit function words and morphemes.
(D) Children produce long, complex sentences without any errors.

228. Given below are two statements regarding teaching methods.
Statement I : The Grammar-Translation Method emphasizes oral communication and spontaneous speech.
Statement II : The Audio-Lingual Method uses extensive pattern drills based on behaviourist psychology.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

229. A test designed to measure a learner's potential or capacity for learning a new language is an:
(A) Achievement test
(B) Proficiency test
(C) Aptitude test
(D) Diagnostic test

230. The primary characteristic of stuttering is a disruption of:
(A) Language comprehension
(B) Speech fluency
(C) Semantic processing
(D) Reading ability

231. In language teaching analysis, which type of syllabus is organized around concepts like time', location', quantity' and functions like requesting' or denying'?
(A) Structural
(B) Task-based
(C) Situational
(D) Notional

232. Consider the following statements regarding language processes:
(P) In L1 acquisition, comprehension precedes production.
(Q) A person's receptive vocabulary is typically larger than their productive vocabulary.
(R) Production is an active, constructive process.
(S) Comprehension is a passive process that requires no mental work.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, and R only
(B) S only
(C) P and S only
(D) Q and R only

233. The idea that language is learned through conditioning, where a correct utterance is rewarded, is central to which theory?
(A) Nativist
(B) Cognitive
(C) Behaviourist
(D) Interactionist

234. The poverty of the stimulus" argument is used by nativists to support the idea of:

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sign language.

(B) It demonstrates that language acquisition is impossible without perfect sensory and cognitive functions.

(C) It helps to understand the distinct roles of auditory input and general cognition in language acquisition.

(D) It confirms that all language disorders stem from a single underlying cause.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of language learning distinguishes between first language (L1) acquisition and second language (L2) learning, each explained by different theoretical frameworks. The behaviouristic theory, rooted in psychology, views all learning, including language learning, as a process of habit formation. According to this perspective, a learner acquires a language by responding to external stimuli and receiving feedback in the form of reinforcement or correction. Language is seen as a set of verbal behaviours learned through imitation, practice, and analogy. Errors are considered bad habits that must be eradicated. In contrast, the cognitive theory of language learning posits a more active role for the learner. It views language learning as a mental process, not just a behavioural one. Learners are thought to use their cognitive faculties to figure out the rules of the language they are exposed to, much like a scientist forming and testing hypotheses. From this viewpoint, errors are not bad habits but are seen as natural and unavoidable by-products of the learning process, providing valuable insights into the learner's developing linguistic system. This cognitive approach emphasizes understanding and internalizing the underlying structure of the language rather than simply mimicking surface forms, marking a significant departure from the stimulus-response model of behaviourism.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which theory of language learning views the learner as a passive recipient of environmental stimuli?

(A) The behaviouristic theory

(B) The cognitive theory

(C) The interactionist theory

(D) The nativist theory

277. How does the cognitive theory of language learning perceive learner errors?

(A) As bad habits that need to be eliminated immediately.

(B) As evidence of the learner's failure to imitate correctly.

(C) As indicators of a faulty stimulus-response mechanism.

(D) As natural evidence of the learner's hypothesis-testing process.

278. The central tenet of the behaviouristic theory of language learning is:

(A) the active construction of grammatical rules by the learner.

(B) the formation of habits through stimulus, response, and reinforcement.

(C) the innate capacity for language acquisition (Universal Grammar).

(D) the social necessity of communication driving the learning process.

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279. A key difference between behaviouristic and cognitive theories, as outlined in the passage, is the emphasis on:

(A) first language acquisition versus second language learning.

(B) spoken language versus written language.

(C) verbal behaviour versus internal mental processes.

(D) teaching materials versus teacher training.

280. A language teaching method that relies heavily on drills, repetition, and immediate correction of mistakes would be most aligned with which theory?

(A) Cognitive theory

(B) Nativist theory

(C) Communicative theory

(D) Behaviouristic theory

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Second language acquisition (SLA) is a complex phenomenon influenced by a range of social and psychological aspects. Psychologically, factors such as motivation, attitude towards the target language and its speakers, anxiety, and learning strategies play a critical role in a learner's success. For instance, a learner with high integrative motivation, who wishes to

(C) Notional syllabus
(D) Communicative syllabus

245. Fossilization in interlanguage refers to the state where:
(A) The learner switches between L1 and L2 flawlessly.
(B) The learner has reached native-like proficiency.
(C) Language development has permanently ceased short of the norm.
(D) The learner is in a silent period of language absorption.

246. Given below are two statements regarding language analysis hypotheses.
Statement I : Contrastive Analysis hypothesizes that differences between L1 and L2 will lead to learning difficulty.
Statement II : Error Analysis revealed that many errors are not due to L1 interference but are developmental in nature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

247. The ability to have a casual conversation with a shopkeeper requires primarily:
(A) Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency (CALP)
(B) A high score on a language aptitude test.
(C) A deep understanding of structural grammar.
(D) Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS)

248. The study of how language is acquired, perceived, and processed by the mind falls under the domain of:
(A) Psycholinguistics
(B) Sociolinguistics
(C) Applied Linguistics
(D) Historical Linguistics

249. The neural model that attempts to explain the neural pathways involved in language processing, particularly comprehension and production, is the:
(A) Critical Period Model
(B) Monitor Model
(C) Wernicke-Geschwind model
(D) Interactionalist Model

250. Which of the following best defines interlanguage"?
(A) The systematic and dynamic linguistic system that a second language learner constructs.
(B) A mix of two languages spoken by bilinguals, also known as code-switching.
(C) A simplified language used between speakers of different languages, like a pidgin.
(D) The set of errors made by a language learner.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Psycholinguistics fundamentally investigates the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, comprehend, and produce language. Central to this inquiry are basic issues concerning the nature of linguistic knowledge and its processing. The brain-language relationship is a cornerstone, exploring how specific neural structures support linguistic functions. This has given rise to several distinct theoretical orientations. The empiricist-behaviourist perspective, heavily influenced by figures like B.F. Skinner, posits that language is a learned behaviour acquired through environmental stimuli, imitation, and reinforcement. In stark contrast, the biological-nativist orientation, championed by Noam Chomsky, argues that language capacity is an innate, species-specific biological endowment, governed by a universal grammar. A third major viewpoint is the cognitive-interactionalist approach, which serves as a synthesis, acknowledging the role of innate cognitive abilities but emphasizing that language emerges from the dynamic interplay between these abilities and a rich social and linguistic environment. These different orientations provide competing frameworks for understanding how the mind processes language, with each placing a different emphasis on experience, innate structure, and cognitive interaction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which theoretical orientation in psycholinguistics proposes that language is

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214. If a test consistently yields similar scores when marked by different examiners, it is said to have high:
(A) Face validity
(B) Inter-rater reliability
(C) Predictive validity
(D) Content validity

215. A key insight from Error Analysis is that errors are often:
(A) Random and indicative of low intelligence.
(B) Direct results of native language interference.
(C) Signs that learners are not exerting effort.
(D) Systematic indicators of hypothesis testing.

216. Given below are two statements regarding theoretical orientations.
Statement I : The biological-nativist orientation argues that the environment is the primary force in language acquisition.
Statement II : The empiricist-behaviourist orientation argues for an innate, pre-wired language faculty.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

217. The primary goal of a notional syllabus is to organize teaching around:
(A) A list of grammatical structures.
(B) A series of complex, real-world tasks.
(C) General concepts of meaning and the communicative functions used to express them.
(D) A set of literary texts for translation.

218. Language in mental retardation is typically characterized by:
(A) A similar, but slower and less complete, path of language development compared to the norm.
(B) Development that is faster than in typically developing children.
(C) A developmental path that is completely different from normal acquisition.
(D) Excellent syntactic skills but poor pragmatic skills.

219. The two main types of aphasia, Broca's and Wernicke's, are differentiated primarily by their impact on:
(A) Reading versus writing.
(B) Long-term versus short-term memory.
(C) First language versus second language abilities.
(D) Fluency of production versus semantic content and comprehension.

220. The most fundamental goal of language teaching is to:
(A) Teach the history of the language.
(B) Enable learners to communicate effectively.
(C) Ensure perfect pronunciation.
(D) Help learners pass a standardized grammar test.

221. Which of the following is an example of a social aspect of second language acquisition?
(A) The learner's memory capacity.
(B) The learner's motivation.
(C) The relative status of the learner's L1 and L2 communities.
(D) The learner's preferred learning style.

222. CALT can be an effective teaching aid because it can provide:
(A) The empathy of a human classroom teacher.
(B) Unscripted, authentic social social interaction.
(C) A total guarantee of fluency in one month.
(D) Feedback and endless practice opportunities.

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223. Consider the following topics in language education:
(P) The biological foundations of language.
(Q) The goals of language teaching.
(R) Factors in syllabus preparation, including needs analysis.
(S) Textbook evaluation and the role of the teacher.
(T) The processing of language in the brain.
Which of the above are central to the field of Language Teaching Analysis?
(A) P and T only
(B) Q, R, and S only
(C) P, Q, and T only
(D) All of the above

(D) a universal and predictable sequence of developmental milestones.

258. According to the passage, the concept of biological foundations of language" primarily supports which theoretical orientation?
(A) The nativist view that humans are genetically predisposed to language.
(B) The empiricist view that language is learned through experience.
(C) The interactionalist view that language is a purely social construct.
(D) The behaviourist view that language is a set of conditioned responses.

259. What is the main implication of the critical period hypothesis for language learning?
(A) The process is entirely determined by the quality of teaching materials.
(B) It is a lifelong process that does not change with age.
(C) It can be significantly hindered if exposure to language is delayed past a certain age.
(D) Social factors are more important than biological timelines.

260. The term holophrastic stage" refers to the developmental phase where a child:
(A) uses single words to express a complete thought or idea.
(B) produces complex sentences with correct grammar.
(C) begins to babble using consonant-vowel combinations.
(D) uses two-word phrases to convey meaning.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Language processing in psycholinguistics encompasses the cognitive mechanisms through which individuals understand and generate language. This field is broadly divided into the processes of perception, comprehension, and production. Perception involves the initial intake of linguistic signals, such as auditory sounds or visual text, and their conversion into a format the brain can process. Following this, comprehension is the intricate process of interpreting these signals to derive meaning. This is not a single-step action but involves several stages, including lexical access (retrieving words from the mental lexicon), syntactic parsing (analyzing grammatical structure), and semantic and pragmatic interpretation (integrating meaning in context). Evidence for the distinct stages of language production, on the other hand, comes from speech errors like slips of the tongue, which suggest that conceptualization, formulation, and articulation are separate planning phases. The mental representation of language, particularly the structure of the mental lexicon, is a crucial area of study, exploring how words are stored and interconnected based on phonological, semantic, and syntactic properties. The relationship between comprehension and production is complex; while they share access to the same mental lexicon and grammatical knowledge, they are not mirror images. Comprehension is often faster and less error-prone, as it involves recognition and interpretation, whereas production requires active retrieval and construction.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the process of language comprehension?
(A) A single, instantaneous action of understanding speech.
(B) A process identical to language production but in reverse.
(C) The simple conversion of auditory signals into a neural format.
(D) A multi-stage process involving lexical access, syntactic parsing, and semantic interpretation.

262. The passage provides slips of the tongue" as evidence for which of the following?
(A) The flawless nature of language comprehension.
(B) The existence of distinct planning stages in language production.
(C) The inseparability of comprehension and production processes.
(D) The direct influence of perception on articulation.

263. What is the mental lexicon" as described in the context of language processing?
(A) A physical dictionary used for language learning.

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(A) The existence of an innate Language Acquisition Device (LAD).
(B) The importance of a rich linguistic environment.
(C) The effectiveness of imitation in language learning.
(D) The role of reinforcement in shaping grammar.

235. Which of the following is NOT a sociolinguistic or psychological aspect of language teaching?
(A) The learner's attitude towards the target culture.
(B) The learner's motivation to learn the language.
(C) The use of appropriate communication strategies.
(D) The phonological inventory of the target language.

236. A key role of a modern language teacher, as emphasized in teacher training, is that of a:
(A) Disciplinarian
(B) Facilitator
(C) Lecturer
(D) Translator

237. The analysis of a learner's linguistic system as a rule-governed entity, distinct from both L1 and L2, is the study of:
(A) Contrastive Analysis
(B) Error Analysis
(C) Interlanguage
(D) BICS

238. The linguistic skills needed to analyze a poem or solve a math word problem are examples of:
(A) BICS
(B) Interlanguage
(C) Pathological language
(D) CALP

239. The most significant findings from studies of children deprived of linguistic input relate to:
(A) The critical period hypothesis
(B) The theory of behaviourism
(C) The structure of the mental lexicon
(D) The causes of aphasia

240. The main purpose of evaluating a textbook is to determine its:
(A) Price and availability.
(B) Suitability for a particular group of learners, course, and teacher.
(C) Grammatical accuracy according to prescriptive rules.
(D) Popularity in other countries.

241. Needs analysis" in language syllabus design is the process of determining:
(A) The teacher's needs for professional development.
(B) The learners' goals and the linguistic demands of their target situations.
(C) The needs of the school administration for record-keeping.
(D) The needs of publishers to sell more books.

242. Consider the following theoretical views:
(P) Empiricist-Behaviourist: Language is a set of habits learned through reinforcement.
(Q) Biological-Nativist: Humans are born with a specific language-learning faculty.
(R) Cognitive-Interactionalist: Language emerges from the interplay of cognition and social interaction.
(S) All theories agree that L1 acquisition is identical to L2 learning.
(T) Only the nativist view acknowledges a biological component to language.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) P, Q, and R only
(B) S and T only
(C) P and Q only
(D) All of the above

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243. The primary difference between a diagnostic test and a placement test is that:
(A) Diagnostic is given at the end, while placement is at the beginning.
(B) Diagnostic is for native speakers, while placement is for L2 learners.
(C) Diagnostic provides a strength profile, while placement groups learners.
(D) Diagnostic is strictly oral, while placement is strictly a written exam.

244. A teacher using role-plays, information-gap activities, and group problem-solving is most likely following a:
(A) Structural syllabus
(B) Grammar-Translation method

270. Based on the information provided, which statement accurately contrasts the three disorders?
(A) Stuttering is a reading disorder, dyslexia is a speech disorder, and aphasia is a comprehension disorder.
(B) All three disorders stem from the same type of brain injury but manifest differently.
(C) Dyslexia and stuttering are acquired in adulthood, whereas aphasia is developmental.
(D) Aphasia affects established language, dyslexia affects learning to read, and stuttering affects speech fluency.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond specific pathologies like aphasia and dyslexia, clinical psycholinguistics also investigates the linguistic characteristics of populations with broader cognitive or sensory challenges. The study of language in the hearing-impaired, for instance, provides crucial insights into the role of auditory input in language acquisition. Individuals with significant hearing loss, particularly from birth, face substantial obstacles in acquiring spoken language through the typical auditory-vocal channel. Their linguistic development often relies on visual modalities, such as sign language or cued speech, which are complete and complex linguistic systems in their own right. Another area of inquiry is language in individuals with mental retardation. In this context, language development is often delayed and may not reach the same level of complexity as in typically developing individuals. The linguistic deficits are generally commensurate with the degree of cognitive impairment and can affect all aspects of language, including phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Unlike specific language impairments where cognitive abilities may be intact, in mental retardation, the language difficulties are part of a more global profile of developmental delays. Studying these populations helps to disentangle the specific contribution of auditory perception and general cognitive ability to the overall process of language acquisition and use.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is a key challenge for individuals with significant hearing impairment in acquiring spoken language, according to the passage?
(A) The lack of cognitive ability to understand grammar.
(B) The global profile of developmental delays.
(C) The absence of the typical auditory-vocal channel for input.
(D) The inability to process visual linguistic systems.

272. The passage suggests that language difficulties in individuals with mental retardation are typically:
(A) isolated to syntax while other language skills remain intact.
(B) part of a broader pattern of global developmental delays.
(C) unrelated to their overall cognitive abilities.
(D) primarily a result of sensory impairment like hearing loss.

273. According to the text, how does language development in the hearing-impaired often proceed?
(A) Through an accelerated acquisition of spoken language.
(B) By spontaneously developing spoken language without auditory input.
(C) In a manner identical to that of individuals with mental retardation.
(D) Through reliance on visual modalities like sign language.

274. A primary distinction made in the passage between language issues in mental retardation and specific language impairments is that in mental retardation:
(A) the linguistic deficits are linked to overall cognitive impairment.
(B) language difficulties exist despite intact cognitive abilities.
(C) only the phonological aspect of language is affected.
(D) the challenges are sensory rather than cognitive.

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275. What is the value of studying language in populations with hearing impairment and mental retardation, as implied by the passage?
(A) It proves that spoken language is superior to

acquired primarily through environmental conditioning and reinforcement?
(A) The cognitive-interactionalist orientation
(B) The empiricist-behaviourist orientation
(C) The biological-nativist orientation
(D) The neurobiological-functionalist orientation

252. According to the source, the biological-nativist orientation, as championed by Noam Chomsky, is founded on the principle of:
(A) language capacity being an inborn, species-specific trait.
(B) language emerging from social interaction.
(C) language being a learned behaviour shaped by stimuli.
(D) language processing being dependent on general cognitive abilities.

253. How does the cognitive-interactionalist approach differ from both the empiricist-behaviourist and biological-nativist orientations?
(A) It exclusively focuses on the brain-language relationship.
(B) It completely rejects the role of innate biological factors.
(C) It integrates innate abilities with social and environmental interaction.
(D) It posits that language is acquired solely through imitation.

254. The exploration of how specific neural structures underpin linguistic functions is described in the passage as a cornerstone of:
(A) the empiricist-behaviourist perspective.
(B) the critical period hypothesis.
(C) universal grammar theory.
(D) the brain-language relationship in psycholinguistics.

255. Based on the passage, a psycholinguistic study examining how a child learns vocabulary through parental praise and correction would most align with which theoretical framework?
(A) Biological-nativist
(B) Cognitive-interactionalist
(C) Empiricist-behaviourist
(D) Universal grammar

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The biological foundations of language suggest that the human capacity for linguistic communication is not merely a cultural invention but is deeply rooted in our species' unique neurobiology. This perspective aligns with the nativist view that humans are genetically predisposed to acquire language. A key component of this biological argument is the concept of language acquisition stages, which describes a predictable sequence of developmental milestones that children across different cultures and linguistic environments tend to follow. This progression typically begins with cooing and babbling, moves to one-word utterances (holophrastic stage), then two-word phrases, and eventually culminates in the formation of complex sentences. This universal pattern suggests a maturational timetable hardwired into the human brain. Further supporting this biological basis is the critical period hypothesis. This hypothesis posits that there is a specific window of time in early childhood during which the brain is optimally receptive to language acquisition. If a child is not exposed to language during this period, the ability to acquire it with native-like fluency may be permanently impaired. This concept underscores the idea that language acquisition is not just a matter of exposure but is constrained by biological and developmental timelines.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. The critical period hypothesis, as described in the passage, suggests that:
(A) language can be acquired with native fluency at any age.
(B) there is a finite developmental window for optimal language acquisition.
(C) language acquisition is solely dependent on cultural exposure.
(D) the stages of language acquisition can occur in any order.

257. The passage describes the progression from cooing and babbling to the formation of complex sentences as evidence for:
(A) the superiority of one language over another.
(B) the influence of environmental reinforcement on speech.
(C) the complete dependence of language on social interaction.

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identify with the target language community, may progress differently from a learner with purely instrumental motivation, who is learning the language for a practical goal like a job promotion. Socially, the context of learning—whether it is in a formal classroom or through immersion in a community where the language is spoken—significantly impacts the acquisition process. A crucial concept in understanding the SLA journey is interlanguage." This term refers to the learner's own developing linguistic system, which has features of both the learner's first language (L1) and the target second language (L2), but is also governed by its own unique and systematic rules. Interlanguage is dynamic and transitional; it evolves as the learner is exposed to more input and revises their internal hypotheses about the L2. It is not simply a random collection of errors, but a structured system that provides evidence of the learner's cognitive processing of the new language.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What does the term interlanguage" refer to in the context of second language acquisition?
(A) The learner's own developing and systematic linguistic system.
(B) A flawless command of the second language.
(C) A direct translation from the first language to the second.
(D) A random assortment of errors made by a language learner.

282. According to the passage, a person learning French to get a job at a multinational company in Paris is primarily driven by:
(A) integrative motivation.
(B) instrumental motivation.
(C) social anxiety.
(D) interlanguage development.

283. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a key psychological aspect affecting second language acquisition?
(A) The type of syllabus used in the classroom.
(B) The learner's motivation and attitude.
(C) The availability of teaching aids.
(D) The grammatical structure of the first language.

284. The passage suggests that interlanguage should be viewed as:
(A) a structured and dynamic system reflecting the learning process.
(B) a sign of learning failure that must be corrected.
(C) a static system that does not change over time.
(D) a simple mixture of L1 and L2 vocabulary.

285. Based on the passage, which factor is an example of a social aspect of second language acquisition?
(A) The learner's individual learning strategy.
(B) The level of anxiety the learner feels.
(C) The context of learning, such as classroom versus immersion.
(D) The learner's inherent aptitude for languages.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Effective language teaching involves a systematic approach that includes a variety of methods, materials, and aids. Over the years, language teaching has evolved through numerous methods, each with its own principles and techniques, from grammar-translation to audiolingualism, and more recently to communicative language teaching. The choice of method often dictates the selection and use of materials and teaching-aids. These aids are not merely supplementary but are integral to the pedagogical process. They can range from traditional resources like textbooks, charts, and flashcards to modern technological tools. The advent of digital technology has introduced a significant innovation in the form of Computer Assisted Language Teaching (CALT). CALT offers a range of possibilities, including interactive exercises, immediate feedback, access to authentic materials from around the world via the internet, and platforms for simulated communication. These tools can cater to different learning styles and allow for self-paced learning, making them a powerful component of a modern language curriculum. However, the effectiveness of any teaching aid, whether it is a simple flashcard or a sophisticated software program, depends on its purposeful integration into the lesson by a well-trained teacher, aligned with the overall goals of the language program.

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The cognitive-interactionalist perspective views language acquisition as a result of both internal mental processes and external social engagement. It suggests that as a child's general thinking abilities grow, they become better equipped to handle linguistic structures. Simultaneously, interactions with caregivers provide the necessary context and scaffolding for learning. This orientation rejects the idea that language is purely innate or purely a result of behavioral conditioning and habits.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nativist theory assumes children possess a Language Acquisition Device, an internal mechanism that facilitates learning grammar. This idea is supported by the poverty of the stimulus argument, which highlights that the language children hear is often fragmented and incomplete. Despite this limited input, children consistently master complex rules that they were never explicitly taught. Therefore, the discrepancy between input and outcome serves as evidence for innate capacity.

10. (A) Overgeneralization of grammatical rules
Overgeneralization occurs when a child applies a newly learned grammatical rule to irregular forms that do not follow that rule. For instance, after learning that the past tense often ends in a specific suffix, a child might apply it to all verbs. This phenomenon demonstrates that the child is not merely imitating sounds but is actively seeking and applying logical patterns within the linguistic system.

11. (D) Children acquire inflectional morphemes before they start babbling.
Language acquisition follows a specific chronological sequence where simpler vocalizations always precede complex structural elements. Babbling is an early developmental milestone where infants practice speech sounds without meaning. Inflectional morphemes, which represent grammatical nuances like plurality or tense, are acquired much later once the child begins forming multi-word utterances. Reversing this order contradicts established developmental patterns. Other stages like the telegraphic phase correctly describe the omission of functional words.

12. (A) P, Q, and S only
The biological basis of language is evidenced by the brain's lateralization and the unique structure of the human vocal tract. Furthermore, the fact that children across diverse cultures hit linguistic milestones at similar ages points to a shared biological schedule. However, claiming there is no genetic component is factually incorrect. Modern science recognizes that while environmental input is necessary, humans possess an innate, genetically influenced capacity to acquire and process complex language.

13. (C) Comprehension
Comprehension is the cognitive process of interpreting perceived auditory or visual signals to extract their intended meaning. It involves several stages, including recognizing phonemes, identifying words from the mental lexicon, and analyzing syntactic structures. While perception focuses on the raw intake of sensory data, comprehension goes further by integrating this data with semantic knowledge. This receptive skill allows individuals to understand the messages conveyed by others during communication.

14. (D) Mental lexicon
The mental lexicon serves as an internal repository where a person stores all known words and their associated properties. Each entry in this mental dictionary includes phonological information about how the word sounds, syntactic information regarding its grammatical category, and semantic information about its meaning. This system is organized to allow for extremely rapid retrieval during speech production and comprehension. It is a dynamic structure that expands throughout an individual's life.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Receptive skills involve the ability to process and understand incoming information, making comprehension a primary example. Conversely, productive skills refer to the active generation of messages, which encompasses speech and writing. Both are essential components of linguistic competence. While they are related, they involve different cognitive processes. For most learners, the ability to understand a language usually develops earlier and remains broader than the ability to produce it fluently.

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(B) To focus the test exclusively on grammatical accuracy.
(C) To eliminate the need for reliability and validity checks.
(D) To establish norms and ensure uniform administration and scoring.

294. A test intended to diagnose a student's specific strengths and weaknesses in a language would be classified as a:
(A) proficiency test.
(B) diagnostic test.
(C) achievement test.
(D) placement test.

295. The example of a test for speaking skills that only contains grammar questions is used to illustrate a failure in:
(A) reliability.
(B) scoring procedure.
(C) validity.
(D) standardization.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The design of a language teaching program begins with a clear articulation of its goals, which in turn influences the preparation of the syllabus. Syllabus design is a complex process that must account for several critical factors, including linguistic theory, social and psychological factors, and a thorough needs analysis of the learners. Different approaches to syllabus design prioritize different elements of language. For instance, a structural syllabus organizes content around grammatical structures, progressing from simple to complex forms. In contrast, a notional syllabus is organized around concepts or notions' (e.g., time, quantity, location) and the language functions needed to express them. A communicative syllabus takes this a step further by focusing on the communicative functions (e.g., apologizing, requesting, persuading) that learners need to perform in real-world situations. Another important aspect of language teaching analysis is the distinction between Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS) and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP). BICS refers to the conversational fluency used in everyday social contexts, which is acquired relatively quickly. CALP, however, denotes the more abstract, decontextualized language required for academic learning, which takes much longer to develop. Recognizing this distinction is crucial for syllabus design, particularly for learners in academic settings.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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296. A syllabus that is organized around grammatical points, moving from the present simple tense to the past perfect tense, is an example of a:
(A) communicative syllabus.
(B) notional syllabus.
(C) functional syllabus.
(D) structural syllabus.

297. According to the passage, the ability to debate a scientific theory in a classroom setting would primarily require:
(A) Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP).
(B) Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS).
(C) a well-developed structural syllabus.
(D) a high degree of notional understanding.

298. How does a communicative syllabus differ from a structural syllabus?
(A) It focuses on grammatical rules rather than language use.
(B) It prioritizes communicative functions over grammatical structures.
(C) It is designed only for developing academic language proficiency.
(D) It organizes content around abstract concepts like time and quantity.

299. The passage suggests that a needs analysis' is a crucial factor in:
(A) the evaluation of textbooks.
(B) the preparation of a language teaching syllabus.
(C) the process of teacher training.
(D) the development of Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency.

300. The language used to chat with friends in a playground is a clear example of:
(A) BICS.
(B) CALP.

most frequently results from a stroke, though it can also be caused by head trauma, tumors, or infections. Depending on the location of the lesion, an individual may struggle with speaking, listening, reading, or writing. It is a neurological condition that disrupts previously established language skills rather than a developmental delay.

24. (B) P, Q, and T only
Language development in individuals with mental retardation often follows the same general stages as typical development, though at a significantly slower pace. The level of linguistic ability usually correlates with the person's overall cognitive functioning. While they acquire basic structures, their speech often remains characterized by simple syntax and a limited vocabulary. It is incorrect to say language is completely absent or that pragmatic skills are universally superior, as challenges vary across different cognitive profiles.

25. (C) Problems with listening comprehension and oral expression.
Dyslexia is a specific learning disorder that primarily affects an individual's ability to read and spell accurately. It is rooted in a deficit in the phonological component of language, making it difficult to decode written words and map sounds to letters. However, individuals with dyslexia typically have normal intelligence and often possess strong oral language skills. Their difficulties are usually confined to written text rather than a general inability to understand or express spoken language.

26. (A) L1 learners have no prior linguistic knowledge, while L2 learners are influenced by their L1.
First language acquisition begins with a blank slate, whereas second language learning involves a learner who already possesses an established linguistic system. This existing knowledge often leads to cross-linguistic influence, where patterns from the first language are applied to the second. This can result in both positive transfer and interference. Unlike infants, adult learners also utilize more developed cognitive strategies and problem-solving skills, though they may face greater challenges in achieving native-like pronunciation.

27. (D) The importance of mental processes like problem-solving and hypothesis-testing.
Cognitive theory posits that language learning is an active mental process rather than a mechanical habit. It focuses on how learners internalize rules by making connections, testing hypotheses, and solving linguistic problems. This approach emphasizes the importance of meaningful learning and the student's internal processing of input. Unlike behaviorism, which relies on repetitive drills and external reinforcement, cognitive theory highlights the role of conscious thought and understanding in the development of linguistic competence.

28. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Language teaching methodologies have evolved based on different theoretical priorities. The grammar-translation method focuses on literary analysis and translation, while the audio-lingual method relies on behaviorist habit formation through drills. The direct method insists on using only the target language to develop oral skills. Modern communicative approaches prioritize the ability to convey meaning in real-life situations. Each method reflects a specific view of how language is best learned and applied in the classroom.

29. (C) Broca's aphasia
Broca's aphasia is characterized by non-fluent, effortful, and fragmented speech production. Individuals with this condition often omit functional words and struggle with complex syntax, a pattern known as agrammatism. Despite these significant expressive difficulties, their ability to understand spoken language remains relatively intact. This disorder typically results from damage to the frontal lobe of the brain. It is distinct from other conditions where comprehension is impaired or where speech remains fluent but lacks meaning.

30. (D) The learner's motivation and attitude towards the target community.
Social factors play a crucial role in how successfully a person acquires a second language. A learner's motivation, whether driven by a desire to integrate into a community or for practical purposes, significantly impacts their effort and persistence. Furthermore, positive attitudes toward the target language and its speakers

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The study of mental and neural factors involved in language acquisition, use, and processing.
Psycholinguistics explores how the human mind represents and utilizes linguistic knowledge. It integrates psychology and linguistics to understand the cognitive mechanisms underlying how people acquire their first language, produce speech, and comprehend spoken or written messages. Furthermore, it investigates the neurological structures that support these functions. This interdisciplinary field bridges the gap between the abstract rules of grammar and the actual mental performance of individuals.

2. (A)Through processes of imitation, reinforcement, and conditioning from environmental stimuli.
The behaviorist perspective posits that language learning is a process of habit formation. It emphasizes external factors rather than internal mental structures. Children learn to associate specific sounds with meanings through repeated exposure and positive reinforcement from caregivers. When a child imitates a word correctly and receives a reward or acknowledgment, the linguistic habit is strengthened. This view treats the human mind as a blank slate.

3. (C) Biological-nativist
The biological-nativist perspective suggests that the capacity for language is an inherent part of the human genetic makeup. Proponents argue that children are born with specialized brain structures designed to process linguistic input rapidly and efficiently. This orientation highlights that language is a species-specific trait, emerging naturally as long as environmental conditions are met. It contrasts sharply with views that suggest language is solely learned through experience.

4. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The critical period hypothesis claims that there is a biologically determined window during which language acquisition occurs most easily. If exposure happens after this phase, achieving native-like proficiency becomes significantly more challenging. While this concept is strongly supported in the context of first language development, its application to second language learning is more debated. Research suggests that the constraints for second language learning differ in timing.

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(C) Pre-linguistic stage
During the earliest months of life, infants enter a phase where they produce sounds that lack specific linguistic meaning but serve as foundations for later speech. Activities like crying, cooing, and eventually babbling are central to this development. These vocalizations allow infants to experiment with their vocal apparatus and respond to environmental stimuli. This phase precedes the emergence of recognizable words and structural syntax in child development.

6. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different psycholinguistic frameworks provide unique explanations for how language is developed. The nativist view links language to innate genetic capacity, while behaviorism focuses on habit formation through stimulus and response. Cognitive-interactionist theories look at the interplay between mental growth and social context. Finally, the concept of a critical period suggests a specific developmental window. Together, these theories help explain the complex nature of human linguistic abilities.

7. (D) The specific cultural conventions of a speech community.
Biological foundations of language refer to the innate, physical, and neurological structures that enable humans to communicate. These include the specialized anatomy of the vocal tract and the lateralization of functions within the brain. Universal grammar principles also represent an inherent cognitive blueprint. In contrast, cultural conventions are learned social behaviors that vary between groups and are not part of the underlying biological machinery of language.

8. (A) It emphasizes the interaction between cognitive development and social environment.

Standardization is the process of making a test uniform in its administration, scoring, and interpretation. This involves testing the assessment on a large, representative group to establish norms and performance benchmarks. Through standardization, educators can ensure that test results are comparable across different individuals and settings. This process minimizes the influence of subjective factors and external variables, providing a more objective measure of a learner's language proficiency or achievement levels.

39. (D) Developing communicative competence in situations.
Modern language teaching has moved away from a narrow focus on grammatical rules and translation. The current goal is to develop communicative competence, which involves the ability to use language effectively and appropriately in various real-world contexts. This shift emphasizes fluency, pragmatic skills, and social appropriateness alongside accuracy. By prioritizing communication, contemporary methods prepare learners to interact successfully in diverse social, academic, and professional environments, making the language learning process more practical and engaging.

40. (A) Q, S, P, R
Creating a standardized test follows a logical sequence to ensure its quality and usefulness. The process begins with developing clear specifications and writing the actual test items. Once drafted, the test is piloted on a small group to perform item analysis and make necessary revisions. Next, it is administered to a large, representative sample to gather broad data. Finally, norms and scoring procedures are established based on these results to allow for fair comparisons.

41. (C) The teacher's personal linguistic research interests.
Needs analysis is a systematic process used to determine the specific requirements of a language course. It focuses primarily on the learners, including their professional goals, the situations they will encounter, and the linguistic skills they need to succeed. While the teacher's expertise is valuable, their personal research interests should not dictate the course content. Ensuring that the curriculum is relevant to the students' actual needs is essential for maximizing learning outcomes and motivation.

42. (A) Notional syllabus
A notional syllabus organizes language teaching around conceptual categories or meanings, such as time, quantity, or location. These notions" represent the abstract ideas that speakers need to express in any language. This approach differs from a structural syllabus, which is based on grammatical forms, and a functional syllabus, which focuses on social acts like apologizing. By centering on meaning, a notional syllabus helps learners connect linguistic forms with the specific concepts they intend to communicate.

43. (D) Criteria should include syllabus relevance and suitability.
Evaluating a textbook is a critical step in ensuring that instructional materials are effective for a specific group of learners. The evaluation process should prioritize how well the book aligns with the course syllabus and whether its content and activities are suitable for the students' level and goals. While visual appeal and price are considerations, they are secondary to pedagogical value. Systematic evaluation allows teachers to select resources that truly support the learning process and curriculum.

44. (B) P, Q, and T only
Designing a language syllabus requires a careful consideration of several human and social factors. The age and motivation of the learners, as well as their attitudes toward the target culture, significantly impact how content should be selected and presented. Furthermore, the syllabus must address the broader societal needs for specific language skills. While classroom technology and linguistic theories provide tools and frameworks, the primary focus remains on the learners' characteristics and the context of language use.

45. (C) Facilitator and co-communicator.
In a communicative classroom, the teacher moves away from being the sole authority and source of knowledge. Instead, they act as a facilitator who sets up activities and provides resources to help students interact. The teacher may also participate as a co-communicator, engaging in

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16. (B) The planning and execution stages of speech production.
Slips of the tongue are unintentional errors that occur when the brain mismanages the sequence of linguistic units during speech. These errors are not random; they follow systematic patterns that reveal how the mind organizes and retrieves sounds and words. By analyzing these mistakes, psycholinguists gain insight into the complex planning processes required to convert abstract thoughts into spoken language. They demonstrate that speech is prepared in structured chunks before articulation.

17. (B) Stuttering – A disruption in the fluency and rhythm of speech.
Stuttering is a specific communication disorder characterized by involuntary repetitions, prolongations, or blocks that interrupt the natural flow of speech. Unlike aphasia, which involves language loss due to brain injury, or dyslexia, which is a reading difficulty, stuttering primarily affects the motor execution and timing of verbal expression. It can impact individuals of all ages and varies in severity. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for diagnosing and treating various linguistic impairments.

18. (A) R, P, S, Q
In a typical conversational exchange, the process begins with the perception of auditory signals from another speaker. Once these sounds are perceived, the mind moves to comprehension to extract meaning. After understanding the message, the individual formulates a thought or intention for a reply. Finally, this internal plan is executed through the production of a verbal response. This logical sequence illustrates the interaction between receptive and productive language systems.

19. (C) Comprehension typically develops earlier and is more extensive than production.
There is a well-documented gap between an individual's ability to understand language and their ability to produce it. Children often demonstrate an understanding of complex commands and vocabulary long before they can vocalize them correctly. This asymmetry continues into adulthood and second language learning, where the receptive vocabulary usually exceeds the productive one. While the two processes are highly integrated, comprehension serves as a necessary foundation that precedes the output of speech.

20. (D) Lexical retrieval and syntactic parsing.
Language comprehension requires the mind to break down an incoming stream of sound into meaningful units. Lexical retrieval allows the listener to find the meanings of individual words stored in their mental dictionary. Simultaneously, syntactic parsing enables them to understand the relationships between those words based on grammatical rules. These cognitive steps are essential for transforming raw acoustic input into a coherent mental representation of the speaker's intended message.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The mental representation of language is a highly structured system that facilitates efficient communication. This complexity is best illustrated by the mental lexicon, which does not store words in a simple list. Instead, it organizes them through a network of sounds, meanings, and grammatical roles. This sophisticated organization allows for the near-instantaneous retrieval of the correct words during conversation. Therefore, the structure of the lexicon directly supports the complex nature of linguistic knowledge.

22. (B) Language that is disordered or deficient due to a medical or developmental condition.
Pathological language refers to linguistic patterns that fall outside the normal range of variation because of underlying physiological or neurological issues. This includes conditions resulting from brain trauma, such as aphasia, or developmental challenges like specific language impairment. It is distinct from non-standard dialects or common learning errors, as it involves a breakdown in the fundamental processing or production mechanisms of the brain. Studying these conditions helps researchers understand how healthy language functions.

23. (D) Damage to specific brain areas, often from a stroke.
Aphasia is an acquired language disorder that occurs when the parts of the brain responsible for linguistic functions are damaged. This damage

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(C) a notional syllabus.
(D) a structural error.

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can lower psychological barriers and increase exposure. These social variables interact with cognitive and biological factors to determine the overall rate and ultimate success of acquisition.

31. (A) It uses technology to present, reinforce, and assess language material.
Computer Assisted Language Teaching utilizes digital tools to enhance the learning process. It provides learners with interactive exercises, immediate feedback, and access to authentic materials, allowing for more individualized practice. Rather than replacing the teacher, these technologies serve as powerful aids that can supplement classroom instruction. CALT is particularly effective for reinforcing grammar, vocabulary, and listening skills. Its success depends on how well it is integrated into a balanced and effective pedagogical framework.

32. (B) P, Q, and S only
Stuttering is a complex fluency disorder characterized by repetitions, prolongations, and blocks in speech. It can emerge during early childhood as a developmental phase or result from neurological issues later in life. While psychological factors like anxiety can worsen the symptoms, they are not the primary cause of the disorder itself. Most research suggests a combination of genetic and neurological factors. Understanding these origins is essential for providing appropriate support and therapeutic interventions.

33. (B) The extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure.
Validity is a fundamental concept in language testing that ensures an assessment is actually capturing the specific skills or knowledge it claims to evaluate. For instance, a test of speaking ability must require actual verbal production to be considered valid. Without high validity, test results cannot be used to make accurate or fair inferences about a learner's true competence. It is the most critical quality to consider when developing or selecting any linguistic assessment tool.

34. (A) Reliability
Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of scores produced by a test. A reliable assessment will yield similar results when administered to the same group of people at different times or by different graders. This consistency is vital for ensuring that the scores are not influenced by random variables or temporary conditions. While reliability is necessary for a test to be useful, it does not guarantee that the test is actually measuring the intended skills.

35. (C) Interlanguage
Interlanguage is the unique, systematic linguistic structure created by a second language learner. It is a transitional system that incorporates features from the native language and the target language, alongside independent rules developed by the learner. This system is dynamic and constantly evolves as the learner receives more input and refines their understanding. Recognizing interlanguage allows educators to see errors as a natural and necessary part of the creative process of language acquisition.

36. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The behaviorist theory of language learning is rooted in the belief that verbal behavior is shaped through habit formation. By using repetitive drills and pattern practice, teachers aim to reinforce correct linguistic responses until they become automatic. This pedagogical approach directly reflects the behaviorist view that language is acquired through a cycle of stimulus, response, and reinforcement. Therefore, the classroom techniques advocated by behaviorists are a logical application of their fundamental psychological principles.

37. (C) A whiteboard or a projector
Teaching aids are external tools used by instructors to facilitate the presentation and understanding of material. Visual aids like whiteboards, projectors, and posters help clarify concepts and maintain student engagement. These differ from core curriculum documents like syllabi or primary learning materials like textbooks. By using diverse aids, teachers can cater to different learning styles and create a more interactive classroom environment. Such tools are essential for modern, effective language instruction and assessment.

38. (B) Standardization

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, what is a primary benefit of Computer Assisted Language Teaching (CALT)?
(A) It completely replaces the need for a human teacher.
(B) It restricts learners to a single, rigid learning path.
(C) It relies exclusively on traditional grammar-translation techniques.
(D) It offers possibilities for interactive, self-paced learning.

287. The passage states that the effectiveness of teaching aids is ultimately dependent on:
(A) their technological sophistication.
(B) their cost and availability.
(C) their purposeful integration into the lesson by the teacher.
(D) their popularity among students.

288. The text mentions grammar-translation" and audiolingualism" as examples of:
(A) types of language tests.
(B) different methods of language teaching.
(C) computer-assisted learning software.
(D) categories of teaching materials.

289. What role do teaching-aids play in the language classroom, as described in the passage?
(A) They are merely supplementary and optional for teaching.
(B) They are useful only for teaching young children.
(C) They are limited to traditional resources like textbooks.
(D) They are integral to the pedagogical process.

290. Which feature of CALT is highlighted in the passage as a key advantage?
(A) The provision of access to authentic materials via the internet.
(B) The elimination of the need for textbooks and other physical materials.
(C) The focus on teacher-centered instruction.
(D) The sole reliance on written exercises and drills.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evaluation of language proficiency is a critical component of language teaching, and its credibility hinges on the quality of the assessment tools used. Language testing serves various purposes, leading to different types of tests such as proficiency, achievement, diagnostic, and placement tests. Regardless of the type, any good test must possess certain psychometric properties, chief among them being validity and reliability. Validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure. For example, a test designed to assess communicative speaking skills would lack validity if it only consisted of multiple-choice grammar questions. Reliability, on the other hand, concerns the consistency and dependability of the test. A reliable test will produce similar results for the same individual under the same conditions on different occasions. If a student scores high on a test one day and very low on the same or an equivalent test the next, the test is likely unreliable. To ensure both validity and reliability on a larger scale, tests often undergo a process of standardization. This involves administering the test to a representative sample of the target population to establish norms for performance and to ensure uniform procedures for administration and scoring. This process helps to ensure that the test is fair and the results are interpretable in a consistent manner.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Which term describes the extent to which a test measures what it purports to measure?
(A) Reliability
(B) Standardization
(C) Validity
(D) Objectivity

292. If a language test yields vastly different scores for the same student who takes it on two consecutive days, the test is said to lack:
(A) Reliability.
(B) Validity.
(C) Standardization.
(D) Content.

293. What is the main purpose of the standardization of a test, as explained in the passage?
(A) To make the test more difficult for the majority of test-takers.

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tasks alongside the learners. This role encourages student autonomy and prioritizes the practice of meaningful communication. By creating a supportive environment, the teacher helps students develop their fluency and confidence in using the language.

46. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different types of syllabi use distinct principles to organize language content. A structural syllabus focuses on grammatical patterns, while a notional syllabus centers on abstract concepts. Communicative syllabi are often organized around social functions, such as requesting or apologizing. In contrast, a task-based syllabus uses a series of practical activities or problems as its primary units. Understanding these differences allows educators to choose or design a curriculum that best meets the specific learning goals of their students.

47. (A) They eliminate the need for any teacher guidance or feedback.
Self-access packages are valuable tools that promote learner autonomy by allowing students to work independently at their own pace. They cater to individual needs and styles by providing a variety of materials and exercises. However, these packages are not intended to replace the teacher entirely. Guidance and feedback remain essential for helping learners navigate the materials, overcome difficulties, and assess their progress. Effective use of self-access resources involves a partnership between the student's independent work and the teacher's support.

48. (B) Developing pedagogical skills and learning theory understanding.
Modern teacher training programs focus on equipping educators with a deep understanding of how languages are learned and the best practices for teaching them. This involves studying various pedagogical skills, such as lesson planning, classroom management, and assessment techniques. It also includes an exploration of learning theories to help teachers understand the cognitive and social processes involved in acquisition. By fostering these skills, training programs prepare teachers to be reflective practitioners who can adapt to the diverse needs of their students.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
For a language course to be truly effective, it must be designed with the specific needs of the target audience in mind. Needs analysis serves as the foundation for this process, allowing course designers to identify the linguistic skills and contexts that are most relevant to the students. By tailoring the curriculum to these requirements, educators can ensure that the learning experience is meaningful and practical. Therefore, conducting a thorough needs analysis is essential for creating a successful language program.

50. (A) Error analysis
Error analysis is the subfield of applied linguistics that focuses on studying the mistakes made by second language learners. By systematically identifying, classifying, and explaining these errors, researchers can gain insights into the learner's internal linguistic system, or interlanguage. This process helps determine whether errors result from native language interference or developmental stages common to all learners. Ultimately, error analysis provides valuable information for improving teaching methods and designing materials that address the specific challenges learners face.

51. (C) Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS)
Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills refer to the language proficiency required for everyday social interaction. This type of communication is typically context-embedded, meaning it is supported by visual cues, gestures, and situational knowledge. BICS usually develops relatively quickly in second language learners, often within two years of exposure. It allows individuals to participate in face-to-face conversations and perform daily tasks. However, achieving fluency in social settings does not necessarily mean a learner is prepared for more demanding academic language requirements.

52. (D) Main L2 errors stem from native language interference.
The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is based on the idea that the structures of a learner's native language heavily influence the acquisition of a second language. It posits that similarities

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sensory data, such as the sounds of speech. Comprehension then takes this information and interprets it to extract meaningful messages, using lexical and syntactic knowledge. While perception provides the necessary input, comprehension is the active process of understanding the speaker's intention. These two stages work together to allow individuals to successfully receive and make sense of spoken or written language.

67. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The mental lexicon is not organized like a traditional dictionary; it uses a complex network of connections based on sounds, meanings, and grammatical roles. This organization allows for the extremely rapid retrieval of words during communication. Accessing these words is influenced by several factors, including how often they are used and how similar they sound to other words. While frequent words are retrieved more quickly, phonological similarity can sometimes lead to slips of the tongue. This dynamic system is essential for efficient language use.

68. (A) P, Q, and R only
Speech production is a complex process that involves several planning stages before articulation. Evidence for this planning includes slips of the tongue, which reveal how the brain organizes linguistic units. The ability to paraphrase ideas shows that speakers consider multiple ways to express a thought before choosing one. Furthermore, pauses and hesitations in spontaneous speech indicate the cognitive effort required to plan and execute a message. These phenomena provide valuable insights into the mental work involved in generating spoken language.

69. (C) The typical, unimpaired range of language abilities for a given age and developmental stage.
In clinical psycholinguistics, normal language is defined by the typical developmental milestones and processing abilities expected for a person's age and cognitive level. This range accounts for natural variations in vocabulary, style, and dialect within a healthy population. It serves as a benchmark for identifying pathological conditions, where language abilities are significantly impaired by neurological or developmental disorders. Understanding what constitutes normal language use is essential for the accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of individuals with communication difficulties.

70. (B) Wernicke's aphasia
Wernicke's aphasia is a type of language disorder characterized by fluent but nonsensical speech. Individuals with this condition often use correct grammar and intonation, but their sentences lack meaning and frequently include made-up words, or neologisms. Furthermore, they typically suffer from significant difficulties in understanding spoken and written language. This disorder usually results from damage to the temporal lobe of the brain. It contrasts with Broca's aphasia, where production is effortful and fragmented but comprehension remains relatively intact.

71. (D) All hearing-impaired individuals universally develop perfect lip-reading skills.
Language acquisition in the hearing-impaired follows many of the same principles as in hearing individuals. Early exposure to a signed language allows for healthy cognitive and linguistic development. While technology like cochlear implants can provide sound, interpreting that sound as language requires intensive therapy. However, it is a misconception that all hearing-impaired people can lip-read perfectly. Lip-reading is an extremely difficult skill that depends on many factors, and it is rarely a substitute for clear, accessible communication through speech or sign.

72. (B) P, Q, and R only
Modern language teaching aims to develop well-rounded communicative abilities. This includes fostering the skills needed for meaningful interaction and promoting an appreciation for the culture associated with the language. Another key goal is to encourage learner autonomy, helping students take responsibility for their own learning process. While accuracy is important, the expectation of perfect sentences from the very beginning is unrealistic and can hinder progress. Instead, effective teaching focuses on building confidence and competence in real-world situations over time.

73. (C) The learner's motivation, anxiety, and learning strategies.
A learner's psychological state significantly influences their success in acquiring a second

which emphasized innate biological structures. Later, cognitive-interactionalist perspectives gained prominence by highlighting the interplay between mental development and social engagement. Most recently, research has integrated social and pragmatic factors to provide a more holistic understanding of how language is acquired in real-world contexts. These phases reflect evolving views.

60. (B) How language variations correlate with social class.
Psycholinguistics is primarily concerned with the internal mental and neurological processes that enable language use. Its central issues include how language is represented in the mind, how children acquire linguistic knowledge, and how adults process and produce speech. In contrast, the study of how language varies according to social factors like class, gender, or region falls under the domain of sociolinguistics. While these fields are related, psycholinguistics maintains its focus on the cognitive mechanisms of the individual speaker and listener.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The lateralization of language functions is a well-established fact in neurology, with the left hemisphere playing a dominant role for most people. This is confirmed by clinical evidence from patients with localized brain damage. Lesions in Broca's area, located in the frontal lobe, typically result in expressive difficulties, while damage to Wernicke's area in the temporal lobe leads to comprehension problems. These specific patterns of aphasia provide clear evidence that different linguistic functions are mapped onto specific regions within the brain's left hemisphere.

62. (D) Noam Chomsky
Noam Chomsky is the most prominent figure associated with the nativist theory of language. He argued that humans are born with an innate, biological faculty for acquiring language, which he called the Language Acquisition Device. According to Chomsky, children possess an underlying knowledge of universal grammar that allows them to master any language they are exposed to. This view challenged the behaviorist belief that language is learned through imitation and reinforcement, significantly shaping the course of modern linguistics and cognitive science.

63. (A) Holophrastic stage
The holophrastic stage is a developmental milestone where a child begins to use single words to communicate complex ideas or entire thoughts. During this phase, a single word can function as a whole sentence, with the meaning often dependent on the situational context and intonation. This stage marks the transition from pre-linguistic vocalizations to meaningful speech. It demonstrates the child's growing understanding that sounds can represent specific objects, actions, or desires, serving as a foundation for later syntactic development.

64. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Children progress through several distinct stages as they acquire their first language. The pre-linguistic stage is marked by cooing and babbling, followed by the holophrastic stage where single words carry full meanings. As they enter the two-word stage, they begin to show basic understanding of syntax. Finally, the telegraphic stage involves longer utterances that include essential content words but lack functional morphemes. Each stage represents a significant step in the child's developing ability to use language for complex communication.

65. (B) The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, also known as linguistic relativity, suggests that the structure of the language one speaks influences or determines the way they perceive and think about the world. According to this view, different languages encourage their speakers to categorize reality in unique ways. While the strongest version of this idea is widely debated, the concept remains a central topic in linguistics and psychology. It highlights the complex relationship between language, thought, and culture, and how they shape our cognitive experiences.

66. (A) Perception involves processing raw auditory signals, while comprehension involves interpreting those signals for meaning.
Language processing involves several distinct cognitive steps. Perception is the initial stage where the brain identifies and organizes raw

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linguistic system. Error analysis is the study of the systematic mistakes they make. Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills are the skills used in everyday social interactions, while Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency refers to the more demanding language of academic settings. These concepts provide a framework for understanding and supporting the diverse needs of language learners.

81. (B) Linguistic input is insufficient to explain complex grammar knowledge.
The poverty of the stimulus argument is a cornerstone of nativist theory. It suggests that the language children hear in their daily environment is too limited and fragmented to account for the complex grammatical rules they master so quickly. Nativists argue that since the input is insufficient, children must be born with an innate capacity to fill in the gaps. This internal mechanism, or universal grammar, provides the necessary framework for children to master any language they are exposed to.

82. (A) Syntactic development
The two-word stage is a critical milestone in language acquisition as it marks the beginning of syntactic development. During this phase, children start to combine words in a systematic way to express relationships, such as more milk" or daddy go." While these utterances are simple, they demonstrate an emerging understanding of how word order can convey meaning. This stage serves as a bridge between the single-word phase and the more complex multi-word sentences that will follow as the child's linguistic skills grow.

83. (B) Q, R, and S only
The cognitive-interactionalist view sees the child as an active participant in the language learning process. This perspective emphasizes that language development is closely linked to general cognitive growth and occurs through social interaction and scaffolding. Unlike behaviorism, it does not rely solely on imitation, and unlike extreme nativism, it highlights the importance of the environmental context. By looking at how children process information and interact with others, this theory provides a comprehensive explanation for how complex linguistic abilities emerge and develop.

84. (D) Lateralization
Lateralization is the neurological process by which different functions become localized in one hemisphere of the brain or the other. For most people, the left hemisphere becomes dominant for language processing, including both production and comprehension. This specialization allows for more efficient management of complex linguistic tasks. Lateralization typically occurs during childhood and is thought to be related to the existence of a critical period for language acquisition. Understanding this process is fundamental to studying the relationship between the brain and language.

85. (C) Broca's aphasia involves non-fluent, agrammatic speech, while Wernicke's involves fluent but semantically empty speech.
Broca's and Wernicke's aphasias represent two distinct types of language impairment resulting from brain damage. Broca's aphasia primarily affects speech production, resulting in slow, effortful, and fragmented utterances that often lack grammatical markers. In contrast, Wernicke's aphasia impacts comprehension and the semantic content of speech. Individuals with Wernicke's may speak fluently and with correct intonation, but their words often make little sense and may include neologisms. These patterns illustrate how different regions of the brain are responsible for specific linguistic functions.

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86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
There is a significant difference in the time required to master social versus academic language. Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills are supported by immediate context and visual cues, allowing them to develop relatively quickly. However, Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency involves abstract thinking and specialized vocabulary in context-reduced settings, making it much more demanding. Because academic language is more complex and less supported by situational cues, it typically takes several years longer for second language learners to achieve native-like proficiency in this area.

87. (D) BICS and CALP
The distinction between social and academic language is essential for understanding the

language. High levels of motivation can drive persistent effort, while excessive anxiety can create a mental block that hinders learning. Furthermore, the specific strategies a learner uses to process and practice the language can impact the rate of their progress. These internal factors interact with social and biological variables to determine the overall outcome of the learning process. Addressing these psychological aspects is essential for creating an effective learning environment.

74. (A) Assess a student's overall ability in a language, regardless of specific training.
A proficiency test evaluates a person's general language skills in a broad range of contexts. Unlike an achievement test, which measures what has been learned in a specific course, a proficiency test is independent of any particular curriculum. These assessments are often used for certification, employment, or university admission to determine if a person has the necessary linguistic skills for a specific purpose. They provide a standardized measure of a learner's ability to use the language in real-world situations.

75. (D) It shifted focus to the learner's internal mental processes.
Cognitive theory revolutionized language teaching by highlighting the importance of the learner's mind in the acquisition process. It moved away from the behaviorist focus on external habits and repetitive drills, emphasizing instead how learners actively process information and test linguistic hypotheses. This shift led to methodologies that prioritize understanding, problem-solving, and meaningful communication. By recognizing the role of mental processes, cognitive theory provided a more sophisticated and effective framework for teaching and learning languages in a variety of educational settings.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In language testing, reliability and validity are closely related concepts. Reliability refers to the consistency of scores, while validity ensures the test measures what it is intended to. For an assessment to be valid, it must first be reliable; if a test produces random or inconsistent results, it cannot possibly provide a meaningful measure of a specific skill. Therefore, establishing reliability is a necessary prerequisite for achieving validity. Together, these qualities ensure that language tests provide accurate and useful information.

77. (C) Directly tied to the content of a specific course or curriculum.
An achievement test is designed to measure how much a student has learned from a specific unit of instruction or an entire course. These assessments are directly based on the materials and goals of the curriculum being followed. This differs from proficiency tests, which assess general language ability regardless of a person's training. Achievement tests provide valuable feedback to both students and teachers about the effectiveness of the learning process and whether the course objectives have been met successfully.

78. (D) Materials and teaching-aids
Materials and teaching aids are the physical tools and resources used in the classroom to enhance the learning experience. This includes items like flashcards, realia, videos, and digital tools. These aids help to clarify concepts, provide authentic input, and maintain student interest. They support the delivery of the syllabus and the application of various teaching methods. By using a diverse range of aids, teachers can create a more interactive and effective environment that caters to the different needs of their students.

NODIA

79. (A) Notional Syllabus – Conceptual categories
Different types of syllabi use different units to organize the language being taught. A notional syllabus centers on conceptual categories, such as time, quantity, or duration. In contrast, a structural syllabus is based on grammatical forms, and a functional syllabus is organized around social acts like apologizing. A task-based syllabus uses practical activities as its primary units. Understanding these different organizational principles is essential for designing a curriculum that effectively meets the specific communication goals and needs of the learners.

80. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key concepts in second language acquisition help describe the learner's journey and the different types of language they use. Interlanguage refers to the learner's unique, developing

between the two languages will facilitate learning, while differences will lead to interference and errors. Proponents argued that by systematically comparing the two systems, educators could predict and address the specific difficulties students would encounter. While this view has been refined, the concept of language transfer remains a significant consideration in linguistics.

53. (B) P and S only
Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills are the linguistic abilities used in everyday social settings. This type of communication is cognitively undemanding because it relies on familiar topics and immediate context. It also makes extensive use of situational and paralinguistic cues, such as gestures and facial expressions, to convey meaning. Unlike academic language, which can take several years to master, social fluency typically develops quite rapidly. Understanding these characteristics helps educators support learners as they navigate their new social and linguistic environment.

54. (B) It develops more quickly than BICS, typically within 1-2 years.
Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency refers to the formal language skills required for academic success. This type of communication is context-reduced and cognitively demanding, involving the use of abstract concepts and specialized vocabulary. Unlike social language, which develops rapidly, academic proficiency typically takes five to seven years to reach native-like levels. It requires learners to perform complex tasks such as analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information. Recognizing the longer timeline for academic development is crucial for providing appropriate support to students.

55. (D) An error caused by L1 interference
When a learner applies the grammatical rules of their first language to a second language, it is known as L1 interference or negative transfer. In this case, the student is following the Spanish word order, where adjectives often follow nouns, instead of the English pattern. This type of error is common and reveals how the learner's established linguistic habits can influence their new learning. Identifying these interferences helps teachers provide targeted feedback to help students adjust to different grammatical structures.

56. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Error analysis and contrastive analysis are two complementary approaches used to study second language learning. Error analysis is descriptive, focusing on the actual mistakes learners make to understand their developing linguistic systems. On the other hand, contrastive analysis is predictive, aiming to forecast potential difficulties by comparing the structures of the native and target languages. Together, these methods provide a more complete picture of the challenges learners face and the cognitive processes they use to overcome them.

57. (C) Fossilization
Fossilization occurs when certain incorrect linguistic forms become a permanent part of a second language learner's speech. Despite continued exposure to the correct forms and even explicit instruction, the learner continues to produce the error. This phenomenon suggests that the learner's interlanguage has reached a plateau in that specific area. Fossilization can be influenced by various factors, including lack of communicative need for accuracy or the influence of the native language. It is a common challenge in adult acquisition.

58. (A) Psycholinguistics
Psycholinguistics is the interdisciplinary field that investigates the cognitive and neurological mechanisms involved in language. A central focus of this discipline is understanding how the brain processes, represents, and produces linguistic information. By studying the brain-language relationship, researchers can identify which areas of the brain are responsible for different functions and how they interact. This knowledge is essential for understanding both normal language use and the various disorders that can occur when the brain is damaged or develops differently.

59. (D) R, Q, P, S
The history of language acquisition theory has seen several major shifts in perspective. Early on, behaviorist theories dominated, focusing on habit formation and external reinforcement. This view was challenged by nativist theories,

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challenges faced by language learners. A student may appear fluent in everyday conversations, which rely on Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills. However, they may still struggle with the cognitively demanding and context-reduced language found in textbooks and academic lectures, which requires Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency. Recognizing this gap helps educators provide the targeted support students need to succeed in school, even after they have achieved social fluency in their new language.

88. (A) Not all predicted errors occurred, and many unpredicted errors did.
The strong version of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis claimed it could predict all second language errors by comparing the structures of the native and target languages. However, this view was largely discredited because research showed that many predicted errors never happened, while many unpredicted ones did. This suggested that language learning is a more complex process than simple transfer and interference. These findings led to the development of error analysis and interlanguage theory, which provide a more nuanced understanding of learner difficulties.

89. (C) Prediction of errors based on L1-L2 comparison.
Error analysis is a descriptive method used to study the actual mistakes made by second language learners. Its process includes collecting samples of learner language, identifying the errors, and explaining their likely causes. Unlike contrastive analysis, it does not focus on predicting errors before they occur. By analyzing the errors that students actually make, researchers can gain insights into their developing linguistic systems and the strategies they use. This information is then used to improve teaching methods and design more effective instructional materials.

90. (A) R, Q, P, S
Performing an error analysis follows a systematic set of steps to ensure accurate and useful results. The process begins with the collection of a representative sample of language from the learner. Once the sample is gathered, the errors must be identified and then carefully described in terms of their linguistic properties. Finally, researchers attempt to explain the causes of the errors, such as whether they result from language transfer or developmental processes. This structured approach provides a clear picture of learner difficulties.

91. (D) Formative test
Language tests are categorized by their primary purpose. Diagnostic tests identify strengths and weaknesses, while aptitude tests measure the potential for learning. Placement tests are used to group students into the correct level of a program. While formative" describes a type of assessment used to monitor learning during instruction, it is usually referred to as a formative assessment" rather than a standardized test." Understanding these different types of evaluations is essential for effectively monitoring and supporting student progress in a language course.

92. (B) A period of building comprehension before attempting production.
The silent period" is a common phenomenon in the early stages of second language acquisition, where a learner focuses on listening and understanding before they feel ready to speak. From a cognitive perspective, this time is used to build internal linguistic knowledge and process the new input. It is not necessarily a sign of lack of motivation or a disability. For many learners, this period of absorption is a necessary foundation for the eventual development of productive skills in the new language.

93. (B) P, Q, and R only
Interlanguage theory provides a sophisticated view of the second language learner's linguistic system. It recognizes that this system is rule-governed, dynamic, and constantly evolving as the learner gain more knowledge. Furthermore, it views errors as a positive sign of learning and active hypothesis testing. However, it is important to note that many learners reach a plateau and do not achieve native-like proficiency. Understanding these characteristics helps educators provide appropriate support and maintain realistic expectations for their students' progress.

94. (D) Theoretical knowledge to practical language use.
The shift from structural to communicative syllabi reflects a fundamental change in the goals of language teaching. Structural syllabi focus on

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the mastery of grammatical forms and theoretical knowledge. In contrast, communicative syllabi prioritize the ability to use language effectively in real-world situations. This move emphasizes practical skills, fluency, and social appropriateness over the simple memorization of rules. By focusing on communication, modern methods prepare students to interact successfully in diverse social and professional contexts, making the learning process more relevant.

95. (A) The methodological choices and techniques for delivering the syllabus content.
In the context of syllabus design, classroom presentation refers to how the planned content is actually taught to the students. This involves the teacher's choice of methods, techniques, and activities used to deliver the material. For example, a teacher might use role-plays, drills, or group projects to present a specific linguistic point. The way a syllabus is presented in the classroom significantly impacts how well students engage with and learn the material. Effective presentation is key to successful syllabus implementation.

96. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Many influential concepts in linguistics and education are associated with specific researchers. Larry Selinker introduced the idea of interlanguage, while Jim Cummins developed the distinction between BICS and CALP. Noam Chomsky is the primary proponent of the nativist theory and the Language Acquisition Device. B.F. Skinner is the most prominent figure in the behaviorist theory of language learning. Recognizing these individuals and their contributions helps to understand the theoretical foundations of modern psycholinguistics and language teaching.

97. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Modern teacher training emphasizes the development of reflective practitioners who can adapt their teaching to the specific needs of their students and the classroom context. There is no single best" method that works for everyone in all situations. Instead, effective teachers must be able to draw on a range of techniques and theories to create a successful learning environment. By fostering these skills, training programs prepare teachers to be more flexible, creative, and responsive to the diverse challenges they will encounter.

98. (A) Encourage learner autonomy.
The primary goal of using self-access packages is to promote learner autonomy by giving students the tools to take responsibility for their own learning. These resources allow students to work at their own pace, choose materials that interest them, and focus on areas where they need more practice. This independent work helps to build confidence and develop effective learning strategies. While teachers remain important for guidance and support, self-access packages empower students to become more active and self-directed.

99. (C) Broca's Aphasia
Damage to the left frontal lobe of the brain often results in Broca's aphasia, a disorder that primarily affects the production of grammatical speech. Individuals with this condition typically speak in slow, effortful, and fragmented sentences, often omitting functional words like and" or the." However, their ability to understand language usually remains relatively intact. This specific cause-and-effect relationship between brain injury and linguistic impairment provides clear evidence for the localization of certain language functions in the brain's frontal lobe.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Contrastive Analysis lost much of its influence as researchers realized that second language errors are more than just interference from the native language. Error Analysis and Interlanguage theory showed that many mistakes are systematic and developmental, appearing in learners from many different linguistic backgrounds. These new perspectives shifted the focus to the internal mental processes and the creative strategies used by learners. By recognizing that errors are a natural part of the learning process, these theories provided a more complete and accurate understanding of acquisition.

101. (C) Resemble the short, functional messages of a telegram.
The telegraphic stage is a period in child language acquisition characterized by utterances that include essential content words but omit

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functional morphemes and grammar. These short sentences, such as daddy go car," are similar to the concise messages once sent by telegram, where every word carried a high cost. Despite their brevity, these utterances are rule-governed and demonstrate the child's emerging understanding of syntax. This stage is a significant step toward the development of full, grammatically complete sentences.

102. (B) Words are stored in discrete, isolated units with no connections between them.
The mental lexicon is a dynamic and highly interconnected system that stores everything a person knows about words. This includes their meaning, sound, and grammatical role. Rather than being isolated, words are linked in a complex network based on these properties. This organization allows for extremely rapid retrieval, though the speed can be affected by how often a word is used. As people learn and experience more, their mental lexicon grows and changes throughout their entire lives, reflecting their linguistic journey.

103. (B) Q, R, and S only
Language development in individuals with mental retardation often mirrors the sequence seen in typically developing children, but at a significantly slower pace. There is usually a clear link between the severity of cognitive impairment and the degree of linguistic difficulty. Furthermore, their language use is often limited to simple syntactic structures and concrete vocabulary, with abstract concepts being particularly challenging. Understanding these common patterns is essential for providing appropriate support and interventions that address the specific needs and abilities of these individuals.

104. (A) Content validity
Content validity is a measure of how well a test covers the specific material it is supposed to assess. For an end-of-course exam, this means ensuring that the questions reflect the units and topics that were actually covered in the class. A test with high content validity provides a fair and accurate measure of what students have learned. This is essential for providing useful feedback and ensuring that the assessment process is aligned with the course objectives and the learning materials used.

105. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Aphasia and dyslexia are two different types of language disorders with distinct origins. Aphasia is an acquired condition resulting from damage to the brain, such as from a stroke, and it can affect speaking, listening, reading, or writing. In contrast, dyslexia is a developmental disorder that is present from childhood and primarily impacts the ability to read and spell accurately. Both conditions have a significant impact on communication, but they require different approaches to diagnosis, support, and treatment.

106. (A) B.F. Skinner
B.F. Skinner's book Verbal Behavior" laid the foundation for the behaviorist theory of language learning. He argued that language is a set of habits acquired through the same principles of operant conditioning as any other behavior. According to Skinner, children learn to speak through a process of imitation and reinforcement from their environment. While this view was later challenged by nativist theories, it remained a significant influence on language teaching methods, such as the audio-lingual method, for many years.

107. (D) Behaviourist View – Language is acquired through hypothesis-testing.
Different theoretical views provide unique explanations for how language is acquired. The empiricist view emphasizes experience, while the nativist view highlights innate capacity. The cognitive view focuses on the interplay between mental growth and social interaction. However, the idea that language is learned through hypothesis-testing is associated with cognitive and nativist theories, not behaviorism. Behaviorism instead focuses on habit formation through stimulus and response. Understanding these distinctions is essential for following the development of modern psycholinguistic and pedagogical thought.

108. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key terms in language testing define the essential qualities of a high-quality assessment. Validity ensures the test measures what it claims to, while reliability refers to the consistency of

NODIA

the scores produced. Standardization involves establishing uniform procedures to ensure fairness and comparability. Practicality relates to the ease of administering and scoring the test. By considering all of these factors, educators can develop and select assessments that provide accurate, reliable, and useful information about a learner's language proficiency and progress.

109. (C) Structural is organized by grammatical forms, while communicative is organized by functions.
The fundamental difference between structural and communicative syllabi lies in their unit of organization. A structural syllabus is based on a sequence of grammatical forms, such as verb tenses and parts of speech. In contrast, a communicative syllabus is organized around social functions, such as making requests, giving advice, or apologizing. This shift in focus reflects a change in the goals of language teaching, from the mastery of abstract rules to the ability to communicate effectively in real-world situations.

110. (D) The choice of which language items to teach and in what order.
Linguistic theory provides the underlying framework for designing a language syllabus. It informs decisions about which linguistic items are most important and how they should be sequenced. For example, a syllabus based on traditional grammar will be organized differently than one based on functional or communicative principles. By applying linguistic theory, course designers can create a curriculum that is logically structured and effective for the learners' goals. This theoretical foundation is essential for ensuring the pedagogical soundess of the program.

111. (A) Identify specific areas of strength and weakness in a learner's knowledge.
A diagnostic test is a specialized tool used to identify a student's specific learning needs. By pinpointing areas where the learner is strong or where they are struggling, these tests provide valuable information for both the teacher and the student. This allow for the creation of targeted instruction that addresses the learner's individual challenges. Diagnostic tests are typically given at the beginning of a course or unit to help guide the learning process and ensure that support is provided.

112. (B) Q, R, and S only
A communicative syllabus prioritizes the use of language for meaningful interaction in real-world contexts. Its key components include a focus on social functions, the use of authentic materials and tasks, and an emphasis on fluency and appropriateness over constant error correction. This approach differs from traditional structural syllabi that focus on the memorization of grammatical forms. By engaging students in practical communication, a communicative syllabus helps them develop the confidence and skills needed to interact successfully in diverse social and professional environments.

113. (B) Learning styles, motivations, and affective filters.
Successful language teaching requires a deep understanding of the psychological factors that influence each student. Learners differ in their preferred styles of learning, their reasons for wanting to acquire the language, and their emotional reactions to the learning process. Concepts like the affective filter" highlight how anxiety or lack of confidence can block learning. By recognizing and addressing these individual differences, teachers can create a more supportive and effective classroom environment that helps all students reach their full potential.

114. (A) A systematic, rule-governed system in its own right.
The concept of interlanguage recognizes that a second language learner's speech is not just a collection of errors. Instead, it is a systematic and rule-governed linguistic system that the learner has constructed. This system is transitional and dynamic, evolving as the learner gain more knowledge and refines their understanding of the target language. By viewing the learner's language in this way, educators can see errors as a sign of creative learning and hypothesis-testing rather than simply a failure.

115. (C) BICS; CALP
The gap between social and academic language proficiency is a common challenge for many second language learners. A person may be very fluent in everyday conversations, which rely on Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills. However, they may still struggle with the more formal, abstract, and cognitively demanding

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language required for academic success, known as Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency. Recognizing this distinction is essential for providing the targeted support and instruction that students need to succeed in university and other professional academic settings.

116. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Self-access packages are powerful tools for enhancing language learning by promoting student independence. These resources allow for individualized practice, where students can work at their own pace and focus on the specific areas they find most challenging. This process helps to build learner autonomy and encourages students to take responsibility for their own progress. While teachers provide guidance and support, the use of self-access packages empowers students to become more active and self-directed in their linguistic development.

117. (C) Assess suitability for a specific learner group and context.
Evaluating a textbook is an essential task for ensuring that instructional materials are appropriate for the students and the learning environment. The evaluation process focuses on how well the book's content, methodology, and activities align with the needs and goals of the specific group of learners. It also considers the cultural relevance and the practical usefulness of the materials. Systematic evaluation allows educators to select the most effective resources and make informed decisions about how to adapt them.

118. (B) Cognitive-interactionalist
The cognitive-interactionalist orientation is particularly interested in the internal mental processes that children use to acquire language. This perspective views the child as an active processor of information who constructs knowledge by testing hypotheses about grammatical rules. It also emphasizes the importance of social interaction and the environment in providing the context for this mental work. By looking at the interplay between cognition and interaction, this theory provides a detailed explanation for how complex linguistic structures are learned.

119. (D) Fossilization
First language acquisition follows a well-documented series of stages as children move from simple vocalizations to complex speech. These include the babbling stage, the holophrastic stage, and the telegraphic stage. In contrast, fossilization is a phenomenon associated with second language learning, where certain errors become a permanent part of a person's speech. Understanding the different stages of acquisition is essential for recognizing typical development and identifying where a child or learner might be facing challenges in their linguistic growth.

120. (A) Error Analysis showed that many errors are systematic, developmental, and not due to L1 interference.
Error Analysis provided a significant step forward in our understanding of language learning by moving beyond the simple idea of interference from the native language. It showed that many errors are actually systematic and developmental, appearing in learners from many different backgrounds. This suggested that learners are actively constructing their own linguistic systems and testing hypotheses about the target language. These findings highlighted the importance of viewing errors as a natural and necessary part of the learning process.

121. (C) Eric Lenneberg
Eric Lenneberg is the key figure associated with the critical period hypothesis in language acquisition. In his influential work, he argued that there is a biologically determined window during which language is acquired most easily and naturally. After this period, which usually ends around puberty, the brain's plasticity decreases, making it much more difficult to achieve native-like proficiency in a new language. This theory has had a significant impact on our understanding of both first and second language development.

NODIA

122. (A) It is organized by general concepts or meanings like duration', possibility', or cause'.
A notional syllabus organizes language teaching around abstract concepts of meaning, known as notions." These include ideas like time, quantity, duration, and possibility that are common to all languages. This approach differs from a structural syllabus, which is based on grammatical

linguistic forms with their practical application in diverse social and professional situations.

137. (C) The Silent Way
Many methods of language teaching have been developed over the years, each with its own theoretical focus. Standard methods include structural approaches focused on grammar and communicative methods focused on social interaction. The notional-functional approach is also a well-known way of organizing a syllabus. While The Silent Way" is a recognized teaching method, it is characterized by the teacher's silence to encourage student discovery, making it a more specialized and less traditional approach compared to others used in most classrooms.

138. (A) Biological-nativist
The biological-nativist orientation is based on the idea that humans are born with an innate capacity for language. A key concept in this view is Universal Grammar, which refers to a set of underlying principles and structures that are common to all human languages. According to nativists like Noam Chomsky, this innate knowledge allows children to master the complex rules of any language they are exposed to. This perspective emphasizes the biological foundation of language as a unique, species-specific trait.

139. (D) Group learners according to their proficiency level at the beginning of a program.
A placement test is an assessment tool used at the start of a language program to determine a student's current proficiency level. The results are used to place students into the most appropriate class or group for their skills. This ensures that the instruction is neither too easy nor too difficult, maximizing the effectiveness of the learning process. Placement tests provide a quick and efficient way of organizing students in a program to ensure that everyone receives suitable support.

140. (B) Planning a weekend trip with a partner using a map and brochures.
In a task-based syllabus, the primary unit of instruction is a task," which is a goal-oriented activity that requires the use of language to solve a problem or achieve a specific outcome. Planning a trip is an excellent example, as it involves meaningful interaction, information exchange, and decision-making. This type of task mirrors real-world communication and encourages students to use all of their linguistic resources to succeed. Task-based activities prioritize meaningful language use over the simple practice of isolated forms.

141. (C) Dyslexia
Dyslexia is a developmental disorder that primarily affects the ability to recognize and decode written words. It is characterized by significant difficulties in reading, spelling, and word recognition, despite normal intelligence and adequate instruction. These challenges are thought to be rooted in a deficit in the phonological component of language. Understanding dyslexia as a neurological condition is essential for providing effective support and accommodations that allow individuals to overcome these barriers and succeed in their academic and personal lives.

142. (D) Expose learners to real language as it is used by native speakers.
Authentic materials are resources that were originally created for native speakers, such as news articles, podcasts, or films, rather than for language learners. The main benefit of using these materials is that they expose students to real-world language in its natural context. This helps learners to develop a better understanding of how language is actually used, including idiomatic expressions, varied vocabulary, and cultural nuances. Using authentic materials can increase student motivation and provide a more engaging and realistic learning experience.

143. (A) Jim Cummins – BICS/CALP
Many key concepts in linguistics and education are associated with specific scholars who developed them. Jim Cummins is famous for his distinction between social and academic language proficiency. In contrast, B.F. Skinner is linked to behaviorism, Noam Chomsky to nativism, and Larry Selinker to interlanguage. Recognizing these correct pairings is important for understanding the theoretical foundations of modern language teaching and the diverse perspectives that inform how we understand the complex processes of acquisition and communication.

144. (A) P, Q, and R only

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to begin making sense of the linguistic world around us.

130. (A) Speech fluency
Stuttering is a communication disorder that primarily affects the fluency and rhythm of speech. It is characterized by involuntary repetitions of sounds or syllables, prolongations of sounds, and silent blocks where the person is unable to produce any sound. While the causes of stuttering are complex and can include genetic and neurological factors, its impact is most visible in the motor execution of speech. Stuttering varies in its severity and can be influenced by social and emotional factors during communication.

131. (C) Computer Assisted Language Teaching
Computer Assisted Language Teaching refers to the use of digital technology and software to enhance the process of teaching and learning languages. This can include interactive exercises, multimedia resources, online tools for communication, and software that provides immediate feedback on student work. CALT serves as a powerful aid that can provide individualized practice and access to authentic materials. While it does not replace the teacher, it offers many opportunities for making the language learning process more engaging, flexible, and effective.

132. (A) P and R only
Normal language use is defined by the typical developmental and processing abilities expected for a person's age and cognitive level. This includes following a predictable timeline for acquiring linguistic milestones and being free from impairments caused by neurological damage or developmental disorders. Normal language allows for natural variations in style, dialect, and occasional slips of the tongue. In contrast, pathological language falls significantly outside this range due to underlying medical or developmental issues, requiring specialized support and intervention for effective communication.

133. (A) The critical period hypothesis
Studies of children who were tragically deprived of linguistic input during their early years have provided powerful evidence for the critical period hypothesis. These cases show that if a child is not exposed to language during the optimal developmental window, they struggle to achieve native-like proficiency in grammar and syntax later in life. These findings suggest that the brain has a limited period of high plasticity for language acquisition. Such evidence highlights the vital importance of early exposure for healthy linguistic and cognitive development.

134. (B) The learner's instrumental or integrative motivation.
Motivation is a key psychological factor that significantly influences the success of second language learning. Instrumental motivation refers to learning for practical reasons, such as for a job or to pass a test. Integrative motivation involves a desire to connect with the target language community and its culture. Both types of motivation can drive a learner's effort and persistence. Understanding these internal drivers helps teachers create more engaging and effective learning experiences that align with the students' personal goals.

135. (D) Language Processing
The relationship between comprehension and production is a central topic in the study of language processing. This field investigates how people understand spoken and written messages and how they plan and execute their own speech. Research shows that comprehension and production are highly integrated but involve different cognitive processes and time lines. For example, receptive skills typically develop earlier than productive skills. By studying these interactions, researchers gain a deeper understanding of the complex mental mechanisms that support human communication.

136. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Communicative language teaching prioritizes the ability to use language effectively for real-world purposes. To achieve this goal, communicative syllabi often organize their content around social functions, such as inviting someone to an event, making a complaint, or asking for permission. These functions represent the specific communicative acts that learners need to perform in everyday life. By focusing on functions, the syllabus helps students connect

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forms, and a communicative syllabus, which is organized around social functions. By focusing on these underlying concepts, a notional syllabus helps learners connect linguistic forms with the specific meanings they want to convey in a clear way.

123. (D) Face validity
Face validity refers to the extent to which a test appears to be measuring what it claims to measure, especially to the people who are taking it. While it is not a technical measure of accuracy, face validity is important for student motivation and acceptance of the assessment. If a test does not look relevant or fair, students may not take it seriously. However, a test can have high face validity but still be poor in terms of its technical reliability or content validity.

124. (A) P, R, and S only
The role of a modern language teacher is that of a facilitator who creates a supportive, low-anxiety environment for communication. Effective teachers move away from being the sole authority and instead focus on helping students interact and take responsibility for their own learning. This requires a deep understanding of the principles of second language acquisition and how to apply them in the classroom. While accuracy is important, focusing exclusively on error correction can be counterproductive to building students' confidence and fluency.

125. (C) Broca's area
The case of the patient known as Tan," who could only produce that single word after a brain injury, was a landmark in the study of the brain-language relationship. By performing an autopsy, the researcher Paul Broca identified a specific lesion in the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere. This discovery led to the naming of Broca's area as the region responsible for speech production. This case provided early and powerful evidence for the localization of specific linguistic functions within the brain.

126. (D) The Audio-Lingual Method
The Audio-Lingual Method is a behaviorist teaching approach that emphasizes the formation of linguistic habits through repetition and reinforcement. It relies heavily on pattern drills, memorization of dialogues, and the use of language labs for pronunciation practice. This method focuses on oral skills and accuracy, with the teacher leading the students through structured exercises. While it has been criticized for its lack of focus on meaningful communication, the Audio-Lingual Method was a dominant approach in language teaching for many years.

127. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Success in second language acquisition is influenced by a range of different factors. Psychological factors include internal variables such as a learner's motivation, anxiety level, and learning strategies. Social factors, in contrast, relate to the learner's environment, such as the role of the language in the community and the relative status of the native and target cultures. Factors like age and aptitude are generally considered biological or individual characteristics. Understanding these different categories is essential for providing effective support.

128. (B) Error analysis is a method used to study the systematic nature of a learner's interlanguage.
Error analysis and interlanguage are two related concepts in second language acquisition research. Interlanguage refers to the unique, systematic, and dynamic linguistic system constructed by the learner. Error analysis is the descriptive method used to identify and classify the mistakes within that system. By studying these errors, researchers can gain insights into the learner's developing knowledge and the strategies they are using. Error analysis thus provides the empirical data needed to understand and describe the nature of a learner's interlanguage.

129. (B) Identifying and processing the raw sounds of speech.
Perception is the first step in language processing, where the brain identifies and organizes the raw sensory data of speech. This involves distinguishing different phonemes and recognizing the boundaries between words within a stream of sound. Perception provides the necessary input for the next stage, which is comprehension, where meaning is extracted. Without the ability to accurately perceive sounds, successful communication would be impossible. Perception is a foundational skill that allows us

Language production is an active process that involves several cognitive and physical steps. It begins with the formulation of a communicative intention or a specific concept the speaker wants to convey. The mind then proceeds through lexical selection, syntactic structuring, and phonological encoding to prepare the message. Finally, this internal plan is executed through the motor articulation of speech sounds. Understanding these stages provides a clear picture of the complex mental and physical work involved in generating spoken language.

145. (B) Language Teaching Analysis
Language Teaching Analysis is the field that examines the various factors involved in the practice of teaching languages. This includes the roles of the teacher and the importance of effective teacher training. It also encompasses the study of syllabus design, textbook evaluation, and the selection of appropriate methodologies and materials for the classroom. By analyzing these components, researchers and educators can develop more effective and responsive approaches to language instruction that meet the diverse needs of learners.

146. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key concepts from different theoretical backgrounds help to explain the various aspects of language learning. Positive reinforcement is a core mechanism in behaviorism, while the Language Acquisition Device is a central concept in nativism. The affective filter represents psychological barriers like anxiety that can hinder learning. Needs analysis is the systematic process for determining the specific requirements of a language course. Recognizing these diverse concepts is essential for a complete understanding of how languages are taught and learned today.

147. (C) Entirely learned from the environment.
The empiricist-behaviourist view is based on the belief that children are born with a blank slate" and that all knowledge, including language, is acquired through experience. This orientation emphasizes the role of environmental stimuli, imitation, and reinforcement in the learning process. According to this view, language is not an innate faculty but a set of habits that are shaped by the surrounding world. This perspective focuses on external factors and behavioral responses rather than internal mental structures or genetic predispositions.

148. (D) Two-word stage
The two-word stage is a developmental phase where children begin to combine two words to express simple but meaningful relationships. Utterances like daddy sock" are common, where the meaning depends heavily on the situational context and gestures. This stage marks the beginning of syntactic development as the child starts to use word order to convey meaning. While the speech is still very simple, it represents a significant step from single words to more complex multi-word communication in the future.

149. (C) Conduction aphasia
Conduction aphasia is a specific type of language disorder that results from damage to the arcuate fasciculus, the bundle of nerve fibers that connects Broca's area with Wernicke's area. Individuals with this condition typically have fluent speech and relatively good comprehension, but they struggle significantly with repeating words or sentences. This disorder highlights the importance of the neural connections between different language centers in the brain. Understanding these specific types of aphasia provides valuable insight into how the brain coordinates complex linguistic tasks.

150. (B) The author's academic reputation.
When evaluating a textbook, the primary focus should be on its practical usefulness for the specific students and the course. Key considerations include the book's relevance to the learners' goals, the appropriateness of its methodology, and the quality of the language it uses. While the author's reputation may provide some context, it is not a primary factor in determining whether the book is a good fit for a particular classroom. Educators must prioritize the pedagogical value and suitability of the material.

151. (D) Language skills for abstract thinking and academic tasks.
Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency refers to the formal and complex language required for success in academic settings. This type of communication is cognitively demanding

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and context-reduced, meaning it relies less on situational cues and more on abstract thinking and specialized vocabulary. Mastery of CALP is essential for performing tasks such as analyzing scientific data, synthesizing complex information, and writing academic reports. It typically takes much longer to develop than the social language skills used in everyday, face-to-face interactions.

152. (A) It is influenced by a complex interplay of linguistic, psychological, and social factors.
Second language acquisition is not a uniform or simple process; it is shaped by a wide range of interconnected variables. These include the learner's native language background, their cognitive abilities, and their psychological state, such as motivation and anxiety. Furthermore, the social context and the role of the language in the community also play a significant role. Successful acquisition depends on how these diverse factors interact for each individual learner. Recognizing this complexity is essential for providing effective and personalized support.

153. (B) P and R only
Communicative language teaching prioritizes activities that involve meaningful interaction and the use of language to achieve a specific goal. Role-playing and information-gap tasks are excellent examples, as they require students to communicate and negotiate meaning to complete the activity. These tasks mirror real-world language use and encourage learners to be active participants. In contrast, translation and memorized dialogues are more traditional techniques that focus on form and accuracy rather than spontaneous, functional communication in a realistic social or professional context.

154. (A) Needs analysis
Needs analysis is the first and most crucial step in designing an effective language course. It involves a systematic examination of the learners' goals, their current proficiency levels, and the specific linguistic demands of the situations where they will use the language. By gathering this information, course designers can ensure that the curriculum is relevant, practical, and tailored to the students' actual requirements. A thorough needs analysis helps to maximize learner motivation and leads to more successful educational outcomes.

155. (D) Psychological barrier that can prevent input from being used for acquisition.
The concept of the affective filter" refers to the emotional and psychological variables that can impact a person's ability to learn a new language. When a learner is highly anxious, lacks confidence, or is unmotivated, their affective filter is said to be high," creating a mental block that prevents linguistic input from being processed. Conversely, a low-anxiety and supportive environment helps to lower the filter, allowing for more successful acquisition. Addressing these emotional factors is essential for creating an effective classroom.

156. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Syllabi can be categorized as either synthetic or analytic based on how they present the language. A structural syllabus is synthetic because it teaches individual grammatical points in a sequence, expecting the learner to eventually combine them. In contrast, a communicative syllabus is analytic, presenting whole, authentic chunks of language and encouraging students to analyze how they are used in context. Both approaches reflect different theoretical views on the most effective way to help learners master the complexities of a new language.

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157. (C) Chatting with a friend about the weekend.
Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills represent the language needed for everyday social interactions. A casual conversation with a friend is a perfect example, as it is typically supported by situational context, gestures, and shared knowledge. This type of communication is cognitively undemanding compared to formal academic tasks. Social fluency usually develops relatively quickly in a new language. However, achieving this level of proficiency is only the first step toward the more complex academic and professional language skills that take much longer to master.

158. (D) Clinical Psycholinguistics
Clinical psycholinguistics is the subfield that focuses on the study of language disorders and impairments. This includes conditions resulting from brain damage, such as aphasia, as well as developmental challenges like dyslexia and stuttering. By investigating these disorders, researchers can better understand the cognitive

and neurological mechanisms that support normal language use. Furthermore, this field provides the scientific foundation for developing effective diagnostic tools and therapeutic interventions to help individuals with communication difficulties improve their linguistic skills and their overall quality of life.

159. (A) The biological-nativist perspective of language.
The fact that deaf children can spontaneously create a complex and rule-governed sign language, even without exposure to an existing one, provides powerful evidence for the nativist view. This phenomenon suggests that the human mind is born with an innate blueprint for language that will manifest even under challenging conditions. It highlights the biological foundation of language as a unique, species-specific capacity. Such observations challenge the belief that language is solely learned through imitation and reinforcement from the surrounding environment.

160. (B) It deviates from the developmental and processing norms for one's age group due to a disorder.
Pathological language is defined by significant deviations from the normal range of linguistic development and processing. These impairments are caused by underlying medical, neurological, or developmental conditions, such as a brain injury or a specific learning disorder. Unlike non-standard dialects or common learning errors, pathological language involves a breakdown in the fundamental mechanisms of the brain. Identifying these deviations through careful assessment is essential for providing the specialized support and treatment that individuals need to improve their communication.

161. (A) It over-predicts errors and fails to account for errors not caused by L1 interference.
The strong version of the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis was found to be limited because it relied solely on comparing the native and target languages to predict errors. Research showed that many predicted errors did not occur, while many unpredicted ones—such as developmental errors common to all learners—did happen. This revealed that second language acquisition is a more creative and complex process than simple interference. These findings led to more comprehensive theories, like interlanguage and error analysis, which better explain learner difficulties.

162. (B) Q, R, and S only
A needs analysis is a learner-centered process used to establish the goals and content of a language course. It primarily considers the students' current proficiency levels, their personal goals, and the linguistic demands of the target situations where they will use the language. While the teacher's style and choice of materials are important, they are not the primary focus of this initial analysis. By centering on the learners' specific needs, course designers can create a curriculum that is more relevant, motivating, and effective.

163. (C) The Audio-Lingual Method
The Audio-Lingual Method is a behaviorist teaching approach that makes extensive use of technology like language labs to reinforce linguistic habits. It focuses on the repetition of pattern drills and the memorization of dialogues to build accuracy and native-like pronunciation. This method views language as a set of habits that are learned through a cycle of stimulus, response, and reinforcement. While it provides structured practice, it has been criticized for prioritizing form over meaningful communication and the creative use of language in spontaneous social situations.

164. (B) P, Q, and R only
Modern teacher training programs often emphasize the psychological and socio-linguistic aspects of language learning. Key topics in such programs include learner motivation, the cross-cultural aspects of pragmatics, and the predictable stages of second language acquisition. These modules help teachers understand the complex factors that influence their students' progress and how to create a supportive learning environment. While historical linguistics provides valuable context, it is less directly related to the practical and psychological challenges of teaching and learning a language today.

165. (C) Actively and creatively constructing a linguistic system.

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179. (C) Communicative
A communicative syllabus is organized around social functions, such as greeting people, making requests, or apologizing. These functions represent the specific communicative acts that learners need to perform in real-world situations. By focusing on functions, the syllabus helps students connect linguistic forms with their practical application. This approach prioritizing the ability to interact effectively over the simple mastery of isolated grammatical structures. Communicative syllabi prepare students to use their language skills for meaningful and successful social and professional communication.

180. (D) The mental processes involved in language use.
Psycholinguistics is the interdisciplinary field that investigates the cognitive and neurological mechanisms that support language. Its primary focus is on understanding how people acquire their first language, how they perceive and comprehend spoken or written messages, and how they plan and execute speech. By studying these mental processes, researchers gain insights into the complex relationship between the mind and language. This knowledge is essential for understanding both normal communication and the various disorders that can occur when these mental processes are impaired.

181. (C) Critical Period Hypothesis
The critical period hypothesis suggests that there is a biologically determined window during which language acquisition occurs most easily and naturally. If exposure to language happens after this window, which typically closes around puberty, achieving native-like proficiency becomes significantly more difficult. This concept is based on the idea of brain plasticity, which is much higher in children. The hypothesis has significant implications for both first and second language development, highlighting the importance of early exposure for achieving high levels of linguistic competence.

182. (B) The human mind is born with an innate capacity for language.
The nativist view of language acquisition stands in contrast to the behaviorist perspective. While behaviorists believe language is learned through imitation and reinforcement, nativists argue that humans are born with an innate, biological capacity for language. According to this view, the mind contains a specialized mechanism, often called a Language Acquisition Device, that facilitates the learning of complex grammar. This innate knowledge allows children to master any language they are exposed to with remarkable speed and efficiency, despite limited environmental input.

183. (D) All of the above
Designing a successful language teaching syllabus requires a comprehensive consideration of many different factors. This includes applying linguistic theory to select and sequence content, as well as considering social and psychological factors like learner age, motivation, and the role of the language in the community. Furthermore, conducting a needs analysis and ensuring the availability of suitable materials and aids are also essential. By integrating all of these elements, course designers can create a curriculum that is relevant, effective, and responsive.

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184. (A) The way linguistic knowledge is stored and organized in the mind.
The mental representation of language refers to the internal system where our linguistic knowledge is stored and structured in the mind. This includes everything we know about the sounds, words, grammar, and social use of a language. This representation is not just a simple list; it is a complex and dynamic network that allows us to process and produce language rapidly and efficiently. Understanding how this knowledge is organized is a central goal of psycholinguistics and is essential for explaining human communication.

185. (C) Proficiency test
A proficiency test is a standardized assessment used to measure a learner's general ability to use a language across a wide range of situations. Unlike an achievement test, it is not tied to a specific course or curriculum. These tests are often used by universities, employers, and government agencies to determine if a person has the necessary linguistic skills for a particular purpose. Proficiency tests provide a consistent and objective measure of a person's overall language competence in real-world contexts.

172. (B) P, Q, and S only
Self-access packages are designed to support independent language learning by providing students with a variety of materials for individualized practice. They cater to different learning speeds and styles and help to foster learner autonomy and responsibility. However, these resources are not intended to replace the teacher or the social interaction of the classroom. Effective language learning still requires guidance, feedback, and opportunities for meaningful communication with others. Self-access packages serve as a valuable supplement to a balanced and well-supported instructional program.

173. (C) Have internalized productive grammatical rules.
The famous Wug Test" was designed by Jean Berko Gleason to demonstrate that young children have internalized productive grammatical rules. By using nonsense words, she showed that children could apply rules for plurality and tense to words they had never heard before. For example, if shown a picture of a wug" and then two of them, children would say wugs." This provided powerful evidence that children are not just imitating sounds but are actively learning the underlying patterns of their language.

174. (D) A child saying I bringed my toy" instead of I brought my toy."
Overgeneralization is a common phenomenon in language acquisition where a child applies a newly learned grammatical rule to irregular forms that are exceptions to that rule. In this case, the child is applying the regular past tense ending -ed" to an irregular verb. This type of error is actually a positive sign of progress, as it demonstrates that the child has internalized a rule and is actively attempting to use it. These errors typically disappear as the child's linguistic skills continue to develop.

175. (A) Active thinkers who construct knowledge and test hypotheses.
The cognitive theory of language learning views students as active participants who use their mental processes to acquire a new language. This perspective emphasizes that learners are not just passive recipients of information but are constantly testing hypotheses and constructing their own linguistic knowledge. This approach highlights the importance of meaningful learning, understanding, and problem-solving. By focusing on the internal cognitive processes of the learner, this theory provides a more sophisticated and effective framework for modern language teaching and assessment.

176. (B) To develop learners' communicative competence.
The primary and most fundamental goal of modern language teaching is to help students develop communicative competence. This involves the ability to use the language effectively, appropriately, and confidently in a wide variety of real-world social and professional situations. While grammatical accuracy and native-like pronunciation are valued, they are secondary to the ability to convey meaning and interact successfully with others. By prioritizing communication, contemporary methods prepare students to use their new linguistic skills in practical and meaningful ways.

177. (B) Aphasia
Aphasia is the term used to describe a language disorder that results from damage to the brain, most commonly in the left hemisphere. This condition can impact a person's ability to speak, understand speech, read, or write. Aphasia is an acquired disorder, meaning it occurs in individuals who previously had normal language skills. It is distinct from developmental disorders like dyslexia or speech fluency issues like stuttering. Understanding aphasia is essential for providing effective diagnosis and support for those who have experienced brain trauma.

178. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Language processing involves both receptive and productive skills, each requiring significant cognitive work. Production is an active and constructive process where a speaker plans and executes a message. While comprehension is sometimes viewed as passive, it is actually an active mental process of identifying sounds, retrieving words, and analyzing syntax to extract meaning. Both understanding and generating language require the mind to perform complex tasks rapidly and efficiently. Recognizing the active nature of both skills is essential for a complete understanding of communication.

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The term interlanguage" highlights that second language learners are not just making random errors. Instead, they are active participants who are creatively constructing their own rule-governed linguistic system. This system is dynamic and evolves as the learner processes new input and tests hypotheses about the target language. By recognizing interlanguage, educators can view mistakes as a sign of progress and linguistic exploration. This perspective encourages a more positive and supportive approach to language teaching that values the learner's unique developmental journey.

166. (B) Structural syllabus
A structural syllabus is organized around a sequence of grammatical items, such as verb tenses, prepositions, and types of clauses. The goal is for students to master these individual forms in a logical order to build their overall linguistic knowledge. This approach differs from syllabi that focus on concepts, social functions, or practical tasks. While structural syllabi provide a clear and organized framework, they have been criticized for not giving enough attention to the meaningful and spontaneous use of language in real-world communicative situations.

167. (D) It is a neurological disorder involving phonological deficits.
Dyslexia is a specific learning disorder that is neurological in origin and primarily affects the ability to read and spell accurately. It is characterized by difficulties with word recognition and decoding, which are often rooted in a deficit in the phonological component of language. Dyslexia is not a result of low intelligence, lack of effort, or visual problems. Understanding it as a neurological condition is essential for providing effective support and accommodations that help individuals overcome these challenges and succeed in their education.

168. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different orientations in psycho linguistics are associated with distinct key concepts. Behaviorism focuses on the cycle of stimulus and response, while nativism is centered on the idea of Universal Grammar. The cognitive-interactionalist view is linked to concepts like the Zone of Proximal Development. Clinical psycholinguistics, in contrast, investigates language disorders such as aphasia. Recognizing these associations helps to understand the theoretical landscape of linguistics and how different perspectives contribute to our overall knowledge of how language is acquired, processed, and impaired.

169. (C) Learning is formal and classroom-based; acquisition is subconscious and naturalistic.
Some theorists make a clear distinction between the processes of language learning" and acquisition." Learning is viewed as a conscious and formal process that typically takes place in a classroom through explicit instruction. In contrast, acquisition is considered a subconscious and naturalistic process that occurs through meaningful interaction and exposure, similar to how children learn their first language. While this distinction is debated, it has had a significant impact on language teaching methods, encouraging more focus on natural communication and authentic input.

170. (A) A student reading a scientific article and writing a summary.
Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency refers to the formal and cognitively demanding language skills required for academic success. Reading a scientific article and writing a summary is a perfect illustration of CALP, as it involves abstract thinking, specialized vocabulary, and the ability to process complex information in a context-reduced setting. These tasks differ significantly from the social language used in everyday, face-to-face interactions. Developing academic proficiency is a long-term process that requires targeted instruction and support throughout a student's educational journey.

171. (D) Test-retest reliability
Test-retest reliability is a measure of the consistency and stability of an assessment over time. If a test is reliable, it should yield very similar scores when administered to the same group of students on two different occasions, provided their skills have not changed. This consistency is essential for ensuring that the test results are accurate and not just a result of random chance or temporary conditions. High test-retest reliability is a key indicator of a well-developed and trustworthy language assessment tool.

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186. (A) Use of pattern drills and repetitive memorization of dialogues.
The Audio-Lingual Method is a behaviorist teaching approach that focuses on the development of linguistic habits through structured practice. Its key characteristics include the use of repetitive pattern drills and the memorization of dialogues to build accuracy and native-like pronunciation. This method views language as a set of habits that are learned through a cycle of stimulus, response, and reinforcement. By focusing on oral skills and imitation, the Audio-Lingual Method aims to help students achieve high levels of fluency and grammatical correctness.

187. (D) Planning units in language production.
Slips of the tongue, or unintentional speech errors, provide valuable evidence for the existence of planning units in language production. These errors are not random; they often involve the exchange of similar sounds or words, suggesting that the brain plans speech in structured chunks before it is articulated. By analyzing these mistakes, psycholinguists gain insights into the complex cognitive processes involved in generating spoken language. These errors reveal how the mind organizes and prepares linguistic information for production.

188. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different language disorders are characterized by unique primary symptoms. Broca's aphasia involves effortful, agrammatic speech, while Wernicke's aphasia leads to fluent but nonsensical speech and poor comprehension. Dyslexia primarily impacts word recognition and spelling. Stuttering is characterized by disruptions in the flow and rhythm of speech. Recognizing these distinct patterns is essential for the accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of individuals with various communication challenges. Understanding these disorders also provides valuable information about how normal language functions are organized.

189. (C) Fossilization
Fossilization occurs when a second language learner's progress in a particular area stops, and incorrect forms become a permanent part of their speech. Even with continued exposure and instruction, the learner continues to make the same error. This phenomenon is common in adult learners and can be caused by various factors, such as the influence of the native language or a lack of communicative need for perfect accuracy. Identifying fossilized errors helps teachers set realistic goals and provide targeted support.

190. (D) To act as a facilitator and participant in communication.
In a communicative classroom, the teacher's role is that of a facilitator who creates opportunities for students to interact and use the language meaningfully. Rather than being the sole source of knowledge, the teacher provides resources, sets up activities, and may participate as a co-communicator. This approach encourages student autonomy and focuses on the practice of functional communication over the simple study of rules. By creating a supportive environment, the teacher helps students build their confidence and communicative skills.

NODIA

191. (A) Hearing-impaired barrier is input, mental retardation is processing.
There is a fundamental difference between the language challenges faced by hearing-impaired individuals and those with mental retardation. For the hearing-impaired, the primary barrier is the lack of auditory input, which can be overcome through access to signed language. In contrast, individuals with mental retardation face challenges in the internal cognitive processing of language, which often results in slower development and simpler speech regardless of the input. Understanding these distinct origins is essential for providing the appropriate types of support and intervention.

192. (C) P, Q, and R only
Interlanguage theory describes the unique, systematic, and dynamic linguistic system constructed by a second language learner. This system is influenced by the learner's first language and contains developmental errors and overgeneralizations as the learner tests new hypotheses. Unlike a static system, interlanguage is constantly evolving as the learner receives more input and refines their understanding of the target language. Recognizing the creative and rule-governed nature of interlanguage helps educators to view learner errors as a natural and positive sign of progress.

193. (B) It highlights the need to explicitly teach the academic language required for school subjects.
The distinction between social and academic language proficiency is crucial for supporting second language learners in school. While students may achieve social fluency relatively quickly, they often struggle with the more formal, abstract, and cognitively demanding language of academic subjects. This highlight the need for educators to explicitly teach the specific vocabulary and discourse patterns required for success in science, history, and other disciplines. Recognizing this gap ensures that students receive the targeted linguistic support they need to succeed academically.

194. (A) Lexical
Language syllabi are typically organized around units such as grammatical structures, social functions, abstract concepts, or practical tasks. Recognized types include structural, communicative, notional-functional, and task-based syllabi. While vocabulary is a vital part of any language course, a lexical syllabus" is not a standard type on its own in the same way as the others. Instead, vocabulary is usually integrated into the other organizational frameworks. Understanding these standard syllabus types is essential for designing a curriculum that effectively meets the learners' goals.

195. (C) Language emerges from interplay between mind and environment.
The cognitive-interactionalist theory posits that language acquisition is the result of a complex interplay between the child's internal cognitive development and their external social environment. This perspective views language as emerging through meaningful interaction with others, which provides the necessary context and scaffolding for the child's developing mental processes. It rejects the idea that language is purely innate or purely a result of behavioral conditioning. By looking at this interaction, the theory provides a balanced explanation for how complex linguistic skills are acquired.

196. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Reliability and validity are two distinct but related concepts in language testing. Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of the scores produced by a test over time or across different graders. Validity, on the other hand, is the extent to which a test actually measures the specific skills or knowledge it is intended to measure. A test must be reliable to be valid, but reliability alone does not guarantee validity. Understanding these definitions is essential for developing and selecting effective assessments.

197. (C) CALP
Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency refers to the specialized and formal language skills required for success in academic settings. This includes the abstract vocabulary and complex discourse patterns used in subjects like mathematics, science, and history. CALP is more cognitively demanding and context-reduced than the social language used in everyday interactions. Mastery of academic language typically takes several years longer than achieving social fluency. Recognizing the importance of CALP is essential for providing the linguistic support that students need to succeed in their studies.

198. (B) Ensure the course content is relevant to the learners' goals and target situations.
The primary goal of a needs analysis is to ensure that a language course is relevant and practical for the specific group of students. By systematically examining their goals and the situations where they will use the language, course designers can select the most appropriate content and skills to focus on. This learner-centered approach helps to maximize motivation and ensure that students achieve the outcomes they need for their academic or professional success. A thorough needs analysis is foundational.

199. (D) It allows the child to experiment with speech sounds.
The babbling stage is a vital developmental milestone where infants experiment with the sounds of their native language. During this phase, they practice producing different phonemes and patterns of intonation, building the motor control needed for speech. While the sounds are not yet meaningful words, babbling serves as an essential foundation for later linguistic development. It also allows infants to interact with their caregivers and respond to their social environment. This stage is a significant step in the journey toward speech.

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200. (A) Establishing a uniform procedure for administration and scoring to ensure comparability.
Standardization in language testing involves creating a uniform set of procedures for how an assessment is given and graded. This ensures that every student takes the test under the same conditions, making the results comparable across different groups and individuals. Standardization minimizes the influence of external factors and helps to establish the reliability and fairness of the test. This process is essential for large-scale assessments where results are used for important decisions, such as certification, employment, or academic placement.

201. (C) Behaviourist
The behaviourist view of language acquisition is based on the idea that language is a set of habits learned through imitation, practice, and reinforcement. This perspective emphasizes the role of the environment in shaping linguistic behavior. According to behaviourists like B.F. Skinner, children learn to speak by responding to external stimuli and receiving rewards for correct utterances. While this view has been largely superseded by cognitive and nativist theories, its focus on habit formation and reinforcement had a significant influence on early language teaching methods.

202. (A) Cognitive-interactionalist – Interplay of mind and social world
Different orientations in psycholinguistics have distinct primary focuses. The cognitive-interactionalist view highlights the interplay between internal mental processes and social engagement. In contrast, the empiricist-behaviourist view focuses on environmental conditioning, while the biological-nativist perspective emphasizes innate knowledge. Clinical psycholinguistics is concerned with language disorders rather than teaching methods. Recognizing these correct pairings is important for understanding the diverse theoretical perspectives that contribute to our overall knowledge of how language is acquired, processed, and potentially impaired in different individuals.

203. (A) P, Q, and R only
Psycholinguistics is a broad field that investigates the mental and neurological processes of language. Key ideas include that language is processed in distinct stages and follows a predictable developmental timeline in children. Furthermore, research on brain damage shows that it can lead to specific and predictable linguistic deficits, such as aphasias. While social class and historical change are interesting topics, they fall under the domains of sociolinguistics and historical linguistics respectively. Understanding these core psycholinguistic concepts is essential for studying communication.

204. (B) Interlanguage
The theory of interlanguage has shifted how educators view learner errors. Instead of seeing mistakes as a failure, this perspective views them as a natural and necessary part of the creative learning process. Errors provide valuable insights into the learner's developing linguistic system and the hypotheses they are testing about the target language. By recognizing the systematic nature of interlanguage, teachers can provide more supportive and effective feedback that helps students refine their knowledge and move toward higher levels of proficiency.

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205. (C) Comparison with age-appropriate developmental norms and unimpaired processing.
The distinction between normal and pathological language is based on whether a person's linguistic abilities fall within the typical range expected for their age and developmental stage. Pathological language is characterized by significant impairments caused by underlying medical, neurological, or developmental disorders. Identifying these deviations requires comparison with established norms for healthy language processing and development. This distinction is essential for the accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of individuals with communication difficulties, ensuring they receive the specialized support they need to succeed.

206. (D) The modern Communicative Language Teaching.
Communicative Language Teaching is a modern approach that prioritizes the use of the target language for meaningful interaction in real-world contexts. This method moves away from the

explicit study of grammatical rules and focuses instead on developing students' ability to convey meaning and interact successfully. By using authentic materials and activities like role-plays and information-gap tasks, CLT helps students build their confidence and communicative skills. This approach emphasizes the importance of fluency and social appropriateness alongside grammatical accuracy.

207. (A) Government policy on language education
Success in second language acquisition is influenced by a range of internal and external factors. Psychological aspects include a learner's motivation, aptitude, and the specific learning strategies they use. In contrast, government policy on language education is a socio-political factor that shapes the learning environment but is not a psychological characteristic of the individual learner. Understanding the different categories of factors—biological, psychological, and social—is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the complex process of acquiring a new language.

208. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Many key concepts are central to different subfields of linguistics and education. The distinction between BICS and CALP is vital for understanding second language acquisition. Aphasia is a central topic in clinical psycholinguistics, while needs analysis is a primary component of language teaching analysis. The critical period hypothesis is a basic concept in psycholinguistics. Recognizing these associations helps to understand how different areas of study contribute to our overall knowledge of language acquisition, processing, teaching, and impairment.

209. (B) The phenomenon of tip-of-the-tongue' states and semantic priming.
The mental lexicon is thought to be organized as a network of interconnected nodes, where words are linked by their sounds and meanings. This model helps to explain phenomena like tip-of-the-tongue" states, where a word is partially retrieved, and semantic priming, where hearing one word makes it easier to recognize a related word. This sophisticated organization allow for the extremely rapid retrieval of words during communication. Understanding the structure of the mental lexicon is essential for explaining how people use language.

210. (A) The teacher becomes a guide, counselor, and resource person.
In a course using self-access packages, the role of the teacher changes from being the primary source of knowledge to being a facilitator of independent learning. The teacher acts as a guide, providing support and advice to help students navigate the materials and achieve their goals. They also serve as a resource person who can provide feedback and answer questions when students encounter challenges. This role encourages learner autonomy and helps students take responsibility for their own progress in the language.

211. (C) Analyzing syntax and integrating semantic knowledge.
Language comprehension is an active and complex cognitive process that goes far beyond just understanding individual words. It requires the listener to analyze the syntactic structure of a sentence to understand the relationships between the words. Furthermore, this information must be integrated with the person's semantic knowledge and the situational context to extract the intended meaning. Successful comprehension thus depends on the mind performing multiple tasks rapidly and efficiently. Understanding these steps is essential for explaining how we communicate.

212. (D) P, Q, R, and S
Evaluating a language textbook involves a careful examination of many different factors to ensure its effectiveness. Key criteria include the book's alignment with the syllabus goals, the authenticity and cultural appropriateness of its content, and its overall user-friendliness in terms of layout and design. Furthermore, the inclusion of opportunities for meaningful practice is essential for helping students develop their communicative skills. By considering all of these factors, educators can select the most suitable resources for their learners and course.

213. (C) Already possess a fully formed linguistic system that influences the L2 learning process.
A fundamental difference between first and second language acquisition is that L2 learners already possess an established linguistic system.

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This existing knowledge of their first language can both help and hinder the learning of a new one through the process of language transfer. Unlike infants, adult L2 learners must also manage the interaction between these two linguistic systems. This existing framework significantly shapes the developmental path and the types of challenges that L2 learners face as they acquire the new language.

214. (B) Inter-rater reliability
Inter-rater reliability is a measure of the consistency and objectivity of a test's scoring. If an assessment has high inter-rater reliability, different examiners will give very similar scores to the same student's work. This consistency is essential for ensuring that the test results are fair and are not influenced by the subjective judgments of individual graders. High inter-rater reliability is a key indicator of a well-developed assessment tool with clear and standardized scoring criteria. This is particularly important for subjective tasks.

215. (D) Systematic indicators of hypothesis testing.
One of the most important insights from Error Analysis is that second language errors are often systematic and provide evidence of the learner's active mental work. Instead of being random mistakes, these errors show that the learner is testing hypotheses about how the new language works. By recognizing this, educators can view errors as a positive sign of learning and a source of valuable information about the student's progress. This perspective encourages a more supportive and effective approach to teaching and assessment.

216. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Theoretical orientations in psycholinguistics offer very different views on the origins of language. The biological-nativist view argues that the capacity for language is innate and biological, while the empiricist-behaviourist view highlights the role of the environment and habit formation. These two perspectives stand in direct contrast to each other. Understanding these fundamental differences is essential for following the history of linguistics and for appreciating the diverse theories that inform how we understand language acquisition and processing in children and adults today.

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217. (C) General concepts of meaning and the communicative functions used to express them.
A notional syllabus is designed to help learners connect linguistic forms with the meanings they want to convey. It is organized around abstract concepts, known as notions," such as time, quantity, and duration, along with the social functions used to express them. This approach prioritizes meaning and the practical application of language over the simple mastery of isolated grammatical rules. By focusing on these underlying concepts, a notional syllabus prepares students to communicate effectively and appropriately in diverse real-world situations.

218. (A) A similar, but slower and less complete, path of language development compared to the norm.
Language acquisition in individuals with mental retardation often follows the same general sequence of stages as in typically developing children, but the process is significantly slower. Furthermore, the final level of linguistic proficiency is often lower, with speech characterized by simpler grammar and a more limited vocabulary. This pattern suggests that language development is closely linked to general cognitive growth. Understanding these typical developmental paths is essential for providing effective and appropriate support and interventions for individuals with cognitive challenges.

219. (D) Fluency of production versus semantic content and comprehension.
The two main types of aphasia are distinguished primarily by how they impact a person's ability to communicate. Broca's aphasia primarily affects the fluency of speech production, resulting in slow and effortful utterances. In contrast, Wernicke's aphasia impacts the semantic content of speech and the person's ability to understand language. While speech may be fluent in Wernicke's, it is often nonsensical. These distinct patterns provide clear evidence that different regions of the brain are responsible for specific aspects of linguistic function.

220. (B) Enable learners to communicate effectively.
The ultimate and most fundamental goal of language teaching is to help students develop the skills needed for effective communication. This involves more than just knowing grammatical

rules or vocabulary; it requires the ability to use the language appropriately and confidently in real-world social and professional situations. While accuracy is important, it is a tool for achieving successful interaction with others. By prioritizing communication, language educators prepare their students to use their new linguistic skills in practical and meaningful ways.

221. (C) The relative status of the learner's L1 and L2 communities.
Success in acquiring a second language is influenced by the social context in which the learning takes place. A key social factor is the relative status and prestige of the learner's native language community compared to the target language community. These social power dynamics can impact a learner's motivation, their opportunities for interaction, and their overall attitude toward the learning process. Recognizing these social influences is essential for understanding the diverse challenges and opportunities that different learners face.

222. (D) Feedback and endless practice opportunities.
Computer Assisted Language Teaching can be a highly effective aid by providing students with targeted practice and immediate feedback. Digital tools can offer a wide variety of interactive exercises that allow students to work at their own pace and focus on areas where they need more help. This consistent practice is essential for reinforcing linguistic knowledge and building skills. While technology cannot replace the social interaction of a classroom, it serves as a powerful supplement that can enhance the learning process.

223. (B) Q, R, and S only
Language Teaching Analysis is the field that focuses on the practical aspects of language instruction. Central topics include establishing the goals of teaching, designing effective syllabi based on needs analysis, and evaluating textbooks and other materials. It also examines the role of the teacher in the classroom. While the biological and neurological foundations of language are important psycholinguistic topics, they are not the primary focus of this specific field. Understanding these core components is essential for developing effective and responsive teaching practices.

224. (B) BICS and CALP
The distinction between social and academic language is a common challenge for many second language learners. A student may be very successful in everyday conversations, which rely on Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills. However, they may still struggle with the formal and cognitively demanding language found in textbooks and academic settings, which requires Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency. Recognizing this gap is essential for ensuring that students receive the targeted linguistic support they need to succeed in their studies and reach their full potential.

225. (B) CA is predictive, while EA is descriptive.
Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis are two different approaches to studying second language learning. Contrastive Analysis is predictive, aiming to forecast potential errors by comparing the structures of the native and target languages. In contrast, Error Analysis is descriptive, focusing on the actual mistakes that learners make to understand their developing linguistic systems. While both methods provide valuable insights, Error Analysis shifted the focus to the creative and systematic nature of learner language. Together, they offer a more complete picture.

226. (A) The dialectal variations of a language across different regions.
Psycholinguistics is primarily concerned with the internal mental and neurological processes of the individual speaker and listener. Its focus includes how words are retrieved, how children acquire language, and the effects of brain injury on linguistic ability. In contrast, the study of how language varies across different regions or social groups is the domain of sociolinguistics. While these fields are related, psycholinguistics maintains its focus on the cognitive mechanisms of language use rather than its broad social and regional variations.

227. (C) Children produce multi-word utterances, but omit function words and morphemes.
The telegraphic stage is a period in child language development where utterances are characterized by a focus on essential content words, such as nouns and verbs. These short sentences, like daddy go home," typically lack functional morphemes and grammatical markers. Despite

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their simplified structure, these utterances are rule-governed and represent a significant step toward the development of full sentences. This stage mirrors the concise messages once found in telegrams. It marks a transition from single words to more complex syntax.

228. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Different teaching methods are based on distinct theoretical priorities. The Grammar-Translation method focuses on literary analysis and translation rather than oral communication. In contrast, the Audio-Lingual method is based on behaviorist principles and uses extensive pattern drills to build linguistic habits. Understanding these differences is essential for appreciating the history of language teaching and the diverse theories that have shaped classroom practice over the years. This knowledge helps educators to select the most effective and appropriate methods for their students.

229. (C) Aptitude test
An aptitude test is a specialized assessment tool used to measure a person's potential or innate capacity for learning a new language. These tests evaluate skills such as phonetic coding ability, grammatical sensitivity, and rote memory. The results are used to predict how quickly and successfully a person might achieve proficiency. Unlike achievement or proficiency tests, aptitude tests are independent of a person's prior linguistic training. They provide valuable information for counseling students and for designing effective language programs.

230. (B) Speech fluency
Stuttering is a communication disorder that primarily affects the natural flow and rhythm of speech. It is characterized by involuntary repetitions, prolongations of sounds, and silent blocks during verbal production. While its origins are complex and can involve genetic and neurological factors, its impact is most visible in the motor execution of speech. Stuttering varies in severity and can be influenced by situational and emotional factors. Understanding this disorder is essential for providing effective support and therapy for those affected.

231. (D) Notional
A notional syllabus organizes language teaching around abstract concepts, known as notions," such as time, location, and quantity, along with social functions like requesting or denying. This approach prioritizes meaning and the practical application of language over the mastery of isolated grammatical rules. By focusing on these underlying concepts, a notional syllabus prepare students to communicate effectively and appropriately in a wide variety of real-world situations. This organizational principle is a key component of modern communicative approaches to language instruction.

232. (A) P, Q, and R only
Language acquisition involves both receptive and productive skills, each requiring significant cognitive effort. In first language learning, comprehension typically precedes the development of production. Furthermore, most people have a larger receptive vocabulary than a productive one. Both speech production and comprehension are active processes that involve the mind in complex tasks such as identifying sounds, retrieving words, and analyzing syntax. Recognizing the active nature of both skills is essential for a complete understanding of how human communication works.

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233. (C) Behaviourist
The behaviorist theory of language learning is based on the belief that linguistic behavior is shaped through the principles of operant conditioning. According to this view, language is learned through a cycle of stimulus, response, and reinforcement. Children learn to produce correct utterances by imitating others and receiving positive reinforcement, such as praise or rewards. This perspective focuses on external factors and habit formation rather than internal mental structures or genetic predispositions. While largely superseded, it significantly influenced early teaching methods.

234. (A) The existence of an innate Language Acquisition Device (LAD).
The poverty of the stimulus" argument is a cornerstone of the nativist theory of language. It suggests that the linguistic input children receive in their daily environment is too limited and fragmented to account for the complex grammatical rules they master so quickly.

Nativists argue that since the input is insufficient, humans must be born with an innate capacity, or a Language Acquisition Device, that facilitates this process. This internal mechanism provides the necessary framework for mastering any language.

235. (D) The phonological inventory of the target language.
Success in teaching and learning a language is influenced by many different factors. Socio-linguistic and psychological aspects include the learner's motivation, their attitude toward the target culture, and their use of effective communication strategies. In contrast, the phonological inventory of the target language is a linguistic feature of the language itself, rather than a psychological or social characteristic of the learner. Understanding these different categories of factors is essential for providing a well-rounded and effective language instruction program.

236. (B) Facilitator
Modern language teaching emphasizes a learner-centered approach where the teacher's primary role is that of a facilitator. Instead of being the sole source of knowledge, the teacher creates a supportive environment and provides the resources and activities that help students interact and use the language meaningfully. This role encourages student autonomy and prioritizes the practice of functional communication. By facilitating interaction, the teacher helps students build their confidence and communicative skills, making the learning process more effective.

237. (C) Interlanguage
The study of interlanguage focuses on the unique, systematic, and dynamic linguistic system constructed by a second language learner. This system is rule-governed and evolves as the learner processes new input and tests hypotheses about the target language. Recognizing interlanguage allows researchers and educators to view learner errors as a natural and positive sign of progress. This perspective has significantly changed how we understand second language acquisition, shifting the focus to the learner's creative and systematic mental work.

238. (D) CALP
Cognitive Advanced Language Proficiency refers to the specialized and cognitively demanding language skills required for success in academic and professional settings. Analyzing a poem or solving a word problem in a second language are perfect examples of tasks that require CALP. These activities involve abstract thinking, specialized vocabulary, and the ability to process complex information in context-reduced settings. Developing this level of proficiency is a long-term process that requires targeted instruction and support throughout a student's education.

239. (A) The critical period hypothesis
Studies of children who were tragically deprived of linguistic input during their early years have provided powerful evidence for the critical period hypothesis. These cases show that if exposure to language does not occur during the optimal developmental window, achieving native-like proficiency in grammar and syntax becomes extremely difficult. These findings suggest that the brain's plasticity for language is highest in early childhood. Such evidence highlights the vital importance of early exposure for healthy linguistic and cognitive development.

240. (B) Suitability for a particular group of learners, course, and teacher.
Evaluating a textbook is a critical step in ensuring that instructional materials are appropriate and effective for the specific learning context. The evaluation process centers on how well the book's content, activities, and methodology align with the needs and goals of the students and the teacher. While price and popularity are considerations, the primary focus is on the pedagogical value and suitability of the material. Systematic evaluation allow educators to make informed decisions and select resources.

241. (B) The learners' goals and the linguistic demands of their target situations.
Needs analysis is the essential first step in designing a language syllabus that is relevant and practical for the students. It involves a systematic examination of the learners' goals and the specific linguistic skills they will need to succeed in their target situations, whether academic, professional, or social. By centering on the learners' requirements, course designers can create a curriculum that is more motivating

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and effective. A thorough needs analysis helps to ensure successful educational outcomes.

242. (A) P, Q, and R only
Different theoretical orientations provide unique perspectives on how language is acquired. The behaviourist view focuses on habit formation and reinforcement, while the nativist perspective highlights innate biological structures. The cognitive-interactionalist view emphasizes the interplay between mental development and social engagement. These theories differ significantly in their explanation of both first and second language acquisition. Recognizing these diverse views is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the complex mental and social processes that support human linguistic competence.

243. (C) Diagnostic provides a strength profile, while placement groups learners.
Diagnostic and placement tests serve different primary purposes in language education. A diagnostic test is used to identify a student's specific strengths and weaknesses in their knowledge of a language. In contrast, a placement test is used at the start of a program to group students into the most appropriate class for their proficiency level. Both types of assessment provide valuable information for teachers and students, but they focus on different aspects of the learner's linguistic profile.

244. (D) Communicative syllabus
A communicative syllabus is organized around activities that involve meaningful interaction and the use of language for a specific purpose. Role-plays, information-gap tasks, and group problem-solving are hallmark activities of this approach. These tasks mirror real-world communication and encourage students to use their linguistic resources spontaneously and creatively. By prioritizing functional language use over the simple study of rules, a communicative syllabus helps students build the confidence and skills needed to interact successfully in diverse situations.

245. (C) The learner has reached native-like proficiency.
Fossilization refers to a phenomenon in second language acquisition where certain incorrect linguistic forms become a permanent part of a person's speech. Despite continued exposure to the correct forms and even explicit instruction, the learner's progress in that particular area has stopped. Fossilization is common in adult learners and can be influenced by various factors, such as the influence of the first language or a lack of communicative need for perfect accuracy. Identifying fossilized errors is important.

246. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis are two important approaches to understanding second language learning. Contrastive Analysis hypothesizes that differences between the native and target languages will lead to learning difficulties. Error Analysis, in contrast, focused on studying actual mistakes and revealed that many are developmental rather than due to interference. Together, these two methods have significantly advanced our understanding of the complex cognitive and linguistic processes involved in acquiring a new language and the diverse sources of learner.

247. (D) Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS)
Navigating a social conversation with a shopkeeper is an excellent example of Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills. This type of everyday communication is typically supported by situational context, gestures, and a common understanding of the social interaction. These social fluency skills usually develop relatively quickly for second language learners. While essential for daily life, BICS differs from the more complex and cognitively demanding academic language proficiency that is required for success in higher education and other professional settings.

248. (A) Psycholinguistics
Psycholinguistics is the interdisciplinary field that investigates the cognitive and neurological mechanisms involved in human language. Its primary focus is on how language is acquired by children, how it is perceived and comprehended by the mind, and how it is planned and executed during speech production. By studying these mental processes, researchers gain a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between the mind and language.

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This knowledge is essential for explaining both normal communication and various language impairments.

249. (C) Wernicke-Geschwind model
The Wernicke-Geschwind model is a classic neural framework that attempts to explain how the brain processes language. It describes the pathways between key language centers, such as Broca's area for production and Wernicke's area for comprehension. According to this model, these regions are connected by a bundle of nerve fibers known as the arcuate fasciculus. While modern research has shown that the brain-language relationship is even more complex, this model provided a foundational understanding of the neurological basis of communication.

250. (A) The systematic and dynamic linguistic system that a second language learner constructs.
Interlanguage refers to the unique, systematic, and dynamic linguistic structure created by an individual as they learn a second language. This system is rule-governed and evolves over time as the learner gain more knowledge and refines their understanding of the target language. By recognizing the existence of interlanguage, researchers and educators can view learner errors as a natural and positive sign of linguistic exploration. This perspective has fundamentally changed how we understand second language acquisition processes today.

251. (B) The empiricist-behaviourist orientation
The empiricist-behaviourist perspective, associated with figures like B.F. Skinner, emphasizes the role of external factors in language acquisition. This framework posits that language is a learned behavior developed through interactions with environmental stimuli. Mastery occurs through a cycle of imitation and reinforcement, where feedback from the surroundings shapes and solidifies the linguistic habits of the individual learner.

252. (A) language capacity being an inborn, species-specific trait.
The biological-nativist view, popularized by Noam Chomsky, asserts that the ability to acquire language is an inherent biological endowment unique to humans. This theory suggests that children are born with a universal grammar and an innate capacity to process complex linguistic rules. Consequently, language development is seen as a genetically programmed maturation process rather than a purely learned habit.

253. (C) It integrates innate abilities with social and environmental interaction.
The cognitive-interactionalist approach represents a theoretical synthesis that bridges the gap between innate biological factors and environmental influences. It acknowledges that while humans possess inherent cognitive abilities for language, these abilities only flourish through active engagement within a rich social context. This dynamic interplay between internal mental structures and external linguistic environments is what ultimately drives language emergence and development.

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254. (D) the brain-language relationship in psycholinguistics.
A central pillar of psycholinguistics involves investigating how specialized neural structures within the brain facilitate diverse linguistic functions. This specific field of inquiry, known as the brain-language relationship, seeks to understand the neurobiological foundations of communication. Researchers analyze how specific brain regions enable individuals to acquire, comprehend, and produce complex language systems through intricate physiological and neurological processes.

255. (C) Empiricist-behaviourist
Learning language through external feedback, such as parental praise for correct usage or corrections for errors, aligns with the empiricist-behaviourist framework. This model views language acquisition as a result of habit formation driven by environmental stimuli and positive reinforcement. In this scenario, the child's linguistic progress is shaped by the consistent social rewards and guidance provided by their caregivers.

256. (B) there is a finite developmental window for optimal language acquisition.
The critical period hypothesis posits that a specific, biologically determined window exists during early childhood for optimal language acquisition. During this timeframe, the brain is uniquely receptive to linguistic input. If

exposure is delayed beyond this developmental phase, achieving native-like proficiency becomes significantly more difficult, suggesting that the human capacity for learning language is constrained by a natural maturational timeline.

257. (D) a universal and predictable sequence of developmental milestones.
Language development follows a consistent and predictable progression that transcends individual cultures and environments. Starting with early cooing and babbling, children move through identifiable stages such as single words and short phrases before reaching complex sentence formation. This universal pattern indicates that linguistic maturation is guided by an internal biological timetable hardwired into the neurobiology of every human child.

258. (A) The nativist view that humans are genetically predisposed to language.
The concept of biological foundations strongly supports the nativist perspective, which argues that language acquisition is a genetically predisposed trait in humans. This view holds that the brain is naturally pre-programmed to handle linguistic structures. Evidence such as universal acquisition stages and the existence of a critical period further reinforces the idea that language is an inherent biological capacity.

259. (C) It can be significantly hindered if exposure to language is delayed past a certain age.
The critical period hypothesis implies that timing is crucial for successful language acquisition. Because the brain's plasticity for language processing decreases after a specific developmental stage, lack of exposure during these formative years can lead to permanent difficulties in achieving fluency. This suggests that biological constraints play a more significant role in linguistic development than mere environmental exposure or social interaction.

260. (A) uses single words to express a complete thought or idea.
During the holophrastic stage of language development, children typically utilize a single word to communicate a complex thought, request, or observation. These one-word utterances function as entire sentences within the child's communicative framework. This phase is a critical milestone in the predictable sequence of linguistic maturation, occurring after the babbling stage and before the emergence of two-word phrases.

261. (D) A multi-stage process involving lexical access, syntactic parsing, and semantic interpretation.
Language comprehension is a complex, multi-layered cognitive process that goes beyond the simple intake of sounds or text. It involves several distinct stages, including the retrieval of word meanings from the mental lexicon and the analysis of grammatical structures through syntactic parsing. Finally, learners must integrate these elements to achieve a full semantic and pragmatic interpretation based on the surrounding context.

262. (B) The existence of distinct planning stages in language production.
Slips of the tongue provide important empirical evidence for the structured nature of language production. These errors suggest that producing speech involves separate planning phases, such as conceptualization, formulation, and articulation. When a mistake occurs at one level while others remain intact, it demonstrates that these processes are distinct cognitive actions rather than a single, undifferentiated event during verbal communication.

263. (C) A mental storage system for words and their associated properties.
The mental lexicon serves as a sophisticated internal repository where individuals store words along with their phonological, semantic, and syntactic properties. This system is not merely a list but a complex network of interconnections that allows for efficient retrieval during comprehension and production. It plays a fundamental role in how humans organize and access linguistic knowledge for effective communication.

264. (D) Comprehension involves interpretation, while production requires active retrieval.
Although comprehension and production share the same mental lexicon and grammatical rules, they utilize different cognitive mechanisms. Comprehension is largely a process of recognition and interpretation of incoming signals, which often makes it faster. In contrast, production

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9. What is the primary challenge when translating cultural terms?
(A) They often possess highly complex grammatical structures.
(B) They are usually scientific and require specialist knowledge.
(C) They refer to concepts that may not exist in the target culture.
(D) They are always very short and easy to misinterpret.

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Translating idioms and proverbs word-for-word often results in a nonsensical or misleading phrase in the target language.
Reason (R) : The meaning of idioms and proverbs is typically figurative and culturally embedded, not derivable from the literal meaning of their constituent words.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

11. Which term describes words in two different languages that look or sound similar but differ significantly in meaning, often causing errors for translators?
(A) Synonyms
(B) Homonyms
(C) Antonyms
(D) False friends

12. The structural adjustments made during the process of translation, such as changing word order or sentence structure to conform to the rules of the target language, are known as:
(A) Translation gains
(B) Translation shifts
(C) Translation losses
(D) Translation fidelity

13. Which type of translation involves replacing the original speech in a film or television show with a translated version?
(A) Copy-editing
(B) Simultaneous interpretation
(C) Dubbing
(D) Slogan translation

14. The process of reviewing and correcting written material to improve accuracy, readability, and fitness for its purpose, especially in media, is called:
(A) Jingles
(B) Dubbing
(C) Paraphrase
(D) Copy-editing

15. Match the items in List I with the items in List II.
List I: (Translation Activity)
P. Simultaneous Interpretation
Q. Machine Aided Translation
R. Advertisement Translation
S. Technical Text Translation
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Precision of scientific terms
2. Real-time oral rendering
3. Transcreation of slogans and jingles
4. Use of translation memory software
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

16. In the context of lexicography, the arrangement of information within a dictionary entry typically follows a structured format. Which of the following is NOT usually a primary component of a standard dictionary entry?
(A) Pronunciation guide
(B) The lexicographer's personal opinion
(C) Part of speech
(D) Definition(s)

17. A single word having multiple, related meanings is an example of:
(A) Homonymy
(B) Polysemy
(C) Antonymy

273. (D) Through reliance on visual modalities like sign language.
When the auditory-vocal channel is unavailable due to hearing loss, language development often shifts toward visual modalities. Individuals frequently acquire complete and complex linguistic systems such as sign language or cued speech. These systems allow for full communicative expression and demonstrate the brain's remarkable plasticity in utilizing available sensory inputs to satisfy the innate human drive for language acquisition and social interaction.

274. (A) the linguistic deficits are linked to overall cognitive impairment.
A primary distinction between mental retardation and specific language impairments is the relationship between language and general cognition. In cases of mental retardation, linguistic deficits are a component of a broader, global cognitive impairment. Conversely, specific language impairments occur in individuals who may otherwise possess intact cognitive abilities, highlighting that language development can sometimes be decoupled from general intellectual functioning.

275. (C) It helps to understand the distinct roles of auditory input and general cognition in language acquisition.
Examining language in populations with sensory or cognitive challenges provides vital insights into the various components required for communication. These studies allow researchers to disentangle how much auditory perception contributes to learning versus the role played by general cognitive abilities. Such research deepens our understanding of the multi-faceted nature of language acquisition and how the brain adapts to different limitations.

276. (A) The behaviouristic theory
The behaviouristic theory characterizes the learner as a largely passive recipient of environmental stimuli. In this model, language is seen as a set of verbal behaviors acquired through a cycle of response and external reinforcement. The learner does not actively construct rules but instead forms habits by imitating the linguistic input provided by their surroundings, while errors are viewed as negative habits.

277. (D) As natural evidence of the learner's hypothesis-testing process.
In cognitive theory, learner errors are viewed positively as natural by-products of the language learning process. They serve as important evidence that the learner is actively engaged in forming and testing hypotheses about the linguistic rules of the target language. Rather than being seen as failures, these errors provide valuable insights into the learner's developing internal linguistic system and cognitive processing.

278. (B) the formation of habits through stimulus, response, and reinforcement.
The core principle of behaviouristic theory is that all learning, including language, involves the formation of habits. This process is driven by the stimulus-response-reinforcement model, where learners react to external cues and receive feedback. Consistent reinforcement of correct responses solidifies linguistic habits. Consequently, mastery of a language is achieved through repeated practice and gradual elimination of incorrect behaviors.

279. (C) verbal behaviour versus internal mental processes.
A fundamental difference between these two theories lies in their focus. Behaviouristic theory emphasizes observable verbal behavior and how it is shaped by external environmental factors and reinforcement. In contrast, cognitive theory prioritizes the internal mental processes of the learner, viewing language acquisition as an active cognitive task where the individual uses their mental faculties to deduce and internalize the underlying grammatical rules.

280. (D) Behaviouristic theory
Teaching methods that prioritize repetitive drills, imitation, and the immediate correction of mistakes are deeply rooted in behaviouristic theory. These techniques aim to establish correct linguistic habits through a rigorous stimulus-response framework. By providing constant feedback and focusing on surface-level accuracy, the method seeks to eliminate errors and reinforce the desired verbal behaviors through habituation rather than conceptual understanding.

281. (A) The learner's own developing and systematic linguistic system.

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26. An electronic dictionary' differs from a traditional print dictionary in that it can offer which of the following features?
(A) Hyperlinks, audio pronunciations, and advanced search functions
(B) Alphabetical ordering of words
(C) Parts of speech for each entry
(D) Multiple definitions for a single word

27. The relationship between vehicle' and car', where car' is a type of vehicle', is known as:
(A) Synonymy
(B) Antonymy
(C) Polysemy
(D) Hyponymy

28. The term homonymy' best describes the case of words like bat' (a flying mammal) and bat' (a piece of sporting equipment), which have:
(A) The same meaning but different spellings.
(B) The same spelling and pronunciation but unrelated meanings.
(C) Related meanings and the same spelling.
(D) Opposite meanings.

29. A reverse dictionary' is a type of dictionary that:
(A) Lists words from Z to A.
(B) Only contains antonyms.
(C) Allows a user to find a word based on its definition or concept.
(D) Translates from a modern language to a historical one.

30. In the context of translation, which of the following scenarios best illustrates translation gain"?
(A) A pun in the source text is omitted in the target text.
(B) A translator adds a footnote to explain a cultural reference.
(C) A complex sentence is simplified for clarity in the target text.
(D) The target language allows for more concise and elegant phrasing.

31. Consider the following statements regarding translation evaluation:
(a) Fidelity measures how closely the translation adheres to the source text's meaning.
(b) Readability assesses how natural and comprehensible the translation is for the target audience.
(c) Evaluation is an objective process with universally agreed-upon metrics.
(d) Transcreation is a key metric for evaluating all types of technical translations.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) are correct.
(B) (c) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a) and (d) are correct.
(D) (b) and (c) are correct.

32. What is the fundamental goal of Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
(A) To create new programming languages based on human language structures.
(B) To enable computers to understand and generate human language.
(C) To build faster and more efficient computer hardware.
(D) To design graphical user interfaces for software applications.

33. Which field is described as the intersection of computer science, artificial intelligence, and linguistics?
(A) Lexicography
(B) Computational Linguistics
(C) Stylistics
(D) Media Studies

34. In computational linguistics, what is the process of analyzing a string of text to determine its grammatical structure with respect to a given formal grammar?
(A) Parsing
(B) Generation
(C) Compilation
(D) Interpretation

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35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Computational linguistics is closely allied with artificial intelligence.
Reason (R) : Understanding and processing natural language is considered a key component of human-like intelligence, which AI seeks to replicate.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given

practice, playing a fundamental role in helping learners achieve their linguistic goals.

290. (A) The provision of access to authentic materials via the internet.
One of the most significant advantages of Computer Assisted Language Teaching is the direct access it provides to authentic linguistic materials from around the world via the internet. This allows learners to engage with real-world language use, rather than just textbook examples. Such exposure is crucial for developing a practical understanding of how language functions in various cultural and social contexts globally.

291. (C) Validity
Validity is a core psychometric property that describes the degree to which a test accurately measures the specific skill or knowledge it is intended to assess. For example, a valid test of communicative competence must actually evaluate speaking and interaction rather than just grammatical knowledge. Without high validity, the results of an assessment cannot be considered a true reflection of the learner's abilities.

292. (A) Reliability.
Reliability refers to the consistency and dependability of an assessment tool over time. If a language test yields significantly different results for the same student on different occasions under identical conditions, it is considered unreliable. A high level of reliability is essential to ensure that scores are stable and that the test provides a fair and accurate measurement of a student's performance.

293. (D) To establish norms and ensure uniform administration and scoring.
The standardization of a test involves a rigorous process of establishing performance norms by administering it to a representative population sample. This ensures that the procedures for giving and scoring the test are uniform across all settings. Standardization is vital for maintaining fairness, as it allows for the consistent interpretation of results and ensures that every test-taker is evaluated against the same criteria.

294. (B) diagnostic test.
A diagnostic test is specifically designed to identify a student's particular strengths and weaknesses in a language. Unlike proficiency or achievement tests, its primary goal is to provide detailed information that can help teachers tailor their instruction to meet the individual needs of the learner. These tests are essential tools for informing the pedagogical process and ensuring targeted linguistic development.

295. (C) validity.
Using a grammar-focused test to evaluate speaking skills represents a fundamental failure in validity. Because the test does not measure the actual communicative skill it claims to assess, its results are not accurate indicators of the learner's speaking ability. Ensuring that the content of a test aligns perfectly with its stated objectives is the primary way to maintain high validity in language assessment.

296. (D) structural syllabus.
A structural syllabus is organized around the grammatical elements of a language, typically progressing from simple to more complex linguistic structures. The focus is on mastering the formal rules and patterns, such as verb tenses, in a systematic order. This approach prioritizes the underlying building blocks of the language as the primary framework for organizing the instructional content.

297. (A) Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP).
Debating scientific theories requires Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency, which is the ability to use abstract and decontextualized language in formal academic settings. This type of proficiency goes beyond basic conversational skills and takes much longer to develop. It is essential for students who must perform complex cognitive tasks, such as analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information within a specific academic discipline.

298. (B) It prioritizes communicative functions over grammatical structures.
The difference between communicative and structural syllabi lies in their focus. While a structural syllabus prioritizes grammatical rules, a communicative syllabus emphasizes the functions of language needed for real-world interaction. This approach focuses on teaching learners how to perform specific tasks, such as

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is more demanding as it requires the active retrieval of words and the complex construction of messages through conceptualization and articulation stages.

265. (A) Perception.
Perception is the foundational stage of language processing, involving the initial intake of auditory or visual linguistic signals. During this phase, the brain receives raw sensory data and converts it into a format suitable for further cognitive analysis. This transformation is essential because it provides the necessary input for subsequent stages of comprehension, such as lexical access and syntactic parsing.

266. (B) Acquired brain damage from an event like a stroke.
Aphasia is a language disorder that stems from acquired physical damage to the brain areas responsible for communication. Common causes include cerebrovascular accidents like strokes or traumatic head injuries. Unlike developmental disorders, aphasia affects previously established language functions, leading to significant difficulties in either producing speech or comprehending linguistic input, depending on the specific location and severity of the injury.

267. (B) Dyslexia is a developmental learning disorder, while aphasia results from acquired brain damage.
Dyslexia and aphasia are distinguished primarily by their origins. Dyslexia is categorized as a developmental learning disorder that affects word recognition and spelling from early childhood, without being caused by trauma. Aphasia, however, is an acquired condition resulting from specific brain damage, such as a stroke, occurring later in life and disrupting language skills that were already fully developed.

268. (A) Stuttering.
Stuttering is a specific speech disorder characterized by disruptions in the natural flow and fluency of verbal communication. Common manifestations include the repetition of sounds or syllables, the prolongation of certain speech elements, and involuntary pauses or blocks. While it affects the delivery of speech, it is distinct from disorders that impact the underlying linguistic knowledge or the ability to read.

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269. (C) studying the effects of brain pathology on language functions.
Clinical psycholinguistics is a specialized discipline that focuses on the intersection of language processing and brain pathology. Researchers in this field compare normal linguistic functions with pathological ones to understand how various disorders affect communication. By studying conditions like aphasia and dyslexia, they gain insights into how the brain organizes language and how different types of damage disrupt these processes.

270. (D) Aphasia affects established language, dyslexia affects learning to read, and stuttering affects speech fluency.
Each language disorder impacts a unique aspect of communication. Aphasia results from brain injury and impairs established language skills. Dyslexia is a developmental issue that hinders the acquisition of written language and reading abilities. Stuttering specifically targets the fluency and rhythmic flow of speech production. Understanding these differences is vital for diagnosing and treating the specific challenges faced by affected individuals.

271. (C) The absence of the typical auditory-vocal channel for input.
Significant hearing impairment presents a major barrier to language acquisition because the primary auditory-vocal channel for receiving linguistic input is absent or severely limited. Without access to spoken language through sound, these individuals must rely on alternative modalities. This challenge underscores the critical role of sensory input in the natural development of spoken communication and the necessity of visual linguistic systems.

272. (B) part of a broader pattern of global developmental delays.
In individuals with mental retardation, language difficulties are generally not isolated but are part of a more global profile of developmental delays. The linguistic deficits seen in these populations, across areas like syntax and semantics, are typically proportionate to the level of overall cognitive impairment. This contrasts with specific language impairments where cognitive abilities might otherwise remain relatively unaffected.

CHAPTER 10

Interdisciplinary and Applied Linguistics-II

1. In the context of translation studies, which term refers to the creative adaptation of a message from one language to another, focusing on preserving the intent, style, and tone rather than the literal wording?
(A) Paraphrase
(B) Transcreation
(C) Simultaneous interpretation
(D) Machine aided translation

2. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The translation of a literary text primarily focuses on conveying the aesthetic and emotive aspects of the source text.
Statement II : The translation of a technical text prioritizes accuracy, clarity, and terminological consistency.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of paraphrase'?
(A) A creative adaptation designed for a specific local market.
(B) A word-for-word rendering of a text into a target language.
(C) A restatement of a text to simplify or clarify its meaning.
(D) A spontaneous oral translation of spoken language forms.

4. The concept of linguistic affinity' between languages is most relevant to the discussion of which aspect of translation?
(A) Translation loss and gain
(B) Fidelity and readability
(C) Media translation
(D) Translatability

5. Consider the following statements regarding untranslatability':
(a) Untranslatability can be absolute, where no equivalent can be found.
(b) It often arises due to cultural gaps between the source and target languages.
(c) Linguistic-specific features like puns and complex rhymes can lead to untranslatability.
(d) Technical terms are the most common source of untranslatability.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
(B) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (c) and (d) are correct.
(D) (a), (b) and (d) are correct.

6. A translator is working on an English poem and finds it impossible to replicate the exact rhyme scheme and meter in Hindi without sacrificing the meaning. This situation is a clear example of:
(A) Translation gain
(B) Translation loss
(C) False friends
(D) Equivalence of style

7. All of the following are commonly considered units of translation' EXCEPT:
(A) The individual word
(B) The complete sentence
(C) The entire text
(D) The author's personal biography

8. Which concept in translation evaluation refers to the faithfulness of the translation to the source text's meaning and intent?
(A) Fidelity
(B) Readability
(C) Transcreation
(D) Equivalence

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making requests, in order to achieve effective communication and social interaction in diverse and authentic contexts.

299. (B) the preparation of a language teaching syllabus.
A needs analysis is a vital preliminary step in the preparation of a language teaching syllabus. It involves a thorough investigation of the learners' specific goals, skills, and the contexts in which they will use the language. By identifying these requirements, educators can design a relevant curriculum, ensuring that the instructional content meets the practical demands of the students.

300. (A) BICS.
Conversational fluency used in everyday social interactions, such as chatting with friends on a playground, is known as Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills. These skills are typically acquired relatively quickly because they occur in contextualized environments. They differ from the abstract language proficiency required for academic success, highlighting the different types of mastery needed for various social situations.

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(D) Hyponymy

18. Consider the following statements regarding lexicography:
(a) A bilingual dictionary provides definitions in the same language.
(b) A learner's dictionary is specifically designed to meet the needs of language students.
(c) Computational lexicography involves the use of computers in dictionary-making.
(d) A historical dictionary traces the etymological development of words over time.
(e) A thesaurus primarily provides definitions for words.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (e) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (b), and (e) are correct.
(D) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.

19. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Synonymy refers to the relationship between words that have similar meanings.
Statement II : Antonymy refers to the relationship between words that have opposite meanings.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

20. What is the main difference in the treatment of technical terms versus general words in a dictionary?
(A) General words receive etymology, but technical terms do not.
(B) General words are in monolingual texts, terms in bilingual ones.
(C) Technical terms never receive example sentences in standard entries.
(D) Technical terms often require more specialized and precise definitions.

21. A dictionary that provides synonyms and sometimes antonyms for words, often organized by concept, is known as a:
(A) Encyclopaedic dictionary
(B) Reverse dictionary
(C) Thesaurus
(D) Etymological dictionary

22. What is the key feature of a historical dictionary?
(A) It focuses only on words from one specific historical period.
(B) It presents the history and development of each word's meaning.
(C) It is authored by historians rather than professional linguists.
(D) It omits modern vocabulary and specific technical terminology.

23. Which of the following correctly identifies an incorrect pair?
(A) Monolingual dictionary - Definitions in the same language as the headword.
(B) Bilingual dictionary - Provides translations of headwords in another language.
(C) Learner's dictionary - Simplified definitions and usage examples for non-native speakers.
(D) Encyclopaedic dictionary - Focuses exclusively on providing synonyms.

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24. A lexicographer is compiling a dictionary of idioms and phrases. The primary challenge in defining entries for this type of dictionary is:
(A) The meanings are often non-literal and figurative.
(B) The phrases have a very complex grammatical structure.
(C) The idioms are too long to fit into a standard entry format.
(D) The phrases are used only in technical writing.

25. Arrange the following general steps in the making of a traditional dictionary in a logical sequence:
(a) Collection of citations/corpus data
(b) Drafting of definitions
(c) Selection of headwords
(d) Editing and final arrangement of entries
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (a), (c), (b), (d)
(B) (c), (a), (d), (b)
(C) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(D) (d), (b), (c), (a)

Interlanguage refers to the unique and evolving linguistic system created by a second language learner. This system is systematic and governed by its own set of rules, drawing features from both the first language and the target second language. It represents a dynamic transitional phase where the learner actively processes new linguistic data and constantly revises their internal hypotheses about the language.

282. (B) instrumental motivation.
Learning a second language to achieve a specific, practical goal such as obtaining employment or receiving a promotion is defined as instrumental motivation. This type of motivation is focused on the functional utility of the language rather than a desire to integrate socially with the target language community. It serves as a powerful psychological driver that influences how a learner approaches their studies.

283. (B) The learner's motivation and attitude.
Success in second language acquisition is heavily influenced by internal psychological factors, most notably the learner's motivation and attitude. A positive attitude toward the target language and its speakers can significantly enhance the learning process. These factors determine the level of effort and persistence a student applies, directly impacting their ability to reach higher levels of proficiency and fluency over time.

284. (A) a structured and dynamic system reflecting the learning process.
Interlanguage should be understood as a structured and dynamic system that serves as a window into the learner's cognitive processing. It is not a random collection of mistakes but a logical, systematic framework that changes as the learner receives more input. This concept highlights that language learning is an active developmental process where learners create and refine their own linguistic rules.

285. (C) The context of learning, such as classroom versus immersion.
The social context in which language learning occurs is a critical social aspect of second language acquisition. Whether a student learns in a formal classroom setting or through natural immersion in a community of native speakers significantly shapes their linguistic experience. These different environments offer varying types of input and interaction, which can fundamentally alter the speed and success of the acquisition process.

286. (D) It offers possibilities for interactive, self-paced learning.
A major benefit of Computer Assisted Language Teaching is its ability to support interactive and self-paced learning. Unlike traditional methods, CALT allows students to progress according to their own needs and learning styles. These digital tools provide immediate feedback and engaging exercises, making the learning process more flexible and responsive to the individual requirements of each learner within a modern curriculum.

287. (C) their purposeful integration into the lesson by the teacher.
While teaching aids can be highly advanced, their ultimate effectiveness depends on how well a trained teacher integrates them into a lesson. A purposeful alignment between the tool and the educational goals of the program is essential. Without proper pedagogical implementation, even the most sophisticated software or technology remains a mere supplement rather than an integral component of successful language instruction.

288. (B) different methods of language teaching.
Grammar-translation and audiolingualism represent distinct historical methods of language teaching, each based on different linguistic and psychological principles. Grammar-translation focuses on formal rules and written text, while audiolingualism emphasizes oral drills and habit formation. These methods illustrate the evolution of language pedagogy and how different theoretical orientations have dictated the selection of specific classroom techniques and instructional materials over time.

289. (D) They are integral to the pedagogical process.
Teaching aids are far more than just optional supplements; they are integral to the modern pedagogical process. By using a range of tools from traditional textbooks to digital platforms, educators can cater to diverse learning styles and enhance student engagement. These aids support the delivery of content and provide necessary

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below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

36. A compiler' and an interpreter' are both programs that process code written in a programming language. What is a key difference between them?
(A) An interpreter translates all at once, a compiler line by line.
(B) A compiler is for natural, while an interpreter is for machine.
(C) An interpreter creates an executable file, but a compiler does not.
(D) A compiler translates all at once, an interpreter line by line.

37. The process of using a computer to produce natural language text from a non-linguistic representation is known as:
(A) Parsing
(B) Morphological analysis
(C) Generation
(D) Corpus building

38. What is a corpus' in the context of computational linguistics?
(A) A set of grammatical rules for a language.
(B) A large and structured set of texts, usually stored electronically.
(C) A software program that translates between languages.
(D) The central processing unit of a computer used for linguistic tasks.

39. The Kolhapur Corpus is a collection of texts from which language?
(A) Hindi
(B) Marathi
(C) Sanskrit
(D) Indian English

40. Match the computational linguistics term in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Parser
Q. Morphological Analyzer
R. Corpus
S. Machine Translation System
List II: (Description)
1. A large, structured collection of texts for linguistic analysis.
2. A program that translates text from one language to another automatically.
3. A component that breaks words down into their basic meaningful units (morphemes).
4. A program that determines the grammatical structure of a sentence.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

41. Which Indian NLP project is associated with the development of parsing systems?
(A) The TDIL Corpus Project
(B) The Kolhapur Corpus
(C) Anusaraka
(D) WordNet

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42. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Parsing' is the task of generating text, while generation' is the task of analyzing it.
Statement II : The TDIL (Technology Development for Indian Languages) Corpus Project is a major Indian initiative for creating language resources.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

43. A linguist is developing a system that can automatically identify the root word and affixes of any given word in an Indian language. This system would be best described as a:
(A) Parser
(B) Compiler
(C) Word net
(D) Morphological recognizer/analyzer

44. Consider the following statements about computational linguistics:
(a) It is exclusively concerned with the study of machine language.

118. The influence of news media headlines and social media has led to the increased use of acronyms and abbreviations in everyday language. This phenomenon is an example of:
(A) The principles of technical translation.
(B) The impact of mass media on language.
(C) The making of a historical dictionary.
(D) Stylistic analysis at the phonological level.

119. A company wants to launch a product in a new country. Instead of a literal translation of their slogan, they hire an agency to create a new slogan that captures the same feeling but is culturally appropriate for the new market. This process is:
(A) Paraphrasing
(B) Simultaneous interpretation
(C) Dubbing
(D) Transcreation

120. Which of the following represents an INCORRECT pairing of a translation concept and its definition?
(A) Translation shift - An unavoidable loss of meaning during translation.
(B) Fidelity - Faithfulness to the source text.
(C) Readability - Ease of understanding for the target audience.
(D) False friends - Similarly spelled words with different meanings in two languages.

121. The relationship between antonymy' and synonymy' in lexicography is that they are:
(A) Both concerned with word origins.
(B) Two types of semantic relationships describing opposition and similarity.
(C) Terms for arranging dictionary entries.
(D) Relevant only to bilingual dictionaries.

122. Consider the following tasks related to Natural Language Processing (NLP):
(a) Parsing a sentence to understand its structure.
(b) Building a physical computer.
(c) Generating human-readable text from data.
(d) Structuring and manipulating linguistic data.
(e) Designing a new font for a word processor.
Which of the above are considered key tasks in NLP?
(A) (a), (c), and (e) are correct.
(B) (b), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), and (d) are correct.
(D) (b), c), and (d) are correct.

123. A scholar is studying the characteristic linguistic features of poetry written during the Romantic period in England. This type of study is focused on:
(A) Individual style
(B) Lexical density
(C) Syntactic ambiguity
(D) Period style

124. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Cohesion refers to the use of explicit linguistic devices like pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition to connect parts of a text.
Statement II : Coherence is the conceptual and logical unity that allows a reader to make sense of a text as a whole.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

125. Arrange the following levels of stylistic analysis in order from the smallest linguistic unit to the largest:
(c) Phonological (sounds)
(b) Lexical (words)
(a) Syntactic (clauses/sentences)
(d) Discourse (text)
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (c), (b), (a), (d)
(B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (c), (a), (b), (d)

126. The distinction between a literary' and a scientific/technical' dictionary lies primarily in their:
(A) Size and binding
(B) Alphabetical order
(C) Language of definition (monolingual vs. bilingual)
(D) Target audience and the type of vocabulary included

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(B) Cohesion and Coherence
(C) Phonology and Semantics
(D) Foregrounding and Parallelism

55. In the context of literary analysis, the study of signs and symbols within a text falls under:
(A) Phonological analysis
(B) Semiotic aspects
(C) Syntactic analysis
(D) Lexical analysis

56. Which level of stylistic analysis would focus on the choice of words, such as the use of formal vs. informal language, or concrete vs. abstract nouns?
(A) Phonological
(B) Lexical
(C) Syntactic
(D) Semantic

57. Consider the following statements regarding stylistics:
(a) Stylistics applies linguistic methods to the analysis of texts.
(b) Riti' and alankara' are Western concepts of style.
(c) Analysis can be conducted at phonological, lexical, and syntactic levels.
(d) Coherence' refers to the grammatical links within a text.
(e) Vyanjana' is a concept related to suggested or indirect meaning.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (e) are correct.
(B) (b), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
(D) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.

58. An analysis of rhyme, alliteration, and meter in a poem would be conducted at which level of stylistic analysis?
(A) Phonological
(B) Semantic
(C) Lexical
(D) Syntactic

59. A stylist is analyzing how an author uses complex, multi-clause sentences versus short, simple sentences to create a specific pace and rhythm. This analysis is being performed at the:
(A) Phonological level
(B) Lexical level
(C) Semiotic level
(D) Syntactic level

60. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Cohesion alone does not guarantee that a text will make sense.
Reason (R) : A text also needs coherence, which is the underlying logical connection and conceptual unity that makes it meaningful to the reader.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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61. Which of the following best describes the language typically used in news editorials?
(A) Purely objective reports containing no personal opinions.
(B) Technical documents prepared for a specialist audience.
(C) Poetic compositions focused on specific aesthetic goals.
(D) Persuasive content reflecting the publisher's viewpoint.

62. The language of advertising is primarily designed to be:
(A) Informative and neutral
(B) Persuasive and memorable
(C) Complex and academic
(D) Formal and official

63. Which of the following is an example of the impact of mass media on language?
(A) The rapid popularization of new slang, acronyms, and buzzwords.
(B) The preservation of archaic grammatical rules.
(C) A decrease in the overall vocabulary of the population.
(D) The complete separation of written and spoken language forms.

root.
(C) A system that generates random, grammatically incorrect words.
(D) A system that translates words morphologically.

83. Consider the following components and concepts related to language analysis:
(a) Parsing and generation
(b) Corpus building
(c) Period style and individual style
(d) Information processing and data structuring
(e) Riti and alankara
Which of the above are key components or concepts in computational linguistics?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
(B) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (b), and (d) are correct.
(D) (b), (c), and (e) are correct.

84. Hyper grammars' and the building of word nets' are advanced tasks related to:
(A) Basic copy-editing for print media.
(B) Manual dictionary compilation.
(C) Simultaneous interpretation at conferences.
(D) Structuring and representing complex linguistic knowledge for computers.

85. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The TDIL Corpus Project is a significant initiative for NLP in India.
Reason (R) : The project aims to create large-scale digital corpora and basic NLP tools for various Indian languages, which are essential for developing higher-level applications like machine translation.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

86. What is the primary difference between a parser' and a compiler'?
(A) A compiler determines structure, a parser translates high-level code.
(B) A parser determines structure, a compiler translates high-level code.
(C) Both perform the same task, but the terminology depends on the field.
(D) A parser works with natural language, while a compiler works only with numbers.

87. Which of the following is the best example of style as deviation'?
(A) A poet using standard grammar and common vocabulary.
(B) A novelist writing in a way that is typical of the Victorian era.
(C) An author choosing a formal register for a scientific paper.
(D) A poet deliberately using ungrammatical sentences to create an effect.

88. The Indian concept of alankara' in stylistics is most closely associated with:
(A) The use of figures of speech and ornamentation.
(B) The overall structure of the text.
(C) The emotional response of the reader.
(D) The choice between prose and poetry.

89. A stylistic analysis focusing on the patterns of meaning, ambiguity, and implication within a text is operating at the:
(A) Phonological level
(B) Lexical level
(C) Semantic level
(D) Syntactic level

90. Match the stylistic concept in List I with its closest description in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Foregrounding
Q. Parallelism
R. Cohesion
S. Coherence
List II: (Description)
1. The use of linguistic devices (e.g., pronouns, conjunctions) to link sentences.
2. The overall logical and conceptual unity of a text.
3. The technique of making certain linguistic features prominent.
4. The repetition of a grammatical structure for rhetorical effect.

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completely different image. This is a strategy for dealing with:
(A) Cultural equivalence
(B) Scientific terms
(C) False friends
(D) Syntactic ambiguity

73. All of the following are legitimate concerns in the translation of a literary text EXCEPT:
(A) Preserving the tone and mood.
(B) Replicating stylistic devices like metaphors.
(C) Maintaining terminological consistency as in a user manual.
(D) Conveying the subtext and connotations.

74. The concept that meaning and style can be transferred from a source language to a target language without significant loss is called:
(A) Equivalence
(B) Untranslatability
(C) Paraphrase
(D) Fidelity

75. Arrange the following dictionary types from most general to most specific in purpose:
(a) Comprehensive Dictionary
(b) Learner's Dictionary
(c) Dictionary of Idioms and Phrases
(d) Thesaurus
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (a), (d), (b), (c)
(C) (d), (a), (b), (c)
(D) (b), a), (d), (c)

76. In lexicography, what is computational lexicography'?
(A) Developing specialized dictionaries for robotic use.
(B) Using computers and digital tools to build dictionaries.
(C) Compiling dictionary entries manually without digital aid.
(D) Scientific research on how computers create new terms.

77. A dictionary that groups words based on a conceptual framework rather than an alphabetical list is a key feature of a:
(A) Etymological dictionary
(B) Concise dictionary
(C) Thesaurus
(D) Bilingual dictionary

78. Which statement about the relationship between lexicography and linguistics is INCORRECT?
(A) Linguistics provides the theoretical framework for analyzing word meanings (semantics).
(B) Phonetics and phonology from linguistics inform the pronunciation guides in dictionaries.
(C) Lexicography is a purely commercial practice with no connection to linguistic theory.
(D) Morphology from linguistics helps in identifying headwords and derived forms.

79. A dictionary is described as concise'. This most likely means it is:
(A) Abridged and intended for quick, everyday reference.
(B) Exhaustive and contains every known word in the language.
(C) Focused only on scientific and technical vocabulary.
(D) Arranged thematically instead of alphabetically.

80. A user types a long-necked African mammal" into a search box and gets the word giraffe". This user is most likely using a:
(A) Standard monolingual dictionary
(B) Reverse dictionary
(C) Historical dictionary
(D) Dictionary of phrases

81. The design and creation of machine translation systems (MTS), hyper grammars, and word nets are all activities within the field of:
(A) Stylistics
(B) Computational Linguistics
(C) Lexicography
(D) Media Studies

82. What is a morphological generator' in the context of NLP for Indian languages?
(A) A system that creates different word forms from a given root and grammatical information.
(B) A system that analyzes a word to find its

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(b) Corpus building' is a foundational activity for many NLP tasks.
(c) Anusaraka' is an example of a corpus of Indian English.
(d) Machine Translation Systems (MTS) aim to automate the translation process.
(e) A word net' is a lexical database grouping words into sets of synonyms.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (d) are correct.
(B) (b), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (b), and (e) are correct.
(D) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.

45. Which of the following is NOT a distinguishing purpose of a specific type of dictionary?
(A) A historical dictionary for tracing etymology.
(B) A learner's dictionary for language students.
(C) A predictive dictionary for forecasting new words.
(D) A thesaurus for finding synonyms.

46. What is the defining characteristic of a comprehensive' dictionary?
(A) It is small and portable for easy reference.
(B) It focuses only on literary and archaic words.
(C) It is designed specifically for non-native speakers.
(D) It aims to provide an exhaustive record of the lexicon.

47. The concept of style as choice' in stylistics implies that:
(A) An author consciously selects from available linguistic variants.
(B) An author's style is an unconscious and random process.
(C) Style is determined solely by the literary period.
(D) There is only one correct way to express an idea.

48. The stylistic concept of making a linguistic feature stand out from its background by means of deviation or parallelism is known as:
(A) Coherence
(B) Foregrounding
(C) Cohesion
(D) Texture

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49. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about style?
(A) Individual style' refers to the unique linguistic habits of a particular author.
(B) Period style' refers to the stylistic conventions shared by writers of a specific era.
(C) Style as deviation' suggests that style arises from a departure from linguistic norms.
(D) Style as choice' posits that authors have no control over their linguistic selections.

50. The repetition of similar grammatical structures in adjacent phrases, clauses, or sentences is a stylistic device known as:
(A) Parallelism
(B) Foregrounding
(C) Cohesion
(D) Vakrokti

51. In stylistics, the traditional Indian concepts of riti', alankara', and vyanjana' all relate to the study of:
(A) The historical development of language.
(B) The rules of prescriptive grammar.
(C) The artful and expressive use of language.
(D) The computational analysis of texts.

52. The Indian aesthetic concept of vakrokti' (oblique/artful expression) is most closely related to the stylistic concept of:
(A) Cohesion
(B) Period Style
(C) Syntactic analysis
(D) Deviation

53. In the study of text as grammar', the analysis involves structure' and texture'. Texture' primarily refers to:
(A) The physical layout and formatting of the printed text.
(B) The macro-level plot structure and thematic argument flow.
(C) Linguistic features providing internal text connectivity.
(D) Individual authorial style and habitual writing patterns.

54. Which pair of concepts refers to the linguistic ties (like pronouns and conjunctions) and the overall conceptual unity of a text, respectively?
(A) Structure and Texture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

91. Which of the following statements about stylistics is correct?
(A) Stylistics is prescriptive and dictates how authors should write.
(B) It is only concerned with the analysis of poetry.
(C) It ignores the linguistic structure and focuses on biography.
(D) It describes how language is used to create effects in texts.

92. The concept of vyanjana' or vakrokti' emphasizes what aspect of language in literary texts?
(A) The direct, literal meaning.
(B) The suggested, indirect, or artfully deviant meaning.
(C) The_strict adherence to grammatical norms.
(D) The historical origin of words.

93. A text where sentences are grammatically linked but the ideas are jumbled and do not make sense as a whole is said to have:
(A) Coherence but lack cohesion.
(B) Both cohesion and coherence.
(C) Cohesion but lack coherence.
(D) Neither cohesion nor coherence.

94. What is meant by stylistics of discourse'?
(A) The study of individual words out of context.
(B) The study of stylistic devices in isolation.
(C) The historical study of different handwriting styles.
(D) The analysis of style in units larger than the sentence.

95. In media language, short, memorable phrases used in advertising, such as Nike's Just Do It," are called:
(A) Slogans
(B) Editorials
(C) Jingles
(D) Headlines

96. Consider the following statements regarding the language of mass media:
(a) The language of news reporting is expected to be objective and factual.
(b) Editorials are designed to be neutral and avoid expressing opinions.
(c) Advertising language is often persuasive, emotive, and uses devices like slogans.
(d) Mass media has no discernible impact on language change.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (c) are correct.
(B) (b) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a) and (b) are correct.
(D) (c) and (d) are correct.

97. What is the fundamental difference between Print Media' and Electronic Media'?
(A) Print media uses text, while electronic media uses only audio.
(B) Print media refers to publications, electronic to digital/broadcast.
(C) Print media is always objective, while electronic media is always subjective.
(D) There is no_fundamental difference; the terms are interchangeable.

98. An editor at a news website shortens an article, adds bullet points, and creates hyperlinks to related stories to make the content more engaging for online readers. This process is an example of:
(A) Editing for electronic media
(B) Writing for print media
(C) Translating a jingle
(D) Creating an encyclopaedic dictionary

99. When a translator renders a conference speech from one language to another in real-time as the speaker is talking, this is known as:
(A) Dubbing
(B) Copy-editing
(C) Simultaneous interpretation
(D) Machine aided translation

100. A translator uses software that suggests translations for segments of text based on a database of previously translated sentences. This is an example of:
(A) Transcreation
(B) Simultaneous interpretation

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64. Writing and editing for electronic media (like websites) often differs from print media in that it prioritizes:
(A) Longer paragraphs and complex sentence structures.
(B) Scannability, use of hyperlinks, and conciseness.
(C) The exclusion of all images and multimedia.
(D) A formal, academic tone in all contexts.

65. Match the media term in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. News report
Q. Editorial
R. Advertisement
S. Jingle
List II: (Description)
1. An opinion piece representing the publication's view.
2. A short, memorable song or tune used in advertising.
3. A factual account of a current event.
4. A paid public announcement to promote a product or service.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

66. What are the two broad categories of mass media?
(A) Print and Electronic
(B) Social and Personal
(C) Audio and Visual
(D) Local and Global

67. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The language of news headlines is often characterized by grammatical compression, such as the omission of articles and auxiliary verbs.
Statement II : The primary function of a news headline is to provide a detailed, comprehensive summary of the article.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

68. Consider the following cause and effect scenario:
Cause: Mass media, especially television and the internet, have a global reach.
Effect: Which of the following is a likely linguistic consequence?
(A) The reinforcement of regional dialects.
(B) The increased borrowing and spread of loanwords.
(C) The complete disappearance of minority languages.
(D) The strict standardization of all languages.

69. What is the role of linguistics in translation'?
(A) It has no role, as translation is a purely artistic endeavor.
(B) It is only useful for machine translation, not for human translators.
(C) It provides a systematic way to analyze and compare language structures.
(D) It focuses solely on translating ancient texts.

70. Consider the following activities related to media:
(a) Dubbing
(b) Copy-editing
(c) Simultaneous interpretation
(d) Slogan translation
(e) Technical manual translation
Which of the above are considered types of media translation?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
(B) (a), (b), and (d) are correct.
(C) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (b), (c), and (e) are correct.

71. In the evaluation of a translation, readability' refers to:
(A) The visual clarity of the font and layout.
(B) The strict adherence to the source text's sentence structure.
(C) The number of cultural terms successfully translated.
(D) The ease with which a target reader can understand the text.

72. A translator chooses to replace a source-language proverb with a target-language proverb that has a similar meaning but uses a

(d) The TDIL Corpus Project is focused exclusively on machine translation.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) (a) and (b) are correct.
(B) (c) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a) and (d) are correct.
(D) (b) and (c) are correct.

110. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Building machine translation systems for Indian languages presents unique challenges.

Reason (R) : Indian languages exhibit complex morphology, relatively free word order, and a lack of large-scale parallel corpora, which are all difficult for computational systems to handle.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

111. What distinguishes style as period style' from style as individual style'?

(A) Period style is shared by an era, while individual style is unique to one author.
(B) Period style is about deviation, while individual style is about choice.
(C) Period style applies only to poetry, while individual style applies only to prose.
(D) Period style is an Indian concept, while individual style is a Western concept.

112. The term texture' in the phrase structure and texture' of a text refers to the:

(A) Overall argument or plot (the macro-structure).
(B) Micro-linguistic patterns of connection and flow, such as cohesion.
(C) Quality of the paper the text is printed on.
(D) Author's biography and historical context.

113. A writer uses the same sentence opening It was the best of times, it was the worst of times..." This is a clear example of which stylistic device?

(A) Foregrounding
(B) Parallelism
(C) Coherence
(D) Semantic deviation

114. The semiotic aspect of a literary text involves the study of:

(A) The text as a system of signs that produce meaning.
(B) The sound patterns and rhythm of the language.
(C) The choice of vocabulary used by the author.
(D) The sentence structures and their complexity.

115. Match the level of stylistic analysis in List I with the feature it examines in List II.

List I: (Level of Analysis)

P. Phonological
Q. Lexical
R. Syntactic
S. Semantic

List II: (Feature Examined)

1. Sentence length and complexity
2. Connotation and ambiguity of meaning
3. Use of specific word classes (e.g., adjectives, verbs)
4. Alliteration and rhyme scheme

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

116. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditional Indian concepts of style?

(A) Riti
(B) Alankara
(C) Vyanjana
(D) Rasa

117. What is the primary aim of writing and editing for print and electronic media?

(A) To use the most complex language possible.
(B) To strictly follow 18th-century grammatical rules.
(C) To communicate a message clearly to a target audience.
(D) To ensure that the text is as long as possible.

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(C) Paraphrasing
(D) Machine Aided Translation (MAT)

101. The problem of false friends' is most likely to occur between:
(A) Languages that are completely unrelated.
(B) Literary texts and technical texts.
(C) Languages that are closely related and share cognates.
(D) Spoken and written language.

102. Which type of dictionary would be most useful for a writer looking for a more interesting or precise word to replace a common one?
(A) A historical dictionary
(B) A thesaurus
(C) A concise dictionary
(D) An encyclopaedic dictionary

103. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : An encyclopaedic dictionary provides not only linguistic information about a word but also factual, encyclopaedic information about the concept it represents.
Statement II : A concise dictionary aims to be exhaustive, including every word and its detailed history.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

104. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Hyponymy - The relationship between a general term and a more specific term (e.g., flower' and rose')
(B) Polysemy - Two different words with the same spelling (e.g., lead/metal, lead/to guide)
(C) Homonymy - One word with multiple related meanings (e.g., head' of a person, head' of a company)
(D) Synonymy - Words with opposite meanings (e.g., hot' and cold')

105. Consider the following statements regarding the features of various types of dictionaries:
(a) A monolingual dictionary provides entries and definitions in a single language.
(b) A historical dictionary focuses on the etymology and evolution of words.
(c) A scientific dictionary specializes in the terminology of specific academic fields.
(d) A learner's dictionary is simplified for non-native speakers.
(e) An electronic dictionary is simply a scanned copy of a print dictionary.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.

106. In computational linguistics, the task of automatically tagging words in a text with their corresponding part of speech is a fundamental step in:
(A) Parsing
(B) Text generation
(C) Data compression
(D) Machine language design

107. The creation of resources like the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English' and the TDIL Corpus Project' is crucial for:
(A) Preserving the purity of the English language.
(B) Discouraging the use of computers in linguistic research.
(C) Proving that machine translation is impossible.
(D) Developing and testing NLP applications for Indian languages.

108. An AI system that can hold a conversation with a human (a chatbot) is a direct application of which field?
(A) Computational Lexicography
(B) Natural Language Processing
(C) Print Media Editing
(D) Literary Stylistics

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109. Consider the following statements regarding Natural Language Processing (NLP) in India:
(a) The Anusaraka' project is a notable effort in the area of parsing.
(b) Morphological recognizers and analyzers have been developed for Indian languages.
(c) The Kolhapur Corpus is a well-known corpus of Sanskrit texts.

127. If a dictionary entry for the word bank' includes separate definitions for a financial institution and the side of a river, it is addressing the issue of:
(A) Homonymy
(B) Synonymy
(C) Antonymy
(D) Hyponymy

128. What is the most significant advantage of an electronic dictionary over a print dictionary?
(A) The paper quality.
(B) The ability to integrate multimedia and advanced search.
(C) The weight.
(D) The fixed, unchangeable nature of the content.

129. The process of building a Machine Translation System (MTS) is a central concern of:
(A) Stylistics
(B) Computational Linguistics
(C) Lexicography
(D) Media translation

130. The use of linguistics in translation" is best demonstrated when a translator:
(A) Uses their knowledge of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics to make informed decisions.
(B) Ignores the grammatical differences between languages.
(C) Translates every word literally without considering context.
(D) Guesses the meaning of difficult phrases.

131. Which of the following best describes the focus of stylistics of discourse'?
(A) Analyzing the sound patterns in a single word.
(B) Identifying the part of speech for each word in a sentence.
(C) Examining how stylistic choices function across an entire text.
(D) Creating a dictionary of stylistic terms.

132. The concept of foregrounding' in stylistics is achieved through which two primary mechanisms?
(A) Cohesion and Coherence
(B) Riti and Alankara
(C) Structure and Texture
(D) Deviation and Parallelism

133. Which of the following is NOT a common type of language use in mass media?
(A) News
(B) Editorials
(C) Private correspondence
(D) Advertising

134. A translator encounters the German word Schadenfreude' which has no single-word equivalent in English. This is a problem related to:
(A) False friends.
(B) Scientific terminology.
(C) Untranslatability and cultural gaps.
(D) Translation shifts.

135. Consider the following statements regarding translation:
(a) Transcreation prioritizes literal accuracy over creative intent.
(b) Equivalence of meaning and style is a key goal in literary translation.
(c) Translation loss is inevitable in almost all complex translation tasks.
(d) The evaluation of translation involves assessing fidelity and readability.
(e) Idioms and metaphors are easily translatable on a word-for-word basis.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (e) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (b), and (e) are correct.
(D) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.

136. A key difference between a general dictionary and a learner's dictionary is that the latter often includes:
(A) Information on errors, usage examples, and simpler definitions.
(B) More archaic and obscure words.
(C) Only technical and scientific terms.
(D) No pronunciation guides.

137. Which concept in stylistics has a direct parallel in the Indian concept of vyanjana' (suggested meaning)?
(A) The analysis of a text as grammar.
(B) The concept of period style.
(C) The phonological analysis of sound patterns.

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P. Polysemy
Q. Homonymy
R. Antonymy
S. Hyponymy

List II: (Example)
1. Hot' and cold'
2. Tulip' and flower'
3. bat' (animal) and bat' (sports)
4. mouth' (person) and mouth' (river)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

221. Corpus building' is the process of:
(A) Writing a dictionary from scratch.
(B) Compiling a structured set of texts for analysis.
(C) Designing a new computer language.
(D) Analyzing the style of a single poem.

222. The Indian concept of vyanjana' relates to which level of stylistic analysis?
(A) Phonological
(B) Syntactic
(C) Lexical
(D) Semantic (suggestion)

223. The impact of electronic media on language is evident in the:
(A) Rapid spread of neologisms, slang, and emoticons.
(B) Complete stop of language change.
(C) Increased use of formal, archaic language.
(D) Decrease in the number of languages worldwide.

224. Which of the following is the most crucial aspect of technical translation?
(A) Emotional tone
(B) Stylistic flair
(C) Terminological accuracy
(D) Rhythmic quality

225. Arrange the following dictionary-making tasks in a logical order:
(b) Compiling a corpus of language use.
(c) Selecting the headwords to be included.
(a) Writing definitions for the entries.
(d) Arranging the final entries in alphabetical order.

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (b), (c), (a), (d)
(B) (c), (b), (d), (a)
(C) (a), (d), c), (b)
(D) (d), (a), (b), (c)

226. Consider the following statements regarding types of dictionaries:
(a) A thesaurus lists synonyms and related words.
(b) An encyclopaedic dictionary includes factual information.
(c) A reverse dictionary helps find a word based on its meaning.
(d) A historical dictionary is another name for a learner's dictionary.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
(B) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (c) and (d) are correct.
(D) (a), (b) and (d) are correct.

227. A key goal of Natural Language Processing (NLP) is to overcome the ambiguity inherent in human language for:
(A) Artistic expression
(B) Poetic analysis
(C) Computational understanding
(D) Interpersonal communication

228. The concept of style as choice' is predicated on the linguistic idea of:
(A) Prescriptive rules
(B) Syntactic universals
(C) Phonetic transcription
(D) Paradigmatic variation

229. The process of modifying a text to enhance its persuasive power for an advertising campaign is a task of:
(A) Technical translation
(B) Simultaneous interpretation
(C) Corpus building
(D) Media copy-editing

230. Place the following in a chronological sequence:
(c) Print dictionaries
(b) Rule-based machine translation
(a) Electronic corpora

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146. A stylistic analysis that examines an author's unique and recurring patterns of word choice and sentence structure is focused on:
(A) Individual style
(B) Period style
(C) Cohesion
(D) Riti

147. A newspaper headline reads: PM inks deal in historic summit." The use of inks" instead of signs" and the omission of the article a' are stylistic choices typical of:
(A) Academic writing
(B) Legal documents
(C) Media language
(D) Spoken conversation

148. Consider the following items:
(a) Metaphors and similes
(b) Alliteration and assonance
(c) Parallelism
(d) A dictionary entry
(e) A machine language code
Which of the above are examples of stylistic devices found in literary texts?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
(B) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (b), (c), and (d) are correct.

149. The process of dubbing' in media translation is primarily concerned with what sensory modality?
(A) Visuals
(B) Text
(C) Audio
(D) Smell

150. A word like book' can be a noun (read a book') or a verb (book a flight'). A dictionary entry that notes these different grammatical roles is providing information on:
(A) Etymology
(B) Part of speech
(C) Antonymy
(D) Polysemy

151. What is the relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
(A) They are unrelated fields.
(B) AI is a subfield of NLP.
(C) They are the same thing.
(D) NLP is a subfield of AI focused on language.

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152. In stylistics, the concept of riti' from Indian poetics is broadly analogous to the Western notion of:
(A) Style or diction
(B) Plot
(C) Character
(D) Meter

153. A TV commercial using a catchy, specially composed song to make the product memorable is utilizing a:
(A) Slogan
(B) Headline
(C) Jingle
(D) Copy-edit

154. The challenge of translating a scientific paper on quantum physics lies mainly in the correct rendering of:
(A) Specific and precise scientific terms
(B) Cultural terms and idioms
(C) Poetic metaphors
(D) Humorous puns

155. A dictionary that aims to be comprehensive' would be the opposite of a dictionary that is:
(A) Monolingual
(B) Bilingual
(C) Concise
(D) Historical

156. The TDIL Corpus Project is an initiative primarily focused on:
(A) Indian English only
(B) Various Indian languages
(C) Ancient Sanskrit and Pali
(D) European languages

157. The study of style as choice' fundamentally assumes that:
(A) All authors write in exactly the same way.
(B) Style is a random and unpredictable phenomenon.
(C) Language offers alternative expressions for the same content.
(D) There is only one correct stylistic choice for any given situation.

158. The editing of an advertisement's text to make it more persuasive and impactful is a form of:
(A) Dubbing
(B) Simultaneous interpretation
(C) Parsing
(D) Copy-editing

159. When evaluating a translation, if the target text is grammatically correct and flows naturally in the target language, it is said to have high:
(A) Readability
(B) Fidelity
(C) Untranslatability
(D) Lexical density

160. Which type of dictionary is organized conceptually to help a user move from a concept to a word?
(A) Etymological dictionary
(B) Reverse dictionary
(C) Concise dictionary
(D) Literary dictionary

161. Consider the following statements about Computational Linguistics:
(a) The field is not related to artificial intelligence.
(b) Parsing' refers to the grammatical analysis of sentences.
(c) Generation' refers to the production of natural language text.
(d) Corpus building is considered an outdated and unnecessary task.
(e) The Kolhapur Corpus is a significant corpus of Indian English.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (d) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (b), and (e) are correct.
(D) (c), (d), and (e) are correct.

162. An analysis of the use of cohesive devices like however', therefore', and pronoun references in a text would be part of an analysis of:
(A) Texture and cohesion
(B) Period style
(C) Phonological parallelism
(D) Individual style

163. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The language used in news headlines is often ungrammatical by textbook standards.
Reason (R) : Headlines prioritize brevity and impact, leading to the omission of function words like articles and auxiliary verbs to fit space constraints and attract attention.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

164. Machine language' in the context of computer science is:
(A) A natural human language like English or Hindi.
(B) A high-level programming language like Python or Java.
(C) The output of a machine translation system.
(D) The low-level binary code directly executed by a computer's CPU.

165. The term jingle' specifically refers to what element in media?
(A) A visual logo
(B) A written slogan
(C) A musical tune used in advertising
(D) An editorial column

166. A translator preserves the exact technical terminology of a medical report but reorganizes sentence structures for clarity. This act of reorganization is an example of:
(A) False friends
(B) Translation shift
(C) Translation loss
(D) Untranslatability

167. Which of the following is NOT a semantic relationship used in the meaning descriptions of dictionaries?
(A) Synonymy
(B) Antonymy

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(C) Hyponymy
(D) Alphabetization

168. Match the concepts from stylistics in List I with their definitions in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Individual Style
Q. Period Style
R. Style as choice
S. Style as deviation
List II: (Definition)
1. The idea that style results from violating linguistic norms.
2. The unique linguistic habits of a single author.
3. The idea that style arises from selecting from options.
4. The stylistic features common to a particular historical era.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

169. What is a key function of the Anusaraka' system?
(A) To act as a corpus of Indian English.
(B) To function as a morphological generator.
(C) To serve as a parser for Indian languages.
(D) To be a comprehensive electronic dictionary.

170. The stylistic concept of text as grammar' suggests that:
(A) A text should be analyzed using_principles used for a sentence.
(B) Only grammatically perfect texts are worthy of analysis.
(C) Grammar is irrelevant to the study of style.
(D) Style is only about the choice of words.

171. The mass media's role in disseminating information quickly to a large, diverse audience has a significant:
(A) Role in preserving ancient, unused_ grammatical forms.
(B) Effect of making language more complex and harder to learn.
(C) Impact limited only to the vocabulary of science.
(D) Impact on language, often accelerating change.

172. When a translation not only conveys the meaning but also adds a new layer of beauty or clarity that was not present in the original, it is called:
(A) Translation gain
(B) Translation loss
(C) Fidelity error
(D) Readability issue

173. What is the fundamental difference between a monolingual and a bilingual dictionary?
(A) The number of words included.
(B) The physical size of the book.
(C) The language used for definitions.
(D) The inclusion of etymological information.

174. Consider the following statements regarding translation challenges:
(a) Cultural terms pose a problem because they lack direct equivalents.
(b) Idioms are difficult to translate literally because their meaning is figurative.
(c) False friends' can mislead translators due to superficial similarities.
(d) Scientific terms are generally the easiest items to translate.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) are correct.
(B) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (c) and (d) are correct.
(D) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.

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175. Arrange the following levels of stylistic analysis in the logical order of linguistic scale:
(d) Phonological
(c) Lexical
(b) Syntactic
(a) Semantic
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(B) (d), (c), (a), (b)
(C) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(D) (b), a), (d), (c)

176. Which of the following best defines computational lexicography'?
(A) The creation of dictionaries for robots.
(B) The use of computers in dictionary creation

(D) Style as choice and ornamentation

197. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the language used in news reports?
(A) An aim for objectivity, clarity, and factual accuracy.
(B) A focus on subjectivity and emotion.
(C) The use of complex, poetic language.
(D) The heavy use of slogans and jingles.

198. The concept of translatability' is directly influenced by the degree of:
(A) Fidelity and readability in the final product.
(B) Linguistic and cultural affinity between languages.
(C) The translator's personal style and preference.
(D) The length of the source text.

199. When a lexicographer decides how to handle a word with multiple related senses, they are dealing with:
(A) Homonymy
(B) Antonymy
(C) Synonymy
(D) Polysemy

200. Consider the following types of dictionaries:
(a) Comprehensive and concise
(b) Monolingual and bilingual
(c) Historical and etymological
(d) General and learner's
(e) Imaginary and futuristic
Which of the above are valid types of dictionaries?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (e) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.

201. Which of the following is NOT an allied discipline' of Computational Linguistics?
(A) Artificial Intelligence
(B) Linguistics
(C) Computer Science
(D) Palaeography

202. A stylistic device that draws attention to itself by breaking the rules or expectations of the reader is an example of:
(A) Style as deviation
(B) Style as choice
(C) Period style
(D) Cohesion

203. The process of copy-editing in media is primarily concerned with:
(A) Translating the text into another language.
(B) Creating a musical jingle for the text.
(C) Designing the visual layout of the page.
(D) Improving text for clarity and accuracy.

204. Translating the English phrase it's raining cats and dogs" into a literal equivalent in another language would likely fail due to it being a:
(A) Scientific term
(B) False friend
(C) Technical jargon
(D) Cultural idiom

205. In lexicography, hyponymy' refers to a hierarchical relationship. Which of the following is a correct example?
(A) Poodle' is a hyponym of dog'.
(B) Hot' is an antonym of cold'.
(C) Big' is a synonym of large'.
(D) Bank' (river) and bank' (finance) are homonyms.

206. Information processing, structuring and manipulating data' are core activities in which field?
(A) Stylistics
(B) Media studies
(C) Literary translation
(D) Computational linguistics

207. A poem in which every line begins with the same phrase is using which stylistic device?
(A) Parallelism
(B) Foregrounding
(C) Coherence
(D) Semantic analysis

208. The rise of social media and text messaging has led to the popularization of a more informal writing style. This is an example of:
(A) The impact of mass media on language.
(B) The rules of technical translation.
(C) The process of creating a historical dictionary.
(D) A stylistic analysis of riti'.

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rules.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (a), (b), (d), and (e) are correct.

188. If you want to find a word based on its definition, which type of dictionary would be most helpful?

(A) An etymological dictionary
(B) Reverse dictionary
(C) A bilingual dictionary
(D) A concise dictionary

189. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Dubbing a film requires more than just literal translation of the dialogue.

Reason (R) : The translated dialogue must be synchronized with the lip movements of the actors on screen and must also sound natural and believable.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

190. A software that can identify that the word cats' is composed of the morphemes cat' and -s' is a:

(A) Parser
(B) Compiler
(C) Text generator
(D) Morphological analyzer

191. The Indian_aesthetic concept of alankara' corresponds to which aspect of Western stylistic analysis?

(A) Figures of speech and rhetorical devices.
(B) Sentence structure and syntax.
(C) Overall thematic coherence.
(D) Sound patterns and phonology.

192. A key challenge for writing in electronic media, such as news websites, is:

(A) Ensuring the text is extremely long and detailed.
(B) Avoiding the use of any images or videos.
(C) Holding the reader's attention in a distracting environment.
(D) Using a formal, academic tone at all times.

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193. Match the term from translation studies in List I with its definition in List II.

List I: (Term)

P. False Friend
Q. Translation Shift
R. Transcreation
S. Translation Loss

List II: (Example/Definition)

1. A pun that cannot be replicated in the target language.
2. Creative adaptation of a slogan for a new market.
3. Similar words mistaken for each other due to appearance.
4. Changing a passive voice construction to an active one.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

194. A dictionary that includes extensive quotations from literature to illustrate word usage would be best described as a:

(A) Literary dictionary
(B) Technical dictionary
(C) Concise dictionary
(D) Thesaurus

195. What is the primary_purpose of building a corpus like the TDIL Corpus Project?

(A) To publish a best-selling literary work.
(B) To create a new programming language.
(C) To provide standardized data for testing NLP tools.
(D) To document the history of printing.

196. The statement Style is the dress of thought" aligns most closely with which concept of style?

(A) Style as deviation
(B) Style as grammar
(C) Style as period-specific

and use.
(C) The study of how humans mentally store words.
(D) The translation of dictionaries from one language to another.

177. A system that can take a root word and automatically produce different inflected forms is a:
(A) Morphological recognizer
(B) Morphological generator
(C) Parser
(D) Compiler

178. Arrange the following media-related tasks in a logical production sequence:
(a) Writing a script with a slogan
(b) Recording a jingle
(d) Editing visuals and audio
(c) Broadcasting the advertisement
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (a), (b), (d), (c)
(B) (b), (a), (c), (d)
(C) (d), c), (a), (b)
(D) (a), (d), (b), (c)

179. The stylistic analysis of structure' and texture' is part of the view of:
(A) Style as deviation
(B) Style as alankara
(C) Text as grammar
(D) Style as choice

180. The primary goal of an advertisement slogan is to be:
(A) Long and descriptive
(B) Grammatically complex
(C) Ambiguous and open to interpretation
(D) Short, catchy, and memorable

181. What is the key difference between paraphrase and translation?
(A) Paraphrase is spoken, translation is written.
(B) Paraphrase is always longer than the original.
(C) Restating a text within the source language only.
(D) Restating a text across different language systems.

182. An etymological dictionary is primarily concerned with the:
(A) Correct pronunciation of a word.
(B) History and origin of a word.
(C) Synonyms and antonyms of a word.
(D) Use of a word in modern contexts.

183. In the context of computational linguistics, the structuring, processing, and manipulating of data are fundamental steps for:
(A) Creating aesthetic literary effects.
(B) The manual copy-editing of a newspaper.
(C) The historical study of language change.
(D) Enabling computers to perform language tasks.

184. The use of alliteration is a stylistic device analyzed at which level?
(A) Phonological
(B) Semantic
(C) Syntactic
(D) Lexical

185. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between the language of news and the language of editorials?
(A) Both are strictly objective and factual.
(B) Both are subjective and present opinions.
(C) News is subjective, while editorials are objective.
(D) News is typically objective, while editorials are subjective.

186. Which of these is NOT commonly considered a central problem of translation?
(A) Authorial intent
(B) Cultural terms
(C) Idioms and metaphors
(D) False friends

187. Consider the following statements regarding stylistics:
(a) It can involve analyzing an author's individual style.
(b) It can involve analyzing the shared style of a period.
(c) Foregrounding' is a key concept in prominence.
(d) Parallelism' involves grammatical structure repetition.
(e) It is a prescriptive discipline that dictates

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209. Which translation type requires the most transcreation'?
(A) A legal contract
(B) An advertising slogan
(C) A scientific research paper
(D) A software user manual

210. A dictionary of idioms and phrases is a specialized type of:
(A) Lexical dictionary
(B) Technical dictionary
(C) Learner's dictionary
(D) Bilingual dictionary

211. A computer program that can understand a spoken command and execute it is an application of:
(A) Media translation
(B) Stylistics
(C) Natural Language Processing (NLP)
(D) Lexicography

212. What does coherence' refer to in the analysis of a text?
(A) The grammatical links between sentences.
(B) The sound and rhythm of the text.
(C) The choice of specific words.
(D) The overall sense of unity and logical flow.

213. Consider the following types of translation:
(a) Simultaneous interpretation for news.
(b) Dubbing a foreign film.
(c) Copy-editing a translated article.
(d) Translating an advertisement.
(e) Translating an ancient epic poem.
Which of the above are considered types of media translation?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), and (d) are correct.
(D) (a), (b), (d), and (e) are correct.

214. The process of evaluating a translation based on its fidelity' means assessing its:
(A) Popularity with the target audience.
(B) Faithfulness to the source text's message.
(C) Grammatical correctness in the target language.
(D) Commercial success.

215. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A thesaurus is not a dictionary in the traditional sense.
Reason (R) : Its primary function is not to provide definitions, but to list synonyms and related concepts to aid a writer in word choice.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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216. What is a parser' in computational linguistics?
(A) A program that analyzes the syntactic structure of a sentence.
(B) A program that generates fluent text.
(C) A large database of words.
(D) A tool for translating between machine languages.

217. The stylistic study of how a text is held together by linguistic links like pronouns and conjunctions is the study of:
(A) Cohesion
(B) Coherence
(C) Parallelism
(D) Foregrounding

218. The language of newspaper editorials is characterized by:
(A) The expression of opinion and argument
(B) A neutral point of view
(C) A focus on jingles and slogans
(D) The avoidance of any persuasive language

219. The concept of untranslatability' arises most often from deep:
(A) Syntactic similarities
(B) Phonological coincidences
(C) Authorial collaborations
(D) Cultural and linguistic differences

220. Match the term from lexicography in List I with its correct example in List II.
List I: (Term)

(D) The semantic level concerned with implication and subtext.

138. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Style as deviation' is a useful concept for analyzing avant-garde or experimental literature.

Reason (R) : Such literature often deliberately breaks established linguistic or literary norms to create novel effects, making the norm' and deviation' model particularly applicable.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

139. In computational linguistics, what is a word net'?

(A) A physical network of computers used for linguistic processing.
(B) A type of artificial neural network designed for parsing.
(C) A corpus of texts collected from the internet.
(D) A lexical database where words are linked by semantic relationships.

140. Which of the following is an example of an electronic' medium?

(A) A newspaper
(B) A television broadcast
(C) A magazine
(D) A printed book

141. The use of persuasive and emotive language is a key characteristic of which type of media content?

(A) News reports
(B) Technical manuals
(C) Advertising
(D) Dictionaries

142. Match the dictionary type in List I with its primary user or purpose in List II.

List I: (Dictionary Type)

P. Historical Dictionary
Q. Learner's Dictionary
R. Thesaurus
S. Technical Dictionary

List II: (User/Purpose)

1. A writer seeking synonyms to improve expression.
2. An engineer looking for a definition in their field.
3. A non-native speaker studying a new language.
4. A linguist researching the origin and history of a word.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

143. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates a translation shift'?

(A) An English passive sentence is translated to an active one for naturalness.
(B) A translator decides not to translate a book at all.
(C) A reader finds a spelling mistake in a translated text.
(D) A text is translated from English into English.

144. In lexicography, the description of meaning through synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy and hyponymy' is part of which larger linguistic field?

(A) Phonology
(B) Semantics
(C) Syntax
(D) Morphology

145. An interpreter' in the context of computer science is a program that:

(A) Translates an entire program into machine code before it is run.
(B) Analyzes the_grammatical structure of a human language sentence.
(C) Generates natural language text from a database.
(D) Directly executes instructions in a programming language without compilation.

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(d) Neural network translation
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) (c), (b), (a), (d)
(B) (a), (c), (b), (d)
(C) (c), (a), (d), (b)
(D) (b), d), (c), (a)

231. A translation shift' is a departure from formal correspondence between the source and target texts. These shifts are often:
(A) Mistakes made by the translator.
(B) A sign of a poor translation.
(C) Avoidable in all circumstances.
(D) Necessary to achieve natural expression.

232. An entry in a dictionary that contains the origin and historical development of a word is drawing on the_principles of:
(A) An etymological dictionary
(B) A_concise dictionary
(C) A thesaurus
(D) A reverse dictionary

233. The Kolhapur Corpus' is a significant resource for the study of:
(A) Marathi computational linguistics
(B) Sanskrit stylistics
(C) Indian English
(D) Hindi machine translation

234. In stylistic analysis, the study of how an author's sentence structures contribute to the text's effect is a form of:
(A) Syntactic analysis
(B) Lexical analysis
(C) Phonological analysis
(D) Semiotic analysis

235. The language of advertising slogans often employs which of the following to be effective?
(A) Ambiguity and complexity
(B) Formal and archaic vocabulary
(C) Objective and neutral tone
(D) Brevity, rhythm, and memorability

236. What is the primary difference between a literary text and a technical text from a translator's perspective?
(A) Literary texts are short, technical texts are long.
(B) Literary texts are easy to translate, technical texts are hard.
(C) There is no difference in the translation approach.
(D) Literary texts prioritize connotation, technical texts prioritize precision.

237. A lexicographer is compiling a dictionary for advanced chemistry students. This would be classified as a:
(A) General and concise dictionary
(B) Literary dictionary
(C) Scientific and technical dictionary
(D) Historical dictionary

238. The ability of a computer to understand the intent behind a user's query is a core problem in:
(A) Stylistics
(B) Media Translation
(C) Lexicography
(D) Natural Language Processing

239. Consider the following levels of stylistic analysis:
(a) The phonological level deals with sounds.
(b) The lexical level deals with word choice.
(c) The syntactic level deals with sentence structure.
(d) The semantic level deals with literal/implied meaning.
(e) The biographical level deals with the author's story.
Which of the above are recognized levels of stylistic analysis?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (a), (b), (d), and (e) are correct.

240. The term copy-editing' in the context of media refers to:
(A) The act of plagiarizing content.
(B) The process of checking and improving a text before it is published.
(C) The translation of advertising copy.
(D) The creation of duplicate copies of a newspaper.

241. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Foregrounding is a key concept in stylistic analysis, explaining how some

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where style emerges from a departure from linguistic norms. In the Indian aesthetic tradition, analogous concepts exist, such as riti' (a specific way or manner of composition) and alankara' (literary ornamentation or figures of speech). The concept of vyanjana' or vakrokti' (oblique or suggestive expression) also aligns with stylistic analysis. Key techniques for achieving stylistic effects include foregrounding, which makes certain linguistic features prominent and de-familiarizing, and parallelism, the use of similar grammatical structures to create patterns and emphasis. A text can be analyzed as grammar, considering its structure and texture, with cohesion referring to linguistic connections within the text and coherence to the overall sense. Stylistic analysis can be performed at phonological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic levels to uncover the intricate ways language functions in literary and other discourses.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

The concept of style as deviation' implies that style arises from:
(A) strict adherence to grammatical rules.
(B) the selection of the most common vocabulary.
(C) the characteristic features of a literary period.
(D) a departure from expected linguistic norms.

297. In stylistics, the technique of making certain linguistic features prominent to de-familiarize the reader is known as:
(A) foregrounding.
(B) parallelism.
(C) coherence.
(D) cohesion.

298. The Indian aesthetic concept of riti' is analogous to the notion of:
(A) style as a deviation from the norm.
(B) style as a specific manner of composition.
(C) style as suggestive expression.
(D) style as an individual author's habit.

299. Analyzing the repetition of similar sentence structures in a poem would be an examination of:
(A) foregrounding.
(B) parallelism.
(C) vakrokti.
(D) cohesion.

300. The distinction between cohesion' and coherence' is that cohesion relates to:
(A) linguistic connections within a text, while coherence relates to its overall sense.
(B) the overall meaning, while coherence relates to linguistic links.
(C) individual style, while coherence relates to period style.
(D) phonological levels, while coherence relates to semantic levels.

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(A) Build a large lexical-semantic network of words.
(B) Create a network of computers for faster processing.
(C) Analyze the syntax of web pages.
(D) Translate poetry automatically.

251. Please read the following source carefully.
The spectrum of rendering meaning across linguistic contexts ranges from paraphrase to translation and transcreation. Paraphrasing is an intralingual exercise, restating content in different words within the same language, while translation is an interlingual transfer of meaning. Transcreation represents a more profound level of adaptation, often required for literary and advertising texts, where the goal is to recreate the source text's intent, style, and emotional impact in the target culture, sometimes prioritizing these over literal fidelity. The challenges and methodologies differ significantly between the translation of a literary text and a technical text. Literary translation necessitates a deep appreciation for aesthetic qualities, cultural subtext, and stylistic devices. In contrast, technical translation prioritizes terminological precision, clarity, and functional accuracy, aiming for an unambiguous transfer of information. The theoretical underpinnings for navigating these varied demands are provided by the application of linguistics in translation, which helps in analyzing and bridging the structural and semantic gaps between the source and target languages. The translator's task is thus not merely a mechanical substitution but a complex decision-making process informed by the text type and its intended function.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.
Which concept is described as an intralingual exercise of restating content?
(A) Translation
(B) Paraphrase
(C) Transcreation
(D) Adaptation

252. According to the paragraph, what is the primary distinction between literary and technical translation?
(A) The emphasis on aesthetic effects versus terminological precision
(B) The length of the source text
(C) The linguistic family of the source language
(D) The use of machine translation versus human translation

253. Transcreation is most likely to prioritize which of the following over literal fidelity?
(A) Grammatical structure and syntax
(B) Terminological consistency with the source text
(C) The emotional impact and cultural relevance in the target language
(D) The original word count and sentence length

254. The passage suggests that the role of linguistics in translation is to:
(A) provide a fixed set of rules for word-for-word substitution.
(B) focus exclusively on the translation of technical documents.
(C) eliminate the need for human translators through automation.
(D) offer a theoretical framework for analyzing and bridging linguistic differences.

255. Based on the description, translating an instruction manual for a machine would be classified as:
(A) literary translation.
(B) transcreation.
(C) technical translation.
(D) paraphrase.

256. Please read the following source carefully.
The feasibility of translation is intrinsically linked to the concepts of linguistic affinity, translatability, and untranslatability. Linguistic affinity, or the degree of structural and lexical similarity between languages, can facilitate the translation process, but it does not guarantee seamless transfer of meaning. The concept of translatability posits that, in principle, any meaning expressed in a source language can be adequately conveyed in a target language, though it may require significant restructuring. Conversely, the notion of untranslatability suggests that certain linguistic and cultural elements may lack a direct equivalent, posing a significant challenge. This is often not an absolute barrier but a matter of degree, where perfect equivalence is elusive. A

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elements of a text seem to jump out' at the reader.

Reason (R) : It is achieved by deviating from linguistic norms or by creating unexpected patterns (parallelism), thus breaking the automaticity of perception.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

242. In translation theory, equivalence' is best understood as:
(A) Creating the same effect on the target reader as the source reader had.
(B) A one-to-one correspondence between words.
(C) A perfectly literal, word-for-word rendering.
(D) The complete absence of translation loss.

243. The distinction between comprehensive' and concise' dictionaries is a matter of:
(A) Language (monolingual vs. bilingual)
(B) Medium (print vs. electronic)
(C) Scope and detail
(D) Focus (general vs. technical)

244. Match the Indian stylistic concept in List I with its closest Western equivalent in List II.

List I: (Indian Concept)
P. Riti
Q. Alankara
R. Vyanjana
S. Vakrokti

List II: (Western Equivalent)
1. Implied meaning/Suggestion
2. Deviation/Oblique expression
3. Style/Diction
4. Figure of speech/Ornamentation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

245. A morphological recognizer' for an Indian language would be designed to:
(A) Generate new sentences.
(B) Check for spelling errors.
(C) Identify the constituent morphemes of a word.
(D) Translate the word into English.

246. What is the primary function of language in an editorial piece in a newspaper?
(A) To inform objectively
(B) To persuade and present a viewpoint
(C) To entertain through fiction
(D) To advertise a product

247. The difficulty in finding a perfect English equivalent for the Japanese concept of wabi-sabi' is an example of:
(A) A translation shift
(B) A false friend
(C) A problem of scientific terms
(D) Cultural untranslatability

248. Consider the following statements regarding translation:
(a) The translation of culturally specific terms.
(b) The rendering of figurative language like idioms and metaphors.
(c) The existence of false friends' between related languages.
(d) Achieving equivalence in both meaning and style.
(e) The fact that all languages are structurally identical.

Which of the above statements correctly identify challenges in translation?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) are correct.
(B) (b), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) are correct.
(D) (a), (b), (d), and (e) are correct.

249. In stylistics, the study of cohesion' is concerned with:
(A) The overall theme of a text.
(B) Specific linguistic ties that create texture.
(C) The author's personal style.
(D) The historical period in which the text was written.

250. The development of word nets' is a task in computational linguistics that aims to:

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is described as the phenomenon where a translator introduces a solution that adds elegance not explicit in the source text?

(A) Translation loss
(B) Equivalence of style
(C) Cultural term transfer
(D) Translation gain

262. The inability to perfectly reproduce a source text's nuance in a target language is termed as:

(A) translation gain.
(B) translation loss.
(C) stylistic equivalence.
(D) scientific translation.

263. According to the paragraph, why is the translation of idioms, metaphors, and proverbs particularly challenging?

(A) They are too long to translate effectively.
(B) They are exclusively used in scientific texts.
(C) Their figurative meanings are often language-specific.
(D) They lack any semantic content.

264. The primary challenge in translating scientific terms, as stated in the passage, is:

(A) finding creative and figurative equivalents.
(B) dealing with their cultural embeddedness.
(C) avoiding translation gain at all costs.
(D) maintaining precision and consistency.

265. The core task of a translator, as implied by the passage, involves:

(A) making strategic choices to balance fidelity and target language naturalness.
(B) achieving a literal, word-for-word rendering of the source text.
(C) exclusively focusing on either meaning or style, but not both.
(D) replacing all cultural terms with target culture equivalents.

266. Please read the following source carefully.

The practice of translation involves navigating potential pitfalls such as false friends' and implementing strategic translation shifts'. False friends are pairs of words in two languages that look or sound similar but have significantly different meanings, posing a trap for unwary translators. Translation shifts, conversely, are deliberate departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source to the target language, made to ensure naturalness and achieve equivalence at a different level. The evaluation of a translation is a complex task, often centered on the dual criteria of fidelity and readability. Fidelity refers to the faithfulness of the translation to the meaning and intent of the source text, while readability concerns the ease with which a target audience can read and understand the translated text. The field also encompasses various types of translation tailored to specific contexts. Simultaneous interpretation is the real-time rendering of spoken language, as in conferences. Machine-aided translation involves human translators using software tools to enhance efficiency and consistency. Furthermore, media translation is a broad category that includes specialized practices like dubbing for films, copy-editing for publications, and the highly creative translation of advertisements, slogans, and jingles, where cultural adaptation is paramount.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What are false friends' in the context of translation?

(A) Translators who provide inaccurate translations
(B) Words in two languages that are similar in form but different in meaning
(C) Deliberate changes made by a translator to improve readability
(D) Software tools that produce erroneous translations

267. A translation shift' is best described as a(n):

(A) unintentional error resulting from a false friend.
(B) deliberate departure from formal correspondence for the sake of naturalness.
(C) failure to achieve fidelity in a translation.
(D) form of real-time rendering of spoken language.

268. The evaluation of a translation primarily balances which two criteria?

(A) Fidelity and readability
(B) Speed and cost
(C) Dubbing and copy-editing
(D) Originality and creativity

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word by inputting its definition or concept?
(A) Reverse dictionary
(B) Encyclopaedic dictionary
(C) Dictionary of idioms and phrases
(D) Electronic dictionary

282. The main purpose of a thesaurus is to:
(A) provide detailed definitions and etymologies.
(B) group words based on similarity and contrast of meaning.
(C) explain the meaning of idiomatic phrases.
(D) give factual information about concepts.

283. An encyclopaedic dictionary is distinguished by its inclusion of:
(A) only synonyms and antonyms.
(B) factual information about concepts, in addition to linguistic data.
(C) historical origins of words.
(D) multi-word expressions and their meanings.

284. A key advantage of an electronic dictionary mentioned in the paragraph is its ability to:
(A) offer features like audio pronunciations and hyperlinks.
(B) provide more words than any print dictionary.
(C) be lighter and more portable than a book.
(D) focus exclusively on idioms and phrases.

285. A dictionary of idioms and phrases" would be most useful for understanding a sentence like:
(A) The sun is a star."
(B) The cat is on the mat."
(C) He decided to bite the bullet."
(D) Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."

286. Please read the following source carefully.
Computational linguistics operates at the intersection of computer science, artificial intelligence (AI), and linguistics, with a primary goal of enabling computers to understand and process human language. This field is foundational to Natural Language Processing (NLP), which focuses on the practical applications of this understanding. The relationship between computational linguistics and allied disciplines is symbiotic; it draws on linguistic theory for models of language and on computer science for algorithms to implement them. Core tasks in the field include parsing and generation. Parsing involves analyzing a string of text to determine its grammatical structure with respect to a given grammar. A parser is a program that performs this task. Generation is the reverse process: creating a natural language string from a computer-internal representation. The tools of the trade include compilers and interpreters, which translate programming code, but in the NLP context, their principles are applied to information processing, structuring, and manipulating linguistic data. A crucial prerequisite for many NLP tasks is the availability of large, structured sets of text data known as a corpus. The process of corpus building is a significant undertaking in computational linguistics, providing the empirical basis for training and testing language models and algorithms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

According to the paragraph, what is the primary goal of computational linguistics?
(A) To replace human linguists with machines
(B) To design better computer programming languages
(C) To build bigger and faster computer hardware
(D) To enable computers to process and understand human language

287. The process of analyzing a text to determine its grammatical structure is known as:
(A) generation.
(B) corpus building.
(C) parsing.
(D) interpretation.

288. What is the relationship between computational linguistics and Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
(A) They are completely unrelated fields.
(B) NLP is a practical application area that relies on computational linguistics.
(C) Computational linguistics is a practical application of NLP.
(D) NLP is a synonym for artificial intelligence.

289. The reverse process of parsing, which involves creating a text string from a computer representation, is called:
(A) compilation.

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coverage to concise versions designed for quick reference. The target user is another critical factor, leading to the development of general dictionaries for native speakers and specialized learner's dictionaries, which often include additional information on usage, grammar, and collocation for language learners. For specialized fields, there are literary, scientific, and technical dictionaries that focus on the specific terminology of those domains. A historical or etymological dictionary traces the development and origins of words over time, providing a diachronic perspective on the lexicon. This contrasts with general-purpose dictionaries that offer a synchronic view. The specific needs of users have led to the creation of even more specialized types, demonstrating the versatility of the lexicographical enterprise in catering to diverse informational requirements. The choice of dictionary type thus depends entirely on the user's objective, whether it is learning a new language, researching a specific subject, or exploring the history of a word.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the primary difference between a monolingual and a bilingual dictionary?

(A) The language used for definitions and equivalents
(B) The number of words included
(C) The focus on historical versus modern usage
(D) The inclusion of literary versus scientific terms

277. A dictionary that traces the origin and development of words over time is known as a(n):
(A) concise dictionary.
(B) learner's dictionary.
(C) bilingual dictionary.
(D) etymological dictionary.

278. Learner's dictionaries are specifically designed to:
(A) provide exhaustive coverage of a language's entire lexicon.
(B) include extra information on usage and grammar for language learners.
(C) offer equivalents in a second language for quick translation.
(D) focus exclusively on the terminology of a single scientific field.

279. A dictionary that offers a synchronic view of a language would primarily focus on:
(A) the historical evolution of word meanings.
(B) the translation of words into another language.
(C) the current usage and meanings of words.
(D) the literary and poetic uses of words only.

280. The creation of literary, scientific, and technical dictionaries serves the purpose of:
(A) providing a concise reference for general users.
(B) tracing the etymology of common words.
(C) helping non-native speakers learn basic grammar.
(D) catering to the terminological needs of specialized fields.

281. Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond general and specialized types, lexicography offers a range of highly specific dictionary formats designed for distinct purposes. For instance, a dictionary of idioms and phrases isolates and explains multi-word expressions whose meanings are not deducible from their individual components. An encyclopaedic dictionary blurs the line between a lexicon and an encyclopedia by including not only linguistic information about words but also factual information about the concepts they represent. The advent of digital technology has given rise to the electronic dictionary, which offers features like hyperlinks, audio pronunciations, and advanced search capabilities impossible in print. A particularly innovative type is the reverse dictionary, where a user can input a concept, idea, or a set of related words to find the specific term they are looking for. The thesaurus, while often considered a distinct reference work, is closely related, focusing on grouping words based on similarity of meaning (synonyms) and contrast (antonyms) rather than providing definitions. These various types, from the traditional to the computational, highlight the evolving nature of lexicography, adapting to meet increasingly nuanced user needs and leveraging new technologies. This demonstrates that a dictionary's features and purpose are inextricably linked.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Which type of dictionary allows a user to find a

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central debate in translation studies revolves around the units of translation," which are the segments of the source text—ranging from individual words and morphemes to phrases, clauses, or entire sentences—that a translator treats as a single cognitive element during the translation process. The choice of the translation unit is not fixed and often depends on the text type, the translator's strategy, and the specific linguistic context. Identifying appropriate units is critical for achieving a balance between source text fidelity and target language naturalness, moving beyond a simplistic word-for-word approach.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

According to the passage, what is the relationship between linguistic affinity and the translation process?

(A) It guarantees a perfect translation between related languages.
(B) It can make the translation process easier but does not ensure perfect meaning transfer.
(C) It has no impact on the ease or difficulty of translation.
(D) It is only relevant for determining the units of translation.

257. The concept of untranslatability' is best understood as:

(A) an absolute impossibility of translating any text between certain languages.
(B) a problem exclusively related to the translation of individual words.
(C) the principle that only languages with high affinity can be translated.
(D) the challenge posed by linguistic and cultural elements lacking a direct equivalent.

258. What does the term units of translation' refer to?

(A) The source text segments treated as a single element for translation
(B) The total number of words in the final translated document
(C) The specific software tools used for translation
(D) The universally accepted grammatical structures for translation

259. The passage implies that the choice of a translation unit is:

(A) always the individual word.
(B) predetermined by the source language's grammar.
(C) a dynamic decision based on context and translator strategy.
(D) a fixed and unchangeable aspect of translation.

260. The concept of translatability' suggests that:

(A) any meaning can, in principle, be conveyed in a target language.
(B) every word has a perfect equivalent in another language.
(C) only texts from languages with similar linguistic affinity are translatable.
(D) translation is a purely mechanical process of substitution.

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261. Please read the following source carefully.

Achieving equivalence is a central objective in translation, extending beyond mere lexical correspondence to encompass both meaning and style. The pursuit of equivalence is often a balancing act, leading inevitably to instances of translation loss and gain. Translation loss occurs when certain semantic or stylistic features of the source text cannot be adequately reproduced in the target language, often due to systemic linguistic or cultural differences. Conversely, translation gain happens when the translator, in the process of resolving a translation problem, introduces a solution that adds a layer of meaning or stylistic elegance not explicitly present in the source text. A significant challenge in this regard is the translation of cultural terms, which are deeply embedded in the source culture and may have no direct counterpart. Similarly, the translation of idioms, metaphors, and proverbs poses a considerable problem, as their figurative meanings are often language-specific and cannot be translated literally. Translating scientific terms demands precision and adherence to established international conventions, presenting a different but equally important challenge of maintaining consistency and accuracy across languages. The translator must navigate these complexities, making strategic choices to minimize loss and preserve the core message and style of the original.

(B) structuring.
(C) data manipulation.
(D) generation.

290. What is a corpus' in the context of computational linguistics?
(A) A large, structured set of text data for analysis
(B) A type of parser for Indian languages
(C) A computer program that generates text
(D) The central processing unit of a computer

291. Please read the following source carefully.
In India, significant strides have been made in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and corpus work, tailored to the specific complexities of Indian languages. A notable project is Anusaraka, a machine translation system that functions as a language accessor, aiming to provide gist-level translation by leveraging grammatical regularities between related Indian languages. A fundamental component of NLP for these languages involves the development of morphological recognizers, analyzers, and generators. These tools are essential for handling the rich and complex morphology (inflections, derivations) characteristic of many Indian languages. Designing appropriate code and building robust Machine Translation Systems (MTS) have been central goals. Innovative theoretical frameworks like hyper grammars' have been proposed to manage linguistic data more effectively. Furthermore, the creation of lexical resources such as WordNets for Indian languages has been a priority, enabling the structured representation of semantic relationships. Key resources that have emerged from these efforts include the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English, one of the earliest machine-readable corpora of its kind, and the large-scale TDIL (Technology Development for Indian Languages) Corpus Project, which has been instrumental in creating digital resources and standards for a wide array of Indian languages.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.
What is the primary function of the Anusaraka project as described in the passage?
(A) To create a comprehensive dictionary of Indian English
(B) To analyze the phonological features of Sanskrit
(C) To act as a language accessor for gist-level translation
(D) To design a new programming language called hyper grammar'

292. Morphological analyzers and generators are particularly important for Indian languages because of their:
(A) rich and complex morphology.
(B) simple sentence structures.
(C) limited vocabulary.
(D) close relationship to English.

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293. Which of the following is mentioned as one of the earliest machine-readable corpora of its kind in India?
(A) The TDIL Corpus Project
(B) The Anusaraka Corpus
(C) The Indian WordNet Corpus
(D) The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English

294. The TDIL Corpus Project is significant because it:
(A) focuses exclusively on the Kolhapur dialect of English.
(B) has created digital resources for a wide array of Indian languages.
(C) is a machine translation system.
(D) developed the concept of hyper grammars'.

295. The building of word nets' for Indian languages aims to:
(A) develop better morphological recognizers.
(B) check the grammar of machine-translated texts.
(C) provide a structured representation of semantic relationships.
(D) create a corpus of spoken language only.

296. Please read the following source carefully.
Stylistics is the linguistic study of style, exploring how meaning is created through specific choices in language. Style can be examined at various levels, from an individual author's unique linguistic habits (individual style) to the characteristic features of a particular literary era (period style). Several conceptual frameworks exist to define style. It can be seen as choice, where an author selects from a range of possible linguistic expressions. It can also be viewed as deviation,

269. Which type of translation is characterized by the real-time rendering of spoken language?
(A) Machine-aided translation
(B) Media translation
(C) Simultaneous interpretation
(D) Copy-editing

270. The translation of slogans and jingles falls under which broad category?
(A) Simultaneous interpretation
(B) Scientific translation
(C) Machine-aided translation
(D) Media translation

271. Please read the following source carefully.
The discipline of lexicography, which concerns the making of a dictionary, is deeply intertwined with linguistics. The process involves more than simply listing words; it requires a systematic arrangement of information within dictionary entries to make them user-friendly and comprehensive. A typical entry includes the headword, pronunciation, grammatical information, and crucially, meaning descriptions. The lexicographer must expertly handle various semantic relationships to provide clear definitions. Synonymy, the relationship between words with similar meanings, is fundamental, as is antonymy, which deals with words of opposite meaning. A significant challenge lies in differentiating polysemy from homonymy. Polysemy refers to a single word having multiple related meanings, while homonymy describes two or more distinct words that happen to share the same form (spelling and/or pronunciation) but have unrelated meanings. Furthermore, lexicographers use the concept of hyponymy, a hierarchical relationship where the meaning of one word is included in that of another (e.g., poodle' is a hyponym of dog'). The treatment of technical terms versus general words also requires a strategic approach, with technical terms needing precise, context-specific definitions, often distinct from their usage in common parlance. This meticulous work ensures a dictionary is a reliable guide to a language's lexicon.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the key difference between polysemy and homonymy?
(A) Polysemy involves words with opposite meanings, while homonymy involves similar meanings.
(B) Polysemy is a hierarchical relationship, while homonymy is a linear one.
(C) Polysemy refers to a single word with related meanings, while homonymy refers to distinct words with the same form but unrelated meanings.
(D) Polysemy relates to technical terms, while homonymy relates to general words.

272. The relationship where tulip' is a type of flower' is an example of:
(A) synonymy.
(B) hyponymy.
(C) antonymy.
(D) homonymy.

273. According to the paragraph, the making of a dictionary is a process that:
(A) is entirely separate from the principles of linguistics.
(B) prioritizes general words over technical terms.
(C) focuses only on the synonymy of words.
(D) involves a systematic arrangement of information in entries.

274. Which of the following describes the relationship between hot' and cold'?
(A) Antonymy
(B) Synonymy
(C) Polysemy
(D) Hyponymy

275. The paragraph suggests that the treatment of technical terms in a dictionary requires:
(A) the same approach as for general words.
(B) ignoring their meaning in common parlance.
(C) precise, context-specific definitions.
(D) listing only their synonyms.

276. Please read the following source carefully.
Dictionaries are classified into various types based on their scope, purpose, and intended audience. A fundamental distinction is made between monolingual dictionaries, which define words using the same language, and bilingual dictionaries, which provide equivalents in another language. The scope can vary greatly, from comprehensive dictionaries that aim for exhaustive

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Transcreation
Transcreation involves the artistic process of adapting a message for a new audience while maintaining its original intent, style, and emotional resonance. Unlike literal translation, which prioritizes word-for-word accuracy, this method allows significant creative freedom to ensure the content feels natural and relevant in the target culture. It is frequently employed in marketing and advertising to preserve the impact and effectiveness of slogans or campaigns.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Literary translation focuses on capturing the artistic essence, metaphors, and emotional impact of a work, where the translator strives to evoke similar feelings in the target reader. Conversely, technical translation emphasizes precise terminology, clarity, and factual accuracy to ensure that instructions or information are communicated without ambiguity. Both types of translation serve distinct purposes, requiring specific skills to address either aesthetic nuances or professional terminological consistency.

3. (C) A restatement of a text to simplify or clarify its meaning.
Paraphrasing is the act of rephrasing a passage or text using different words to achieve greater clarity or simplicity while retaining the original meaning. It is distinct from translation because it typically occurs within the same language rather than across different ones. This technique helps readers understand complex ideas by breaking them down into more accessible language, making it a valuable tool for academic and professional communication.

4. (D) Translatability
Linguistic affinity refers to the degree of structural and lexical similarity between two languages. This concept is fundamental to translatability, which describes how easily a text can be rendered from a source language into a target language without significant loss of meaning. Languages with high affinity share similar grammatical structures and vocabulary, making the translation process smoother and reducing the obstacles encountered by translators during the transfer.

5. (A) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
Untranslatability occurs when a concept, expression, or linguistic feature in the source language lacks a direct equivalent in the target language. This issue often stems from deep cultural gaps or language-specific elements like puns, idioms, and complex poetic meters. While technical terms are specialized, they are generally less prone to absolute untranslatability compared to cultural or literary nuances, as scientific terminology often seeks universal and standardized equivalents.

6. (B) Translation loss
Translation loss occurs when certain elements of the source text, such as its specific rhyme scheme, meter, or subtle cultural connotations, cannot be fully replicated in the target language. When a translator must choose between preserving the exact poetic form and maintaining the literal meaning, some aspects are inevitably sacrificed. This phenomenon is a natural part of the translation process, highlighting the inherent differences between linguistic systems.

7. (D) The author's personal biography
Units of translation are the specific segments of text that a translator focuses on to convey meaning, ranging from individual words and phrases to entire sentences or whole texts. While understanding an author's background provides useful context, the biography itself is not a linguistic unit within the text being translated. Effective translation requires analyzing the structural and semantic components of the actual writing to ensure accurate communication.

8. (A) Fidelity
Fidelity is a primary criterion in translation evaluation that measures how faithfully the translated text represents the meaning, intent, and tone of the original source. A high level of fidelity ensures that the translator has not distorted the author's message or added extraneous

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This corpus provides researchers with empirical data to analyze the unique lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features of English as it is used in the Indian context, supporting advancements in South Asian linguistics.

40. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Computational linguistics utilizes various specialized tools and resources to process language effectively. A parser is a program that determines the grammatical structure of sentences, while a morphological analyzer breaks words down into their basic meaningful units or morphemes. A corpus provides a large, structured collection of texts for detailed linguistic analysis. Finally, a machine translation system automates the process of translating text from one language to another, integrating these diverse components for practical application.

41. (C) Anusaraka
Anusaraka is a prominent Indian NLP project focused on bridging the language barrier between various Indian languages through automated parsing and translation. It utilizes a language-access approach, providing users with a structural analysis of the source text to help them understand the meaning in the target language. This system is particularly notable for its work on the syntactic and morphological structures of Indian languages, contributing to the development of local language technology resources.

42. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Parsing and generation are distinct tasks in computational linguistics; parsing involves analyzing existing text to determine its structure, while generation is the process of creating new text from data. The TDIL project, an initiative by the Indian government, is a vital effort focused on creating digital corpora and NLP tools for various Indian languages. This project aims to promote digital inclusion by providing the necessary resources for developing language technology that supports India's diverse linguistic landscape.

43. (D) Morphological recognizer/analyzer
A morphological analyzer is a specialized computational tool designed to identify the internal structure of words by breaking them down into their component parts, such as roots and affixes. This is particularly important for Indian languages, which often have complex systems of inflection and derivation. By automatically identifying these morphemes, the system provides essential data for higher-level tasks like parsing and translation, helping machines understand how words are formed and modified to express grammatical relationships.

44. (B) (b), (d), and (e) are correct.
Computational linguistics involves several key activities, including the construction of large-scale corpora which provide the data necessary for most NLP tasks. Machine Translation Systems are developed to automate the conversion of text between languages, while word nets serve as lexical databases that organize words into sets of synonyms based on semantic relationships. These tools and resources form the foundation of modern language technology, enabling more sophisticated applications like automated summarization, sentiment analysis, and intelligent search engines.

45. (C) A predictive dictionary for forecasting new words.
Standard dictionaries serve established purposes like tracing word history, assisting language learners, or providing synonyms. While dictionaries are updated to include new words after they have entered common usage, they do not function as predictive tools for forecasting future vocabulary. Lexicography is fundamentally descriptive, documenting the language as it is currently or historically used rather than attempting to predict linguistic evolution. Other specialized dictionaries focus on specific user needs like technical terminology or idiom explanations.

46. (D) It aims to provide an exhaustive record of the lexicon.
A comprehensive dictionary is designed to be as exhaustive as possible, aiming to include every word and variant within a language, often including technical terms, archaic forms, and regional dialects. Unlike concise dictionaries which prioritize everyday usage and portability, comprehensive versions serve as authoritative records of the entire lexicon. These extensive works provide detailed definitions, etymologies, and usage examples, making them essential

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Including subjective opinions would undermine the dictionary's role as a reliable and authoritative reference tool for language learners, writers, and researchers across the globe.

17. (B) Polysemy
Polysemy occurs when a single word possesses multiple meanings that are related to one another through a shared conceptual origin. For example, the word head can refer to a part of the human body, the top of a page, or the leader of an organization. This relationship is distinct from homonymy, where the meanings are entirely unrelated, and it highlights how language evolves through metaphor and extension.

18. (B) (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Lexicography encompasses various specialized approaches to dictionary making, including learner's dictionaries designed for students and historical dictionaries that trace word etymologies. Computational lexicography utilizes digital tools and computer science to organize and process vast amounts of linguistic data. However, bilingual dictionaries provide translations across two languages rather than definitions in the same language, and a thesaurus primarily focuses on synonyms and antonyms rather than providing traditional word definitions.

19. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Synonymy and antonymy are fundamental semantic relationships that describe how words relate to one another in terms of their meaning. Synonymy involves words with similar or nearly identical meanings, allowing for variety in expression and nuance. Antonymy represents words with opposite meanings, which is essential for creating contrast and clarity in communication. Together, these concepts help organize the lexicon and are vital for effective writing, translation, and lexicographical description.

20. (D) Technical terms often require more specialized and precise definitions.
Technical terms are highly specialized words used within specific scientific or professional fields, requiring definitions that are much more precise and technical than those for general vocabulary. While general words may have broad or metaphorical meanings, technical terms must be defined with scientific accuracy to avoid confusion in professional contexts. This specialization ensures that experts and students can rely on dictionaries for exact information regarding complex concepts and specialized equipment.

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21. (C) Thesaurus
A thesaurus is a specialized reference book that organizes words based on their conceptual relationships rather than in alphabetical order. Its primary purpose is to provide users with lists of synonyms and sometimes antonyms, helping writers find the most appropriate and varied vocabulary for their needs. By grouping related ideas together, a thesaurus assists in expanding one's expressive range and avoiding repetitive language in both creative and professional writing.

22. (B) It presents the history and development of each word's meaning.
A historical dictionary is a specialized linguistic resource that documents the evolution of words from their earliest known occurrences to the present day. It provides detailed information about changes in spelling, pronunciation, and meaning over time, often including dated citations from various texts. This diachronic approach allows researchers and linguists to understand how a language has developed historically and how specific words have adapted to different social contexts.

23. (D) Encyclopaedic dictionary - Focuses exclusively on providing synonyms.
An encyclopaedic dictionary combines the linguistic features of a traditional dictionary with the factual depth of an encyclopaedia, providing extensive information about concepts, people, and places. Its focus is far broader than just providing synonyms, which is the primary function of a thesaurus. By offering detailed descriptions and background information, encyclopaedic dictionaries serve as comprehensive reference tools that go beyond mere word definitions to provide a wider knowledge of the world.

24. (A) The meanings are often non-literal and figurative.
Defining idioms and phrases presents a significant challenge for lexicographers because

pragmatics allows translators to make informed decisions about how to best render meaning, tone, and context in the target language. By understanding the underlying rules and patterns of language, translators can navigate complex linguistic differences more effectively, ensuring that the final product is both accurate and natural for the intended audience.

70. (B) (a), (b), an(D) are correct.
Media translation encompasses several specialized activities designed to adapt content for different audiences and formats. Dubbing involves replacing original audio with translated dialogue, while slogan translation requires creatively adapting marketing messages to maintain their impact. Copy-editing ensures the translated text is clear and professional. While simultaneous interpretation is used in media broadcasts, it is more commonly associated with live events. Technical manual translation is a specialized field but is generally categorized separately from mass media translation focused on public communication.

71. (D) The ease with which a target reader can understand the text.
Readability is a crucial metric in translation evaluation that assesses how easily and naturally a target reader can understand the translated text. It focuses on the clarity of expression, the use of appropriate vocabulary, and the natural flow of sentences in the target language. A highly readable translation avoids awkward phrasing and overly complex structures that might hinder comprehension, ensuring that the audience can engage with the content smoothly without being constantly reminded of its foreign origin.

72. (A) Cultural equivalence
Cultural equivalence involves finding a target language expression that carries the same meaning or serves the same function as a source language term, even if the literal images used are completely different. This is particularly important for proverbs and idioms, which are deeply rooted in specific cultural contexts. By choosing a familiar equivalent in the target language, the translator ensures that the emotional and conceptual impact of the original message is preserved for the new audience in an understandable way.

73. (C) Maintaining terminological consistency as in a user manual.
Literary translation prioritizes the preservation of tone, mood, and stylistic devices like metaphors to convey the subtext and connotations of the original work. Unlike technical translation, which demands rigid terminological consistency as found in a user manual, literary works thrive on varied vocabulary and artistic expression. The goal is to recreate the aesthetic experience of the source text for the target reader, which often requires a more flexible and creative approach to language than is used for scientific or instructional documents.

74. (A) Equivalence
Equivalence is a central concept in translation theory that describes the process of creating a target text that has a similar meaning and effect as the original source text. It involves balancing fidelity to the author's intent with readability for the target audience. Achieving equivalence is often complex, as translators must navigate linguistic and cultural differences to find the best way to represent the source message while ensuring it feels natural and authentic in the new language context.

75. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Dictionaries can be categorized by their level of specificity and their intended audience. A comprehensive dictionary aims to cover the entire lexicon, followed by learner's dictionaries which are tailored for students with simpler definitions. More specialized dictionaries focus on specific elements like idioms and phrases, providing targeted linguistic information. Finally, a thesaurus is very specific in its purpose, focusing solely on conceptual relationships like synonyms and antonyms. This progression shows how reference tools move from general knowledge to highly specialized linguistic aid.

76. (B) Using computers and digital tools to build dictionaries.
Computational lexicography is the branch of linguistics that focuses on using digital tools and computer science techniques to design, build, and maintain dictionaries. This approach allows lexicographers to process massive amounts of language data from electronic corpora, ensuring that definitions and usage examples are based on

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Natural Language Processing is a specialized field of artificial intelligence dedicated to bridging the gap between human communication and computer understanding. Its fundamental goal is to develop algorithms and models that allow machines to process, analyze, and generate human language in a way that is both meaningful and contextually appropriate. This technology powers diverse applications such as machine translation, voice assistants, and sentiment analysis, making human-computer interaction more intuitive and efficient.

33. (B) Computational Linguistics
Computational linguistics is an interdisciplinary field that combines insights from linguistics, computer science, and artificial intelligence to study language from a computational perspective. It focuses on developing mathematical models of linguistic phenomena and creating software that can perform complex tasks such as parsing, translation, and speech recognition. By integrating these diverse disciplines, researchers aim to understand the underlying structures of human language while building practical tools for automated language processing and analysis.

34. (A) Parsing
Parsing is a foundational process in computational linguistics where a string of text is analyzed to determine its underlying grammatical structure according to a formal grammar. A parser identifies the relationships between different parts of a sentence, such as subjects, verbs, and objects, creating a structural representation like a tree diagram. This analysis is essential for machines to understand the syntactic organization of natural language, which is a prerequisite for more complex processing tasks.

35. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Computational linguistics and artificial intelligence are deeply interconnected because the ability to process and understand natural language is a hallmark of human intelligence. AI researchers seek to replicate this capability in machines to create systems that can communicate effectively with humans. Therefore, the development of linguistic models and processing tools is a core component of broader AI goals, as language is the primary medium through which intelligence is expressed, shared, and analyzed.

36. (D) A compiler translates all at once, an interpreter line by line.
Compilers and interpreters are both essential tools for executing programming code, but they differ significantly in their operational methods. A compiler processes the entire source code at once, translating it into a standalone executable file that can be run later. In contrast, an interpreter translates and executes the code line by line in real-time. This distinction affects the speed of execution and the ease of debugging, with each method offering specific advantages for different programming environments.

37. (C) Generation
Natural language generation is the computational process of transforming non-linguistic data or conceptual representations into coherent human-readable text. This task involves making decisions about content selection, sentence structure, and word choice to ensure the output is grammatically correct and contextually appropriate. Generation is the inverse of parsing; while parsing analyzes existing text to find structure, generation uses structured data to produce new text, a key component in systems like automated report writers.

38. (B) A large and structured set of texts, usually stored electronically.
In computational linguistics, a corpus is a vast collection of authentic language data, carefully selected and structured to represent how a language is used in various contexts. These electronic databases serve as the primary resource for training machine learning models, conducting linguistic research, and building dictionaries. By analyzing large-scale corpora, researchers can identify patterns in vocabulary, grammar, and usage that are not easily observable through intuition or smaller samples of text.

39. (D) Indian English
The Kolhapur Corpus is a significant linguistic resource consisting of approximately one million words of printed Indian English across various genres. Developed in the 1980s, it was modeled after international standards like the Brown and LOB corpora to facilitate comparative studies.

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information. While readability focuses on the natural flow in the target language, fidelity emphasizes the preservation of the source text's core essence.

9. (C) They refer to concepts that may not exist in the target culture.
Translating cultural terms is challenging because they are often deeply rooted in the unique traditions, social structures, and history of a specific community. Many cultural concepts simply do not have a counterpart in another language, creating a void that a translator must bridge using techniques like footnotes, descriptions, or loanwords. This lack of direct equivalence requires a deep understanding of both cultures to ensure the meaning is conveyed.

10. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Idioms and proverbs function as figurative units of meaning where the total sense cannot be determined by looking at individual words in isolation. Because these expressions are heavily dependent on cultural context and metaphorical associations, a literal, word-for-word translation often fails to make sense in the target language. Therefore, translators must find culturally equivalent expressions that convey the same underlying message rather than translating the literal components.

11. (D) False friends
False friends are pairs of words in different languages that appear similar in spelling or pronunciation but have entirely different meanings. These linguistic traps often lead to translation errors when a translator assumes that similar-looking words share the same definition. Recognizing false friends is crucial for accuracy, especially when working with closely related languages where shared roots or loanwords might create misleading similarities between two distinct lexical items.

12. (B) Translation shifts
Translation shifts refer to the mandatory or optional structural changes made during the translation process to ensure the text adheres to the grammatical and stylistic norms of the target language. These adjustments might involve changing the word order, moving from passive to active voice, or altering sentence structures. Such shifts are necessary to achieve naturalness and readability, allowing the translated message to function effectively within the new linguistic system.

13. (C) Dubbing
Dubbing is a form of audiovisual translation where the original spoken dialogue in a film or television program is replaced with a translated version in the target language. This process requires careful synchronization of the new audio with the lip movements of the actors on screen. Beyond literal translation, dubbing involves adapting the script to match the visual timing while maintaining the characters' emotional tone and personality.

14. (D) Copy-editing
Copy-editing is a critical stage in the publication process that involves reviewing and refining a text to ensure it is accurate, clear, and consistent. The editor checks for grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, and stylistic inconsistencies while improving the overall flow and readability of the content. In media and publishing, copy-editing ensures that the final product meets professional standards and is perfectly suited for its intended purpose.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Different translation activities focus on specialized goals and use various methodologies to achieve them. Simultaneous interpretation requires real-time oral rendering, while machine-aided translation relies on sophisticated translation memory software to assist humans. Technical translation prioritizes the precision of scientific terms to ensure factual accuracy. In contrast, advertisement translation often involves transcreation, where slogans and jingles are creatively adapted to maintain their persuasive power in a different cultural market.

16. (B) The lexicographer's personal opinion
Standard dictionary entries are designed to provide objective linguistic information about a headword, including its pronunciation, part of speech, and various definitions based on usage. Lexicographers strive for neutrality and factual accuracy, basing their entries on evidence from language corpora rather than personal biases.

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resources for deep linguistic research and professional scholarly reference.

47. (A) An author consciously selects from available linguistic variants.
The concept of style as choice posits that writers have multiple ways to express the same idea and that they make deliberate selections based on their goals. This perspective suggests that an author's style is the result of conscious decisions regarding vocabulary, sentence structure, and tone. By choosing one linguistic variant over another, the writer creates a specific effect or conveys a particular attitude, making style a fundamental tool for individual expression and creative communication.

48. (B) Foregrounding
Foregrounding is a stylistic technique used to make specific linguistic features stand out against the background of the rest of the text. This is typically achieved through deviation, where the author breaks standard rules, or parallelism, where patterns are repeated for emphasis. By drawing the reader's attention to these prominent elements, foregrounding highlights important themes, creates emotional impact, and encourages a deeper engagement with the artistic and expressive qualities of the literary work.

49. (D) Style as choice posits that authors have no control over their linguistic selections.
The idea that authors have no control over their linguistic selections is incorrect because the theory of style as choice is built on the opposite premise. This theory emphasizes that writers deliberately select from various linguistic options to achieve specific effects. Other valid concepts include individual style, which focuses on an author's unique habits, and period style, which looks at shared conventions of an era. Deviation suggests that style often arises from departing from standard linguistic norms.

50. (A) Parallelism
Parallelism is a stylistic device involving the repetition of similar grammatical structures in neighboring phrases, clauses, or sentences. This technique creates a sense of rhythm, balance, and symmetry, making the text more memorable and impactful. Frequently used in poetry, oratory, and persuasive writing, parallelism helps to link related ideas together and emphasizes specific points by presenting them in a consistent format. It is a powerful tool for enhancing the clarity and rhetorical force of language.

51. (C) The artful and expressive use of language.
Traditional Indian poetic concepts like riti, alankara, and vyanjana focus on the aesthetic and expressive qualities of language in literature. Riti refers to style or diction, alankara involves the use of figures of speech and ornamentation, and vyanjana describes the power of suggestion or indirect meaning. These concepts provide a framework for analyzing how language is used creatively to evoke emotional responses and convey complex layers of meaning, paralleling many aspects of modern Western stylistics.

52. (D) Deviation
The Indian concept of vakrokti, which refers to artful or oblique expression, is closely related to the modern stylistic concept of deviation. Both ideas suggest that literary style is achieved by departing from ordinary, direct, or literal ways of communicating. By using language in a way that is unexpected or unconventional, authors can create more profound and aesthetically pleasing effects. This artful departure from the norm is considered essential for transforming everyday language into literary art.

53. (C) Linguistic features providing internal text connectivity.
In the study of text as grammar, texture refers to the intricate web of linguistic features that give a text its internal connectivity and flow. This includes cohesive devices such as pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition that link individual sentences together. While structure refers to the overall organization and layout of a text, texture focuses on the micro-level relationships that allow a reader to follow the progression of ideas smoothly and understand the text's internal logic.

54. (B) Cohesion and Coherence
Cohesion and coherence are two distinct but related concepts essential for creating a meaningful text. Cohesion refers to the explicit linguistic ties, such as pronouns and conjunctions, that link sentences together grammatically. Coherence, on the other hand, is the underlying

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conceptual unity and logical flow that makes the text make sense to the reader as a whole. A well-written text requires both to ensure that parts are connected and that the overall message is clear.

55. (B) Semiotic aspects
The semiotic aspect of literary analysis focuses on the study of signs and symbols within a text and how they combine to create meaning. This approach views a literary work as a complex system of signs that communicates through both literal and metaphorical associations. By analyzing how different symbols represent larger themes or cultural concepts, semiotics helps readers uncover the deeper layers of significance and understand the communicative strategies used by the author to convey their message.

56. (B) Lexical
Lexical analysis in stylistics focuses on the author's choice of vocabulary, examining the types of words used and their specific connotations. This level of analysis looks at whether the language is formal or informal, uses concrete or abstract nouns, and the frequency of certain word classes like adjectives or verbs. By studying these lexical choices, researchers can identify patterns that contribute to the text's tone, atmosphere, and the unique individual style of the writer being studied.

57. (A) (a), (c), and (e) are correct.
Stylistics is a field that applies linguistic methods to analyze literary and non-literary texts across various levels, including phonological, lexical, and syntactic. It incorporates diverse concepts such as the Indian idea of vyanjana, which focuses on suggested or indirect meaning. While coherence involves logical unity, riti and alankara are traditional Indian, rather than Western, concepts of style. Together, these tools allow for a comprehensive exploration of how language creates specific aesthetic and communicative effects in writing.

58. (A) Phonological
Phonological analysis in stylistics involves the study of sound patterns within a text, such as rhyme, alliteration, assonance, and meter. These features are particularly prominent in poetry, where they contribute to the work's rhythm, musicality, and emotional resonance. By examining how sounds are organized and repeated, a stylist can uncover how the auditory qualities of language enhance the meaning and aesthetic appeal of the writing, making certain passages more memorable and impactful for the reader.

59. (D) Syntactic level
Syntactic analysis focuses on the arrangement and complexity of sentences within a text, examining how word order and clause structure contribute to its style. By analyzing an author's preference for either long, complex sentences or short, simple ones, a stylist can determine the work's pace, rhythm, and tone. These syntactic choices significantly affect how information is delivered and how the reader perceives the flow of the narrative or argument, making syntax a vital element of individual style.

60. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
For a text to be effective, it must possess both cohesion and coherence. Cohesion provides the necessary grammatical links between sentences using devices like pronouns and conjunctions. However, these links alone do not guarantee that the text is meaningful. Coherence is also required to provide the underlying logical connection and conceptual unity that allows the reader to understand the message. Without coherence, a text might have connected sentences but will fail to convey a clear or sensible idea.

61. (D) Persuasive content reflecting the publisher's viewpoint.
News editorials are distinct from standard news reports because their primary function is to express the opinion and viewpoint of the publication's editors or owners. The language used is often persuasive and argumentative, designed to influence public opinion and advocate for specific policies or ideas. While news reports aim for objectivity, editorials are deliberately subjective, providing a platform for critical analysis, commentary, and the presentation of a specific editorial stance on current events and social issues.

62. (B) Persuasive and memorable
The language of advertising is carefully crafted to be highly persuasive and memorable to

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influence consumer behavior and build brand recognition. Advertisers utilize various linguistic and rhetorical devices, such as slogans, jingles, and emotive vocabulary, to capture attention and create lasting impressions. By focusing on psychological appeals and using language that is both catchy and easy to recall, advertisements aim to differentiate products in a crowded market and motivate the target audience to take specific actions.

63. (A) The rapid popularization of new slang, acronyms, and buzzwords.
Mass media has a profound impact on language by facilitating the rapid spread and popularization of new vocabulary, slang, and acronyms across large populations. Through television, social media, and online platforms, neologisms and buzzwords can enter everyday speech almost instantly, often transcending geographic and social boundaries. This phenomenon accelerates linguistic change and leads to the emergence of new communication styles, reflecting the dynamic nature of contemporary culture and the pervasive influence of digital and broadcast media.

64. (B) Scannability, use of hyperlinks, and conciseness.
Writing for electronic media, such as websites and blogs, prioritizes scannability and conciseness because online readers often skim content rather than reading every word. Authors use short paragraphs, bullet points, and descriptive headings to make information easily accessible. Additionally, the inclusion of hyperlinks allows users to explore related topics and verify information quickly. This style contrasts with traditional print media, which often features longer, more detailed passages and follows a more linear, less interactive organizational structure.

65. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Mass media utilizes several distinct formats to communicate different types of information to the public. A news report provides a factual account of current events, while an editorial represents the subjective opinion of the publication. Advertisements are paid announcements used to promote products or services, and jingles are short, catchy tunes used specifically to make those advertisements more memorable. Understanding these varied forms is essential for analyzing how media messages are structured and delivered to their intended audiences.

66. (A) Print and Electronic
Mass media is generally categorized into two broad types: print media and electronic media. Print media includes traditional physical publications such as newspapers, magazines, books, and journals. Electronic media encompasses digital and broadcast platforms like television, radio, websites, social media, and mobile applications. While both categories aim to disseminate information to large audiences, they utilize different technologies and formats, each offering unique ways to present content and engage with readers, viewers, and listeners globally.

67. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
News headlines are characterized by grammatical compression, where function words like articles and auxiliary verbs are often omitted to save space and create a more immediate impact. However, their primary function is not to provide a detailed summary but to capture attention and provide a brief glimpse into the article's core topic. While they summarize the main point, they are intentionally concise and sometimes provocative to encourage the audience to read the full story for more information.

68. (B) The increased borrowing and spread of loanwords.
The global reach of modern mass media facilitates the rapid exchange of ideas and culture, leading to an increase in linguistic borrowing and the spread of loanwords between different languages. As people around the world consume the same media content, they are exposed to new terms and expressions that often get adopted into their own native speech. This process promotes cross-linguistic influence and can lead to a more interconnected, though not necessarily standardized, global linguistic landscape.

69. (C) It provides a systematic way to analyze and compare language structures.
Linguistics plays a vital role in translation by providing a systematic framework for analyzing and comparing the structures of different languages. Knowledge of syntax, semantics, and

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these expressions carry meanings that cannot be derived from the literal definitions of their individual words. Idioms are often metaphorical and deeply embedded in a culture's history or social practices. Therefore, a dictionary of idioms must explain the figurative sense and the specific contexts in which these phrases are used to ensure that learners understand their true communicative function.

25. (A) (a), (c), (b), (d)
The creation of a traditional dictionary follows a logical sequence starting with the collection of language data or citations to see how words are actually used. Based on this evidence, lexicographers select the headwords to be included in the volume. Following selection, they draft precise definitions for each entry, including pronunciation and grammatical information. Finally, the entries are edited and arranged in a structured format, typically alphabetical, to prepare the dictionary for publication.

26. (A) Hyperlinks, audio pronunciations, and advanced search functions
Electronic dictionaries offer dynamic features that are impossible to include in traditional print versions, such as audio files for correct pronunciation and hyperlinks that connect related entries. Advanced search functions allow users to find words more quickly or search by criteria other than alphabetical order. These digital tools enhance the user experience by providing interactive and multimedia elements that facilitate language learning and offer more comprehensive access to linguistic and conceptual information.

27. (D) Hyponymy
Hyponymy is a hierarchical semantic relationship where the meaning of one word is included within the meaning of a more general word. In this structure, the more specific term, like car, is referred to as the hyponym, while the broader category, like vehicle, is called the hypernym. This relationship is essential for organizing the lexicon into categories and subcategories, allowing speakers to describe the world with varying levels of specificity and detail.

28. (B) The same spelling and pronunciation but unrelated meanings.
Homonymy occurs when two or more words share the same written form and spoken sound but have completely different and unrelated meanings. This linguistic phenomenon is seen in words like bat, which can refer to a flying mammal or a piece of sports equipment. Unlike polysemy, where meanings are conceptually linked, homonyms are distinct lexical items that happens to coincide in form, often arising from different historical roots within the language.

29. (C) Allows a user to find a word based on its definition or concept.
A reverse dictionary serves a unique function by allowing users to locate a specific word when they only know its definition or the concept it represents. This tool is particularly useful for writers who have a particular idea in mind but cannot recall the exact term. By searching for descriptive keywords or phrases, the user is provided with a list of potential words that match the intended meaning, facilitating vocabulary recall.

30. (D) The target language allows for more concise and elegant phrasing.
Translation gain occurs when the target language possesses linguistic features or stylistic options that allow the translator to express the original message more clearly, elegantly, or concisely than in the source text. While translation often involves some level of loss, a skilled translator can sometimes improve the text's flow or impact by utilizing the unique strengths of the target language. This results in a version that may feel even more effective to the new audience.

31. (A) (a) and (b) are correct.
Evaluation of a translation primarily involves assessing fidelity and readability to determine the work's overall quality. Fidelity measures how accurately the translator has preserved the meaning and tone of the original source, while readability focuses on how naturally the text flows for the target audience. Unlike objective scientific measurements, translation evaluation is often subjective, as different types of texts, such as literary or technical works, require different priorities and metrics for success.

32. (B) To enable computers to understand and generate human language.

actual evidence. By automating many aspects of the dictionary-making process, computational lexicography improves the accuracy, efficiency, and speed of compiling both print and electronic reference works for various users.

77. (C) Thesaurus
A thesaurus is distinguished by its conceptual organization, where words are grouped together based on their meanings and relationships rather than being listed in a simple alphabetical format. This structure allows users to explore related ideas and find alternative ways to express a specific concept. By providing synonyms and sometimes antonyms within a thematic framework, a thesaurus serves as an essential tool for writers looking to enhance their vocabulary and avoid repetitive language in their creative or professional work.

78. (C) Lexicography is a purely commercial practice with no connection to linguistic theory.
The claim that lexicography has no connection to linguistic theory is incorrect, as the practice is deeply rooted in various branches of linguistics. Semantics provides the framework for analyzing word meanings, while phonology informs pronunciation guides. Morphology is essential for identifying headwords and their inflected forms. Dictionaries are scholarly tools that reflect our theoretical understanding of how language works, and modern lexicographers rely on rigorous linguistic principles and data analysis to ensure the accuracy and reliability of their work.

79. (A) Abridged and intended for quick, everyday reference.
A concise dictionary is an abridged version of a larger work, designed to provide a portable and user-friendly reference for common vocabulary and everyday usage. It focuses on the most frequently used words in a language and provides brief, clear definitions. Unlike comprehensive dictionaries, which aim for exhaustive coverage, concise versions are intended for quick lookups and general use, making them ideal for students and professionals who need reliable information without the depth of a multi-volume scholarly work.

80. (B) Reverse dictionary
A reverse dictionary is specifically designed to help users find a word when they only know its definition or a related concept. By entering a descriptive phrase or key characteristics, the system provides potential matches from its database. This is the opposite of a standard dictionary, where the user starts with the word to find the definition. It is a valuable tool for writers experiencing word recall issues or for those looking for a specific term to match a complex idea.

81. (B) Computational Linguistics
Computational linguistics encompasses advanced tasks such as designing machine translation systems, developing hyper grammars, and building lexical databases like word nets. These activities involve using computer science and linguistic theory to create models that can represent and process complex human language data. By structuring linguistic knowledge in a way that machines can understand, researchers in this field aim to automate various language-related tasks, leading to more sophisticated and capable natural language processing applications for a wide range of practical uses.

82. (A) A system that creates different word forms from a given root and grammatical information.
A morphological generator is a computational tool that takes a root word and a set of grammatical instructions to produce the correct inflected or derived form of that word. This is particularly important for Indian languages, which often have rich systems of prefixes, suffixes, and internal changes. For example, given a verb root and information about tense and person, the generator can automatically create the appropriate verb form, supporting applications like machine translation and automated text production.

83. (C) (a), (b), an(D) are correct.
Computational linguistics focuses on the technical aspects of language processing, including parsing, generation, and the creation of large-scale corpora for data analysis. It also involves advanced information processing and structuring linguistic data so it can be used by computer systems. While individual style and Indian poetic concepts like riti are important in stylistics and literary studies, they are not

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In the phrase structure and texture, texture refers to the micro-linguistic patterns that create a sense of flow and internal connectivity within a text. This primarily includes cohesive devices like pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition that link sentences together. While structure describes the overall organization and layout of the text, texture focuses on the fine-grained relationships between linguistic elements that allow the reader to follow the progression of thoughts smoothly and understand the text's internal logical development and unity.

113. (B) Parallelism
Parallelism is a stylistic device where the author repeats a specific grammatical structure or phrase at the beginning of adjacent clauses or sentences. This technique creates a strong sense of rhythm, balance, and rhetorical emphasis, making the opening lines particularly memorable. By using identical structures to present contrasting or related ideas, the writer draws the reader's attention to the symmetry and significance of the words, enhancing both the aesthetic appeal and the communicative force of the literary passage.

114. (A) The text as a system of signs that produce meaning.
The semiotic aspect of literary analysis treats a text as a complex system of signs—including words, symbols, and structural patterns—that work together to generate meaning. This approach explores how these signs represent various concepts and how their interaction within the text communicates deeper themes and cultural values to the reader. By analyzing the relationships between signifiers and what they signify, semiotics helps uncover the underlying codes and symbolic frameworks that authors use to convey their messages beyond literal language.

115. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Stylistic analysis operates at multiple levels to examine how different linguistic features contribute to a text's overall effect. The phonological level focuses on sound patterns like alliteration and rhyme, while the lexical level examines the author's choice of specific word classes. The syntactic level analyzes sentence length and structural complexity, which affect the writing's pace and rhythm. Finally, the semantic level looks at connotation and ambiguity to understand the deeper layers of meaning and the subtext within the work.

116. (D) Rasa
Traditional Indian stylistics includes several key concepts like riti (style), alankara (ornamentation), and vyanjana (suggestion) that analyze the artful use of language in literature. While rasa is a fundamental concept in Indian aesthetics, it primarily refers to the emotional flavor or aesthetic response experienced by the audience rather than being a specific category of linguistic style or device. Therefore, while rasa is closely related to the overall impact of a work, it is distinct from the formal stylistic tools used to analyze text.

117. (C) To communicate a message clearly to a target audience.
The primary aim of writing and editing for both print and electronic media is to ensure that a message is communicated clearly and effectively to a specific target audience. This requires choosing appropriate language, organizing information logically, and refining the text to remove any errors or ambiguities that might hinder comprehension. Whether in a news report, an advertisement, or a website, the goal is to engage the audience and convey information in a way that is both professional and accessible.

118. (B) The impact of mass media on language.
The increased use of acronyms and abbreviations in everyday communication is a clear example of how mass media, particularly social media and headlines, influences language use. These platforms prioritize brevity and speed, leading to the creation and rapid popularization of new linguistic forms that are then adopted into broader speech and writing. This phenomenon demonstrates the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to adapt to new technologies and communication environments, reflecting the pervasive influence of contemporary media on linguistic evolution.

119. (D) Transcreation
Transcreation is a creative process used in advertising and marketing where a message is completely rewritten for a new cultural context rather than being translated literally. The goal is to evoke the same emotional response and

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elements provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the linguistic and structural qualities of different writing styles.

91. (D) It is a field that describes and analyzes how language is used to create effects in texts.
Stylistics is a descriptive field of study that applies linguistic principles to analyze how language is used to create specific aesthetic, emotional, or communicative effects in both literary and non-literary texts. It is not a prescriptive discipline that tells authors how they should write; rather, it seeks to understand the choices writers make and how those choices impact the reader's experience. By examining various linguistic levels, stylistics provides a systematic way to explore individual and shared writing styles.

92. (B) The suggested, indirect, or artfully deviant meaning.
The Indian concepts of vyanjana and vakrokti emphasize the importance of non-literal and artful expression in literature. Vyanjana focuses on the power of suggestion and indirect meaning, while vakrokti describes the beauty of oblique and artfully deviant language. Both concepts suggest that the true essence of literary style lies in moving beyond simple, direct communication to create more profound and aesthetically rich experiences through the creative and unexpected use of linguistic forms and metaphorical associations.

93. (C) Cohesion but lack coherence.
A text has cohesion when its sentences are grammatically linked using devices like pronouns and conjunctions. However, if those sentences do not connect logically to form a unified idea, the text lacks coherence. This results in a sequence of sentences that are technically tied together but remain nonsensical or jumbled as a whole. Effective communication requires both elements; grammatical links must support an underlying logical flow and a clear conceptual framework that allows the reader to understand the intended message.

94. (D) The analysis of style in units larger than the sentence.
Stylistics of discourse moves beyond the analysis of individual sentences to examine how stylistic features function across an entire text or large segments of communication. This approach looks at the overall organization, the progression of themes, and how patterns of language choice create a unified effect throughout the discourse. By studying these larger units, stylists can gain a better understanding of the macro-level strategies authors use to engage their audience and convey complex arguments or narratives effectively.

95. (A) Slogans
In the context of media and advertising, a slogan is a short, memorable phrase designed to encapsulate the essence of a brand or product. These phrases are carefully crafted to be catchy, easy to remember, and emotionally resonant, helping to build brand identity and influence consumer behavior over time. Effective slogans often use devices like rhythm, alliteration, or puns to ensure they stay in the audience's mind, making them a key tool in persuasive communication and marketing strategies.

96. (A) (a) and (c) are correct.
The language of mass media serves various functions, from the objective reporting of facts in news stories to the highly persuasive and emotive appeals found in advertising. While news reports aim for accuracy and neutrality, advertisements use devices like slogans to capture attention. In contrast, editorials are specifically designed to express opinions and are not neutral. Furthermore, mass media has a significant and observable impact on language change by popularizing new words and communication styles across large, diverse audiences globally.

97. (B) Print media refers to publications, electronic to digital/broadcast.
The fundamental distinction between print and electronic media lies in the technology used for dissemination and the physical format of the content. Print media includes physical, tangible publications like newspapers and magazines. Electronic media encompasses digital and broadcast platforms such as television, radio, and the internet. While both types can use text, audio, and visuals, their modes of delivery create different experiences for the audience and require specific approaches to writing, editing, and content organization for maximum effectiveness.

98. (A) Editing for electronic media

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the primary technical components used in the computational modeling and automated analysis of natural human languages.

84. (D) Structuring and representing complex linguistic knowledge for computers.
Developing hyper grammars and building word nets are advanced activities in computational linguistics aimed at creating structured representations of complex linguistic knowledge. These tools allow computers to understand the syntactic rules and semantic relationships that govern human language. By organizing words and grammar into interconnected networks, researchers enable machines to perform more sophisticated tasks, such as understanding the nuances of meaning in translation or providing more accurate results in natural language search and automated information retrieval systems.

85. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Corpus Project is a landmark initiative that provides the foundational resources necessary for NLP research in India. By creating large-scale digital corpora and basic tools like morphological analyzers for diverse Indian languages, the project enables the development of more complex applications such as machine translation and speech recognition. Without these essential language resources, building sophisticated linguistic technology that serves India's vast and diverse population would be nearly impossible for researchers and developers.

86. (B) A parser determines structure, a compiler translates high-level code.
While both parsers and compilers are essential tools in computer science, they serve different primary functions. A parser is a program that analyzes a sequence of tokens to determine its underlying grammatical structure according to a specific formal grammar. A compiler, on the other hand, is a more complex system that translates high-level source code into a lower-level machine language or executable file. In many systems, a parser is actually one of the initial stages used within the compiler itself.

87. (D) A poet deliberately using ungrammatical sentences to create an effect.
Style as deviation occurs when an author intentionally breaks established linguistic or literary norms to achieve a specific artistic effect. This is most clearly seen in poetry, where writers may use ungrammatical structures, unusual word orders, or invented vocabulary to draw the reader's attention to specific themes or emotions. By departing from standard usage, the author creates a unique and impactful style that forces the audience to engage with the language more deeply and consider the creative intent behind the disruption.

88. (A) The use of figures of speech and ornamentation.
In traditional Indian stylistics, alankara refers to the use of figures of speech and various forms of linguistic ornamentation to enhance the beauty and impact of a literary work. This concept covers both sound-based devices like alliteration and meaning-based devices like metaphors and similes. By artfully decorating language, the writer can evoke specific aesthetic responses and add layers of meaning to the text, making it more expressive and aesthetically pleasing for the intended audience of the work.

89. (C) Semantic level
Stylistic analysis at the semantic level examines the patterns of meaning within a text, including how the author uses ambiguity, implication, and various connotations to convey their message. This level of study goes beyond literal definitions to explore the deeper subtexts and the suggested meanings that arise from the interaction of words and concepts. By analyzing these semantic choices, a stylist can uncover how the author constructs complex layers of meaning and influences the reader's interpretation and emotional response.

90. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Stylistic analysis utilizes several key concepts to describe how texts are organized and how they create impact. Foregrounding is the technique of making specific features stand out, while parallelism involves repeating grammatical structures for emphasis. Cohesion refers to the explicit linguistic ties that connect sentences, such as pronouns and conjunctions. Coherence describes the overall conceptual unity and logical flow that makes a text meaningful. Together, these

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trace word evolution. Scientific dictionaries specialize in technical terminology, and learner's dictionaries offer simplified content for students. While electronic dictionaries provide interactive features like search and audio, they are much more than just scanned copies of print versions, as they utilize database technology and multimedia to enhance the user's experience and provide more efficient access to complex linguistic information.

106. (A) Parsing
In computational linguistics, automatically tagging words with their correct part of speech, such as identifying nouns, verbs, and adjectives, is a critical initial step in the parsing process. By determining the grammatical category of each word, the system can then analyze how they relate to one another to build a structural representation of the entire sentence. This information is essential for machines to understand the syntactic organization of natural language, which forms the basis for more advanced processing tasks.

107. (D) Developing and testing NLP applications for Indian languages.
Creating large-scale language resources like the Kolhapur Corpus and the TDIL Corpus Project is essential for the development of modern Natural Language Processing applications for Indian languages. These corpora provide researchers with the empirical data needed to train machine learning models, develop parsing systems, and test the accuracy of translation software. Without these standardized digital resources, building effective and reliable linguistic technology that supports India's diverse languages and addresses the needs of its large population would be extremely difficult.

108. (B) Natural Language Processing
An AI system capable of holding a conversation with a human, such as a chatbot, is a direct application of Natural Language Processing. This field involves developing the algorithms and models necessary for machines to understand human input and generate appropriate, contextually relevant responses. Building such a system requires integrating various NLP tasks, including speech recognition, parsing, semantic analysis, and natural language generation, to create a seamless and intuitive interaction between the user and the computer system.

109. (A) (a) and (b) are correct.
Significant progress has been made in Indian NLP through projects like Anusaraka, which focuses on developing parsing systems for Indian languages. Additionally, specialized tools like morphological recognizers and analyzers have been created to handle the complex internal structures of words in languages like Hindi and Marathi. While the TDIL project is a major initiative, it covers a broad range of language resources, and the Kolhapur Corpus is notably a corpus of Indian English, rather than being focused on ancient Sanskrit texts.

110. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Developing machine translation for Indian languages is particularly challenging due to their complex morphological systems and relatively free word order. Additionally, the lack of large-scale parallel corpora—sets of translated texts—makes it difficult to train modern statistical and neural translation models effectively. These unique linguistic and resource-based obstacles require researchers to develop specialized tools and innovative approaches to ensure that automated translation systems can accurately handle the nuances and structural variety found across India's many diverse and historically rich languages.

111. (A) Period style is shared by an era, while individual style is unique to one author.
Period style refers to the shared linguistic and aesthetic conventions that characterize the writing of a particular historical era, such as the Romantic or Victorian periods. In contrast, individual style focuses on the unique habits, recurring patterns, and specific choices that distinguish one author from all others. While both concepts are used in stylistic analysis, one highlights the influence of contemporary social and literary norms, while the other emphasizes the personal creativity and unique voice of the individual writer.

112. (B) Micro-linguistic patterns of connection and flow, such as cohesion.

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A television broadcast is a prime example of an electronic medium, as it utilizes digital or analog signals to transmit information via electromagnetic waves. Unlike print media, which relies on physical materials like paper and ink, electronic media uses electronic technology to deliver audio and visual content to a wide audience. This category also includes radio, the internet, and mobile communications, all of which have transformed how information is consumed and shared globally, allowing for more immediate and interactive communication.

141. (C) Advertising
Advertising content is specifically designed to be highly persuasive and emotive to influence consumer behavior and promote products or services. Unlike news reports, which prioritize objectivity, advertisements use language to create desire, build brand loyalty, and motivate the audience to take action. By utilizing catchy slogans, emotional appeals, and memorable imagery, advertisers aim to create a lasting impact on the viewer or reader. This persuasive focus requires a creative and strategic use of language that differs significantly from informative or technical writing.

142. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Dictionaries are tailored to meet the diverse needs of different users through specialized formats. A historical dictionary is a valuable resource for linguists researching word origins and evolution. Learner's dictionaries provide simplified definitions and usage examples for non-native speakers studying a new language. A thesaurus is essential for writers looking for synonyms to improve their expression. Finally, technical dictionaries cater to professionals like engineers who need precise definitions within their specific field. Together, these tools provide comprehensive support for language understanding and professional communication.

143. (A) An English passive sentence is translated to an active one for naturalness.
A translation shift occurs when a translator makes a structural or grammatical change to ensure the target text sounds natural and fluent. For example, translating an English passive sentence into an active one in a language that prefers active constructions is a mandatory shift. These adjustments are necessary because every language has its own unique set of rules for sentence structure and voice. By making these shifts, the translator achieves a better flow and ensures the message is clearly understood.

144. (B) Semantics
Semantics is the branch of linguistics focused on the study of meaning in language. This includes analyzing relationships between words such as synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. These concepts are fundamental to lexicography, as they provide the framework for defining words and organizing information within a dictionary entry. By understanding how meanings are structured and how they relate to one another, linguists and lexicographers can more accurately describe the lexicon and facilitate clearer communication for language users and learners.

145. (D) Directly executes instructions in a programming language without compilation.
An interpreter is a specialized computer program that reads and executes instructions in a high-level programming language line by line, rather than translating the entire program at once into a separate file. This allows for more immediate feedback during the development process and makes the code more portable across different computer systems. While it may be slower than running a pre-compiled program, an interpreter offers flexibility and ease of use for many programming tasks, facilitating rapid prototyping and software testing.

146. (A) Individual style
Individual style focuses on the unique linguistic habits and recurring patterns that distinguish one author's work from others. This type of stylistic analysis examines specific word choices, sentence structures, and the use of rhetorical devices that are characteristic of a particular writer. By identifying these consistent traits, researchers can describe the unique voice of the author and understand how their personal preferences and creative decisions shape the overall character and impact of their literary or non-literary texts.

147. (C) Media language
The use of compressed and punchy vocabulary, such as inks instead of signs, and the omission of

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convey the same brand message while using language, imagery, and cultural references that are specifically tailored to the target audience. This approach ensures that slogans and campaigns feel natural and authentic in the new market, maintaining their persuasive power and effectiveness across different linguistic and social boundaries.

120. (A) Translation shift - An unavoidable loss of meaning during translation.
A translation shift refers to the structural or grammatical changes made during the translation process to ensure the text sounds natural in the target language, such as changing word order or voice. It is not defined as an unavoidable loss of meaning, although loss can sometimes occur. Fidelity and readability are valid concepts for evaluating faithfulness and clarity, and false friends are similarly spelled words with different meanings. Shifts are often necessary to achieve high-quality translation that respects the target language's unique rules.

121. (B) Two types of semantic relationships describing opposition and similarity.
Antonymy and synonymy are fundamental semantic relationships that describe how the meanings of words relate to each other. Synonymy involves words that share similar or identical meanings, while antonymy refers to words with opposite meanings. In lexicography, these relationships are essential for defining entries and providing users with alternative word choices. By organizing the lexicon through these similarities and contrasts, dictionaries and thesauri help users navigate the complexities of language and find the most precise terms for their intended message.

122. (C) (a), (c), an(D) are correct.
Natural Language Processing involves several technical tasks, including parsing sentences to understand their structure and generating human-readable text from data. It also requires the structuring and manipulation of linguistic data to make it usable by computer systems. While computer hardware and font design are related to technology, they are not core linguistic tasks within the field of NLP. Instead, NLP focuses on the algorithms and models that allow machines to interact with and process human language in a meaningful and effective way.

123. (D) Period style
A study focused on the characteristic linguistic and aesthetic features of poetry from the Romantic era is an analysis of period style. This approach examines how the shared conventions, themes, and stylistic choices of a specific historical period influence the writing of the time. By identifying recurring patterns across different authors of the same era, researchers can understand the broader literary and social trends that shaped the language of that period and how writers responded to the prevailing cultural norms of their day.

124. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Cohesion and coherence are both essential for creating a successful text, but they function at different levels. Cohesion involves the use of explicit linguistic markers like pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition to tie sentences together grammatically. Coherence is the underlying logical and conceptual unity that allows the reader to make sense of the text as a whole. While a text can have grammatical links, it must also have a clear and sensible flow of ideas to be truly effective and understandable.

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125. (A) (c), (b), (a), (d)
Stylistic analysis follows a logical progression through different levels of linguistic scale, starting with the smallest unit, phonology, which studies sounds. It then moves to the lexical level, focusing on individual words, and then to the syntactic level, which examines how words are organized into sentences. Finally, discourse analysis looks at the entire text or large units of communication. This systematic approach allows researchers to explore how features at every level combine to create the unique stylistic character of a piece of writing.

126. (D) Target audience and the type of vocabulary included
The primary difference between literary and scientific or technical dictionaries is their intended audience and the specific vocabulary they prioritize. Literary dictionaries focus on words found in poetry and prose, often including archaic forms and emphasizing connotations.

Editing for electronic media involves adapting content to suit the unique reading habits of online audiences. This process includes shortening paragraphs, using bullet points for scannability, and adding hyperlinks to provide additional context and interactivity. These techniques help hold the reader's attention in a digital environment where information is consumed quickly and skimmability is prioritized. This approach differs from traditional print editing, which often allows for more detailed, linear narratives and does not offer the interactive features of the web.

99. (C) Simultaneous interpretation
Simultaneous interpretation is a highly specialized form of oral translation where the interpreter renders a speaker's words into another language in real-time. This process requires the interpreter to listen, translate, and speak almost simultaneously, often used at international conferences and live media broadcasts. It demands exceptional cognitive skills, a deep understanding of both languages, and the ability to convey not just the literal meaning but also the tone and intent of the speaker under intense time pressure and concentration.

100. (D) Machine Aided Translation (MAT)
Machine Aided Translation involves the use of specialized software tools, such as translation memory and terminology databases, to assist human translators in their work. The software suggests previously translated segments of text, ensuring consistency and increasing speed, but the final decisions are always made by the human translator. This approach combines the efficiency of technology with the nuanced understanding of a professional, making it a standard practice for translating large, repetitive documents like technical manuals and legal contracts.

101. (C) Languages that are closely related and share cognates.
False friends are most likely to occur between languages that share a common historical origin or have extensively borrowed words from each other. Because these languages contain many cognates—words that look and sound similar because they share a root—it is easy for a translator to assume they also share the same meaning. However, over time, these similar words often develop distinct definitions, creating traps that require careful linguistic analysis and specialized knowledge to avoid making significant errors in translation and communication.

102. (B) A thesaurus
A writer seeking to improve their expression by finding a more interesting or precise alternative for a common word would find a thesaurus to be the most useful tool. By organizing words conceptually and providing lists of synonyms and antonyms, a thesaurus allows the writer to explore different nuances of meaning and choose the vocabulary that best fits their specific context. This helps in avoiding repetitive language and enhances the overall stylistic quality and impact of their writing.

103. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
An encyclopaedic dictionary is a valuable reference tool that provides both linguistic information, like definitions and pronunciation, and factual data about the concepts, people, and places the words represent. However, a concise dictionary is not intended to be exhaustive; rather, it is an abridged work designed for quick reference and everyday use. It prioritizes common vocabulary and brief definitions over detailed historical information, making it more portable and accessible for general users who do not require deep scholarly detail.

104. (A) Hyponymy - The relationship between a general term and a more specific term (e.g., flower' and rose')
Hyponymy is a hierarchical semantic relationship where a more specific term, like rose, falls under the category of a more general term, like flower. This is the only correctly matched pair in the options. Polysemy involves a single word with multiple related meanings, while homonymy describes words with the same form but unrelated meanings. Synonymy refers to words with similar, not opposite, meanings. Understanding these semantic relationships is fundamental for organizing vocabulary in dictionaries and for precise language use in communication.

105. (D) (a), (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Dictionaries serve various specialized needs through different formats and focuses. Monolingual dictionaries provide definitions in the same language, while historical dictionaries

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advertising. In contrast, private correspondence, such as personal letters or private emails, is intended for individual communication and is not a part of mass media. The language used in media is often standardized, persuasive, or informative, tailored for a broad audience, whereas private language can be highly personal and informal, reflecting the unique relationship between the sender and the individual recipient.

134. (C) Untranslatability and cultural gaps.
The word Schadenfreude, which refers to pleasure derived from someone else's misfortune, is a classic example of untranslatability due to a cultural gap. While the concept is understood, English lacks a single, direct equivalent that captures the full meaning in one word. Translators must often use descriptive phrases or adopt the word as a loanword to convey the idea. This highlights how different languages encode cultural concepts uniquely, presenting ongoing challenges for translation across diverse linguistic and social systems.

135. (B) (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Translation is a complex process where achieving equivalence in both meaning and style is a key objective, especially in literary works. However, translation loss is often inevitable because linguistic and cultural nuances cannot always be perfectly replicated. Evaluation involves assessing both fidelity to the source and readability in the target language. While transcreation allows for creativity, it is not always prioritized over accuracy, and the literal translation of idioms often fails, as their meaning is figurative and culturally embedded.

136. (A) Information on errors, usage examples, and simpler definitions.
A learner's dictionary is specifically designed to meet the needs of non-native speakers by providing simplified definitions and numerous usage examples. It often includes helpful information on common errors and grammatical patterns that students might find challenging. This focus on clarity and practical application distinguishes it from general dictionaries, which may use more complex language and provide a broader range of obscure or archaic words. By prioritizing the needs of the learner, these dictionaries serve as essential tools for language acquisition.

137. (D) The semantic level concerned with implication and subtext.
The Indian concept of vyanjana, which refers to suggested or indirect meaning, has a direct parallel in semantic analysis that focuses on implication and subtext. Both approaches recognize that literary language often communicates more than just its literal sense. By exploring how words evoke additional ideas and emotions beyond their basic definitions, stylists can uncover the deeper layers of meaning within a text. This highlights the creative power of language to suggest complex themes and attitudes through subtle linguistic choices and associations.

138. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Style as deviation is a particularly effective framework for analyzing avant-garde or experimental literature, as these works often deliberately break linguistic and literary norms. By departing from standard grammar, traditional narrative structures, or common vocabulary, experimental writers create novel and impactful effects. The deviation model allows critics to compare these intentional disruptions with established norms, providing a systematic way to understand the author's creative strategy and the specific ways they challenge the reader's expectations and traditional ways of understanding.

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139. (D) A lexical database where words are linked by semantic relationships.
A word net is a sophisticated lexical database where words are organized into sets of synonyms called synsets, each representing a distinct concept. These synsets are then linked by various semantic relationships, such as hyponymy and antonymy, creating a complex network of meaning. This structure allows computers to understand the conceptual connections between words, making word nets invaluable for Natural Language Processing tasks like sense disambiguation, automated translation, and improving the accuracy of information retrieval systems and intelligent search engines.

140. (B) A television broadcast

Scientific and technical dictionaries cater to professionals and students in specialized fields, prioritizing precise, standardized terminology and factual accuracy. These differences reflect the distinct goals of the users, whether they are exploring artistic language or seeking exact information about complex technical and professional concepts.

127. (A) Homonymy
Homonymy occurs when words share the same spelling and pronunciation but have completely different and unrelated meanings. The word bank is a classic example, as it can refer to a financial institution or the side of a river. In a dictionary, these distinct meanings are typically presented as separate entries or clearly numbered senses to avoid confusion. Recognizing homonymy is crucial for both language learners and translators to ensure they choose the correct meaning based on the specific context of the sentence.

128. (B) The ability to integrate multimedia and advanced search.
Electronic dictionaries provide significant advantages over print versions by integrating multimedia elements like audio pronunciations and offering advanced search capabilities. Users can find words almost instantly and search by various criteria beyond just alphabetical order. Additionally, digital dictionaries can be easily updated and can include hyperlinks that connect related entries, providing a more interactive and comprehensive learning experience. These features make electronic reference tools more efficient, versatile, and engaging for modern language learners, professional writers, and researchers alike.

129. (B) Computational Linguistics
Building a Machine Translation System is a central concern of computational linguistics, which applies computer science and linguistic theory to automate the translation process. This task involves developing complex algorithms to analyze source text, represent meaning, and generate natural-sounding output in the target language. It requires a deep understanding of syntax, semantics, and morphology to handle the intricacies of human language. These systems are essential for bridging language barriers in our increasingly globalized world, supporting everything from international business to cross-cultural communication.

130. (A) Uses their knowledge of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics to make informed decisions.
The effective use of linguistics in translation involves applying a deep understanding of how language works—including sentence structure, meaning, and context—to make professional decisions. Rather than just translating words literally, a translator analyzes the relationships between linguistic elements to ensure the message is accurate and natural in the target language. By using linguistic theory as a guide, translators can navigate complex challenges like ambiguity and cultural differences more effectively, resulting in a higher-quality final product for the audience.

131. (C) Examining how stylistic choices function across an entire text.
Stylistics of discourse focuses on how stylistic features and choices are distributed and function across a complete text rather than in isolated sentences. This macro-level analysis examines the overall organization, the development of themes, and how patterns of language contribute to the work's unified effect. By studying these larger units, stylists can understand how an author maintains a consistent tone, develops a complex argument, or creates a specific narrative arc, providing a more comprehensive view of the text's expressive strategies.

132. (D) Deviation and Parallelism
Foregrounding is achieved through two primary mechanisms: deviation and parallelism. Deviation involves departing from linguistic norms or reader expectations to make certain elements stand out. Parallelism uses the repetition of grammatical structures or patterns to create emphasis and draw attention. Both techniques disrupt the automaticity of reading, forcing the audience to focus on specific parts of the text. By making these features prominent, authors can highlight important themes, create emotional impact, and enhance the overall aesthetic quality of their writing.

133. (C) Private correspondence
Mass media is designed to communicate information to large, public audiences, utilizing formats like news reports, editorials, and

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articles in headlines are classic features of media language. These stylistic choices are designed to fit the tight space constraints of news layouts and to grab the reader's attention with immediate impact. By using shorter, more active verbs and omitting function words, media professionals create a sense of urgency and directness that is characteristic of news reporting and distinct from more formal writing.

148. (A) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
Literary texts utilize a variety of stylistic devices to enhance their aesthetic quality and emotional resonance. These include figurative language like metaphors and similes, sound patterns like alliteration and assonance, and structural techniques like parallelism. These devices help to create rhythm, emphasize themes, and evoke specific responses in the reader. While dictionaries and machine language are important linguistic and technical tools, they are not stylistic devices used by authors within a literary work to achieve creative or expressive goals.

149. (C) Audio
Dubbing is a form of media translation that focuses specifically on the audio modality of a film or television program. It involves replacing the original spoken dialogue with a translated version in the target language. This process requires not only accurate translation but also careful performance by voice actors to match the emotional tone and personality of the characters. By providing a translated soundtrack, dubbing makes audiovisual content accessible to audiences who prefer listening to content in their own native language.

150. (B) Part of speech
A dictionary entry that identifies whether a word is a noun, verb, adjective, or another grammatical category is providing information about its part of speech. This is essential for understanding how to use the word correctly within a sentence, as many words can change their function depending on the context. For example, the word book can act as both a noun and a verb. Clear part-of-speech labels help users navigate the lexicon and apply grammatical rules accurately in their writing.

151. (D) NLP is a subfield of AI focused on language.
Natural Language Processing is a specialized subfield of artificial intelligence that focuses on the interaction between computers and human language. The goal of NLP is to develop the technology and models that allow machines to process, understand, and generate language in a way that mimics human intelligence. As a key component of the broader AI field, NLP enables many of the most visible applications of artificial intelligence today, including machine translation, voice-activated assistants, and sophisticated automated sentiment analysis systems.

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152. (A) Style or diction
The Indian poetic concept of riti refers to the specific manner or style in which words are arranged to create an aesthetic effect. This is broadly analogous to the Western concepts of style or diction. Riti focuses on the choice of vocabulary and the structural organization of language that characterizes a particular literary work. By understanding riti, readers can analyze how an author's unique way of using language contributes to the overall beauty, tone, and emotional resonance of their writing.

153. (C) Jingle
A jingle is a short, catchy, and specially composed tune or song used in advertising to make a product or brand more memorable to the audience. These musical slogans are designed to be easily recalled, often staying in the listener's mind long after the commercial has ended. By combining simple melodies with brand-related lyrics, jingles create a strong auditory association with the product, making them a powerful tool for building brand recognition and influencing consumer preferences in competitive markets.

154. (A) Specific and precise scientific terms
Translating scientific documents, such as a paper on quantum physics, requires a high level of accuracy and the correct rendering of specialized technical terms. Unlike literary translation, where emotional tone and metaphors are prioritized, scientific translation must ensure that every term has a precise and standardized equivalent in the target language. This is essential to maintain the factual integrity of the research and ensure that the information is clearly understood by other experts in the field, who rely on terminological consistency.

Translatability, or how easily a text can be rendered into another language, is heavily influenced by the degree of linguistic and cultural affinity between the source and target languages. Languages that share similar grammatical structures and cultural concepts are generally easier to translate between, as more direct equivalents can be found. Conversely, when there is a significant cultural gap or structural difference, the process becomes more complex, often requiring creative adaptations and sometimes resulting in a higher degree of translation loss or untranslatability.

199. (D) Polysemy
Polysemy is a semantic phenomenon where a single word has multiple meanings that are related to each other through a shared conceptual origin. A lexicographer must carefully handle polysemous words by organizing these related senses within a single entry, often showing how the secondary meanings evolved from the primary one. This is distinct from homonymy, where the meanings are completely unrelated. Correctly identifying and describing polysemy is essential for creating accurate dictionary definitions and helping users understand the versatile nature of many words.

200. (D) (a), (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Dictionaries are categorized into various types based on their scope, languages, and specific focus. Comprehensive and concise dictionaries differ in their level of detail, while monolingual and bilingual ones vary in the languages used for definitions. Historical and etymological dictionaries trace the origins of words, and general versus learner's dictionaries cater to different audience needs. These specialized tools provide a wide range of support for language learning, professional communication, and academic research, reflecting the diverse ways that people interact with and study human language.

201. (D) Palaeography
Computational linguistics is an interdisciplinary field closely allied with linguistics, computer science, and artificial intelligence. These disciplines work together to develop the models and technology needed to process human language automatically. Palaeography, which is the study of ancient and historical handwriting and manuscripts, is a separate field focused more on historical documentation rather than the computational modeling and processing of natural language. While palaeography provides historical data, it is not considered one of the core allied disciplines that form the foundation of contemporary computational linguistics research.

202. (A) Style as deviation
Style as deviation occurs when an author deliberately uses language in a way that breaks standard grammatical rules or violates the reader's expectations to create a specific effect. This technique, often seen in experimental literature and poetry, draws attention to the language itself and makes the text more impactful and thought-provoking. By departing from the norm, the writer creates a unique style that can highlight important themes, evoke strong emotions, and challenge traditional ways of understanding and communicating through the written word.

203. (D) Improving text for clarity and accuracy.
Copy-editing in media is primarily concerned with reviewing and refining a text to ensure it is accurate, clear, and professional before publication. The editor checks for spelling and grammatical errors, ensures stylistic consistency, and improves the overall flow and readability of the content. This process is essential for maintaining the quality and credibility of the publication, ensuring that the final product communicates its message effectively and meets the standards of the intended audience across various print and electronic platforms.

204. (D) Cultural idiom failure
Translating a phrase like it's raining cats and dogs literally into another language often fails because it is a cultural idiom whose meaning is figurative and not based on the individual words. Every language has unique expressions that are deeply rooted in its specific history and traditions. To translate these effectively, a translator must find a culturally equivalent idiom in the target language that conveys the same underlying idea—in this case, heavy rain—rather than attempting a word-for-word rendering.

205. (A) Poodle' is a hyponym of dog'.
Hyponymy is a hierarchical semantic relationship where a more specific term, like poodle, is a type of

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examining how these devices are used, a stylist can understand how an author creates a unified and coherent text. This analysis focuses on the fine-grained linguistic choices that contribute to the text's internal logic.

163. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
News headlines often appear ungrammatical because they frequently omit function words like articles and auxiliary verbs to save space and create immediate impact. This technique, known as block language, allows editors to fit a summary of the story into a limited physical or digital layout while grabbing the reader's attention. By prioritizing brevity and key words over full grammatical correctness, headlines communicate the most essential information quickly and effectively, which is their primary goal in a busy news environment.

164. (D) The low-level binary code directly executed by a computer's CPU.
Machine language is the lowest level of computer code, consisting of binary digits that the central processing unit can directly understand and execute. Unlike high-level programming languages like Python or human natural languages, machine language is highly specific to the computer's hardware architecture. All higher-level programs must eventually be translated into this binary form through a compiler or interpreter to be run by the machine, making it the fundamental language of all modern electronic computing systems.

165. (C) A musical tune used in advertising
A jingle is a short, memorable musical tune or song used specifically in advertisements to help build brand recognition and recall. These tunes are often catchy and designed to stick in the audience's mind, creating a strong auditory link to the product or service being promoted. By combining simple melodies with clear brand messages, jingles serve as a powerful psychological tool in marketing, making advertisements more engaging and effective in reaching and influencing a wide consumer audience.

166. (B) Translation shift
A translation shift occurs when a translator makes structural or grammatical changes, such as reorganizing sentence structures, to ensure the target text is clear and natural. For instance, moving from a complex passive structure to a simpler active one is a common shift that improves readability. While technical terms must remain precise, these adjustments to the sentence level are necessary because different languages follow different rules for organizing information, ensuring the final message is communicated effectively to the new reader.

167. (D) Alphabetization
Alphabetization is a method for organizing entries in a dictionary, but it is not a semantic relationship like synonymy, antonymy, or hyponymy. Semantic relationships describe how words relate to each other based on their meanings, providing the basis for definitions and lexical organization. While alphabetization is the standard structural rule for most print dictionaries, the semantic level focuses on the internal logic of the lexicon, exploring how concepts are interconnected through similarity, opposition, and hierarchical categorization across various linguistic systems.

168. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Stylistic analysis employs different concepts to describe writing styles and their origins. Individual style focuses on the unique habits of a single author, while period style looks at the common features shared by writers of a specific era. The idea of style as choice suggests that style arises from the selection of linguistic options, whereas style as deviation focuses on the violation of established norms to create impact. Together, these frameworks allow for a comprehensive understanding of both personal and historical expression.

169. (C) To serve as a parser for Indian languages.
The Anusaraka system is an important NLP project in India designed to serve as a bridge between different languages through automated parsing. It provides a structural analysis of sentences, helping users understand the grammatical relationships within the text. By focusing on the unique syntactic features of Indian languages, Anusaraka helps overcome the difficulties of literal translation, providing a more

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the specific linguistic ties between sentences, coherence focuses on the overall flow of ideas and the consistency of the message. A coherent text is one where the arguments or narrative parts are clearly related and form a sensible whole, allowing the reader to follow the intended message without confusion or logical gaps.

213. (A) (a), (b), and (c) are correct.
Media translation encompasses various activities designed for public communication across digital and broadcast platforms, including simultaneous interpretation for live broadcasts, dubbing for films, and copy-editing of translated articles. These tasks ensure that content is accessible and professional for a large, diverse audience. While translating advertisements is also part of media translation, translating ancient epic poems is generally considered a specialized form of literary translation rather than mass media translation focused on contemporary information dissemination and entertainment for the general public.

214. (B) Faithfulness to the source text's message.
Fidelity is a primary criterion in translation evaluation that assesses how faithfully the translated text reflects the meaning, intent, and tone of the original source work. High fidelity ensures that the translator has accurately conveyed the author's message without adding personal biases or distorting the core content. While readability ensures the text flows naturally in the target language, fidelity ensures that the final product remains a reliable and true representation of the original text's communicative and artistic goals.

215. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
A thesaurus is distinct from a traditional dictionary because its primary function is not to provide word definitions but to organize vocabulary based on conceptual relationships. It serves as an essential tool for writers by providing lists of synonyms and antonyms, helping them find more appropriate or varied language to express their ideas. By grouping related terms together, a thesaurus assists in avoiding repetition and enhances the precision and impact of writing, focusing more on word choice than on lexicographical description.

216. (A) A program that analyzes the syntactic structure of a sentence.
In computational linguistics, a parser is a specialized program that analyzes a sequence of words to determine their underlying grammatical structure based on a set of formal rules. It identifies the roles of different parts of the sentence, such as subjects and verbs, and how they relate to one another. This analysis is a fundamental step in Natural Language Processing, as understanding the syntactic organization of a sentence is essential for machines to process meaning and perform more complex linguistic tasks.

217. (A) Cohesion
Cohesion is the stylistic study of the explicit linguistic markers, such as pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition, that link individual sentences together to create texture within a text. These ties provide the internal connectivity that allows a reader to follow the grammatical flow of the discourse smoothly. While coherence involves the overall logical unity of ideas, cohesion focuses on the specific formal devices used to bind sentences together, ensuring that the text functions as a unified linguistic structure.

218. (A) The expression of opinion and argument
The language of newspaper editorials is characterized by the clear expression of opinion and the use of persuasive arguments to influence the reader's viewpoint. Unlike factual news reporting, editorials reflect the subjective stance of the publication's editors on current events or social issues. This requires a specific style of writing that is analytical, critical, and often provocative, designed to advocate for certain policies or to offer a unique perspective on the news, making editorials a key platform for public debate.

219. (D) Cultural and linguistic differences
Untranslatability most often arises from deep cultural and linguistic differences where a concept or expression in one language lacks a direct counterpart in another. These gaps occur because every language is uniquely shaped by the history, environment, and social traditions of its speakers. When a translator encounters a word that is heavily embedded in a specific cultural context, they must use creative strategies like

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interactive electronic reference tools that better serve the needs of modern language users.

177. (B) Morphological generator
A morphological generator is a computational tool designed to automatically produce various inflected forms of a word from its root and specified grammatical features. This is particularly useful for highly inflected languages like many Indian languages, where verbs and nouns can have numerous different forms depending on tense, case, and gender. By automating the production of these forms, a morphological generator provides an essential component for higher-level Natural Language Processing tasks like machine translation and the automated generation of human-readable text.

178. (A) (a), (b), (d), (c)
The production of a media advertisement follows a logical sequence, beginning with the creative stage of writing a script that includes a catchy slogan. Once the script is finalized, the next step involves recording the necessary audio elements, such as a jingle. Following recording, the visuals and audio are edited together to create the final product. Finally, the completed advertisement is broadcast or published to reach the target audience, completing the creative and technical process of media production and dissemination.

179. (C) Text as grammar
The analysis of structure and texture is central to the view of text as grammar, which treats an entire text as a large-scale grammatical unit. This approach examines both the macro-level organization of the text and the micro-level linguistic ties, such as cohesion, that hold it together. By applying grammatical principles to the whole discourse, stylists can systematically explore how the author creates a unified and coherent work, providing insights into the overall structural logic and fine-grained linguistic connectivity of the writing.

180. (D) Short, catchy, and memorable
The primary goal of an advertisement slogan is to be short, catchy, and easily remembered by the audience. Slogans are designed to encapsulate the brand's identity and leave a lasting impression in a very brief format. By using simple language, rhythm, and emotional appeals, advertisers ensure that the message is both impactful and easy to recall. This brevity and memorability are essential for building brand awareness and influencing consumer choices in a competitive and information-heavy modern media environment.

181. (D) Restating a text across different language systems.
The key difference between paraphrase and translation lies in the language systems involved. Paraphrasing is the act of restating a text using different words within the same language to achieve clarity or simplicity. Translation, however, involves rendering a text from one language into an entirely different language system. While both processes involve reinterpreting and expressing meaning, translation requires navigating complex cross-linguistic and cultural boundaries that are not present when simply rephrasing a message for a better understanding within a single language.

182. (B) History and origin of a word.
An etymological dictionary is a specialized reference tool that focuses on documenting the history and origin of words. It provides detailed information about a word's earliest known forms, its linguistic roots, and how its meaning and spelling have changed over time. This diachronic approach allows researchers and language enthusiasts to understand the historical development of a language and how specific terms have evolved across different cultures and periods, making it an essential resource for advanced linguistic and historical study.

183. (D) Enabling computers to perform language tasks.
In computational linguistics, the structuring, processing, and manipulating of linguistic data are the fundamental steps required to enable computers to perform various language-related tasks. These processes allow machines to understand the rules and patterns of human language, facilitating applications like automated translation, speech recognition, and information retrieval. By organizing language data into formats that algorithms can process, researchers build the foundation for sophisticated Natural Language Processing systems that can interact

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with and understand human communication in a meaningful and helpful way.

184. (A) Phonological
Alliteration, which involves the repetition of initial consonant sounds in neighboring words, is a stylistic device analyzed at the phonological level. This level of study focuses on the auditory qualities of language and how sound patterns create specific effects in a text. By examining these repetitions, a stylist can uncover how an author uses sound to create rhythm, emphasize particular words, or enhance the overall musicality and emotional impact of their writing, especially in poetry and persuasive oratory.

185. (D) News is typically objective, while editorials are subjective.
The relationship between news and editorials is defined by their differing goals and tones. News reporting aims to be objective and factual, providing a neutral account of current events for the audience. In contrast, editorials are deliberately subjective, presenting the opinions and arguments of the publication's editors or owners. While both are important parts of mass media, they serve distinct functions: one to inform the public about facts and the other to influence public opinion through persuasive commentary and analysis.

186. (A) Authorial intent
While understanding an author's purpose is important for interpretation, it is not typically categorized as one of the central linguistic problems of translation like cultural terms, idioms, or false friends. Translation problems usually refer to the specific difficulties encountered when moving from one linguistic and cultural system to another, such as finding equivalents for metaphorical expressions or navigating structural differences. Authorial intent is more related to the broader field of literary criticism and the interpretive goals of the translator rather than linguistic transfer.

187. (A) (a), (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Stylistics is a descriptive field that examines both the unique individual style of an author and the shared conventions of a particular period style. It utilizes key concepts like foregrounding to explain how certain elements become prominent and parallelism to describe the repetition of grammatical structures. These tools allow for a systematic analysis of how language creates impact in texts. Importantly, stylistics is not a prescriptive discipline; it does not dictate rules but rather describes the actual ways in which language is used creatively.

188. (B) Reverse dictionary
A reverse dictionary is an ideal tool for users who have a specific concept or definition in mind but cannot recall the appropriate word. Unlike standard dictionaries that lead from word to definition, this specialized reference allows users to input descriptive phrases and receive a list of potential matching words. This makes it an invaluable resource for writers, students, and professionals who need to find precise vocabulary to accurately express complex ideas or for those experiencing a common tip-of-the-tongue moment during writing.

189. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Dubbing is a complex audiovisual translation task that goes far beyond simply translating dialogue into another language. The new audio must be carefully synchronized with the lip movements of the actors on screen to maintain a believable viewing experience. Additionally, the translated script must sound natural and capture the original characters' emotional tone and personality. This requires a creative adaptation of the language that accounts for timing, visual cues, and the specific cultural expectations of the new target audience for the film.

190. (D) Morphological analyzer
A morphological analyzer is a specialized computational tool that can identify and break down words into their component morphemes, such as roots and suffixes. For example, it can recognize that the word cats consists of the root cat and the plural marker -s. This analysis is essential for machines to understand the internal structure of words and how they are modified to convey grammatical information. This technology is a foundational component for more complex NLP tasks like parsing, translation, and automated text generation.

191. (A) Figures of speech and rhetorical devices.

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The traditional Indian concept of alankara, which refers to the ornamentation of language in poetry, is the closest equivalent to Western figures of speech and rhetorical devices. Alankara involves the creative use of language to enhance the aesthetic beauty and expressive impact of a work, including both sound-based and meaning-based techniques. By artfully decorating their writing with metaphors, similes, and alliteration, authors can evoke specific emotions and create more profound and aesthetically pleasing experiences for their readers, much like Western rhetorical strategies.

192. (C) Holding the reader's attention in a distracting environment.
A major challenge for writing in electronic media is holding the reader's attention in a digital environment filled with distractions. Online audiences tend to scan content quickly and can easily navigate away if the writing is not engaging or easy to digest. To overcome this, writers for the web use techniques like short paragraphs, bullet points, and compelling headings to make information quickly accessible. This prioritizes scannability and impact over long, detailed narratives, ensuring that the core message is delivered effectively.

193. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Translation studies involve several key concepts that describe the challenges and techniques used in the field. False friends are similar-looking words in different languages that are often mistaken for each other. A translation shift involves making structural changes, such as moving from passive to active voice, for naturalness. Transcreation is the creative adaptation of messages like slogans for a new market. Finally, translation loss occurs when specific elements like puns cannot be replicated, resulting in an inevitable loss of meaning during the transfer.

194. (A) Literary dictionary
A literary dictionary is a specialized reference work that includes extensive quotations and citations from classic and contemporary literature to illustrate how words are used in artistic contexts. Unlike general dictionaries, which focus on everyday usage, literary dictionaries emphasize the nuanced meanings, historical developments, and creative applications of vocabulary as found in poetry, prose, and drama. This makes them essential tools for scholars, writers, and students of literature who want to understand the deep expressive potential of language across different literary traditions.

195. (C) To provide standardized data for testing NLP tools.
The primary goal of building a large-scale corpus like the TDIL Corpus Project is to provide a standardized set of digital language data that researchers can use to develop and test Natural Language Processing tools. By having access to a diverse and well-structured collection of texts, developers can train machine learning models, verify the accuracy of parsers, and improve the quality of translation systems. These corpora serve as the essential empirical foundation for building reliable and effective linguistic technology for various languages.

196. (D) Style as choice and ornamentation
The metaphor that style is the dress of thought aligns with the concept of style as a deliberate choice and a form of linguistic ornamentation. This perspective suggests that an idea can be dressed in various ways by choosing different words and structures, much like choosing different clothes for the same person. This theory emphasizes the artful and decorative function of language, where style is seen as an added layer of beauty and expression that enhances the delivery of the underlying message.

197. (A) An aim for objectivity, clarity, and factual accuracy.
The primary characteristic of the language used in news reports is its focus on objectivity, clarity, and factual accuracy. Journalists aim to provide a neutral account of current events, avoiding personal opinions or emotive language that might bias the reader. This informative focus requires straightforward sentence structures and precise vocabulary that communicates the who, what, where, when, and why of a story as clearly as possible. This approach ensures that the public receives reliable and unbiased information about important issues.

198. (B) Linguistic and cultural affinity between languages.

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155. (C) Concise
A comprehensive dictionary aims to be an exhaustive record of a language's lexicon, including a wide range of words, archaic forms, and technical terms with detailed entries. This is the opposite of a concise dictionary, which is abridged and focuses only on the most frequently used words and brief definitions. While comprehensive versions are intended for deep research and scholarly use, concise dictionaries prioritize portability and quick reference for general users who need basic information about common everyday vocabulary.

156. (B) Various Indian languages
The Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Corpus Project is a major government initiative focused on creating digital resources for a wide range of Indian languages. The project aims to develop standardized corpora, morphological analyzers, and other essential NLP tools to support language technology across the country. By providing these foundational resources, TDIL enables researchers to build more advanced applications, such as machine translation and speech recognition, that cater to India's diverse linguistic landscape and promote greater digital inclusion.

157. (C) Language offers alternative expressions for the same content.
The theory of style as choice is based on the fundamental assumption that language provides multiple ways to express the same basic idea or content. An author's style is created through the deliberate selection of one linguistic variant over another. This suggests that writers are not restricted by a single correct way to communicate but can choose from various options to achieve specific aesthetic or rhetorical effects, making style a powerful tool for individual expression and creative storytelling in literature.

158. (D) Copy-editing
Copy-editing in an advertising context involves refining the text to improve its clarity, impact, and persuasive power. The editor checks for consistency, removes errors, and ensures that the language is perfectly tailored to the target audience and the overall goals of the campaign. This process is essential for creating professional and effective marketing materials. By focusing on the quality and tone of the writing, copy-editing helps to ensure that the final advertisement communicates its message clearly and memorably.

159. (A) Readability
Readability is a key metric for evaluating translation quality, focusing on how naturally and clearly the text flows for the target audience. A translation with high readability follows the grammatical rules and stylistic conventions of the target language, making it easy for the reader to understand the content without being distracted by awkward or unnatural phrasing. While fidelity ensures the original meaning is preserved, readability ensures the final product is accessible and engaging for those who are reading it.

160. (B) Reverse dictionary
A reverse dictionary is organized conceptually rather than alphabetically, helping users move from a specific idea or definition to the word they are looking for. This is particularly useful for writers who have a concept in mind but cannot recall the exact term. By providing a list of words that match a description, the reverse dictionary facilitates vocabulary recall and assists in finding the most precise and appropriate language for expressing complex thoughts, making it a valuable creative tool.

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161. (B) (b), (c), and (e) are correct.
Computational linguistics involves several technical tasks, including parsing, which is the grammatical analysis of sentences, and generation, which is the production of natural language text. Building large-scale corpora, such as the Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English, is a foundational activity in this field, providing the data needed for automated analysis and machine learning. These components are essential for creating advanced language technology. In contrast, the idea that corpus building is outdated is incorrect, as it remains central to modern NLP.

162. (A) Texture and cohesion
Analyzing the use of cohesive devices like conjunctions and pronouns is a central part of studying a text's texture and cohesion. These linguistic links provide the internal connectivity that allows a reader to follow the flow of ideas smoothly from one sentence to the next. By

a more general term, like dog. In this relationship, dog is the hypernym or superordinate term, while poodle is the hyponym. This structure is essential for organizing the lexicon and allows speakers to refer to things with varying levels of specificity. Understanding hyponymy is a fundamental part of semantic analysis and is used extensively in dictionaries to provide structured and clear definitions for various categories.

206. (D) Computational linguistics
Computational linguistics is the field dedicated to the information processing, structuring, and manipulation of linguistic data to enable machines to perform language-related tasks. This involves creating mathematical models of language and developing algorithms for parsing, translation, and automated text generation. By integrating linguistics with computer science, researchers in this field build the technology that powers modern Natural Language Processing applications, helping to bridge the gap between human communication and computer understanding in an increasingly digital and interconnected world.

207. (A) Parallelism
Parallelism is a stylistic device that involves the repetition of a specific grammatical structure, phrase, or word at the beginning of successive lines or sentences. This technique creates a strong sense of rhythm and rhetorical emphasis, making the text more impactful and memorable. Frequently used in poetry and oratory, parallelism helps to unify the writing and draw the reader's attention to key themes or ideas. It is a powerful tool for enhancing the aesthetic appeal and communicative force of literary and persuasive language.

208. (A) The impact of mass media on language.
The shift toward a more informal writing style due to social media and text messaging is a primary example of how mass media impacts language. These platforms prioritize speed and directness, leading to the popularization of more conversational language and new communication norms that eventually enter broader everyday usage. This phenomenon demonstrates the responsive and dynamic nature of language as it adapts to new digital environments and the pervasive influence of contemporary media on how people express themselves and interact globally.

209. (B) An advertising slogan
Translating an advertising slogan requires the highest level of transcreation because the goal is to recreate the emotional impact and persuasive power of the original message for a new culture. Unlike a legal contract or scientific paper, where literal accuracy and technical consistency are paramount, slogans often use puns, rhythm, and culturally specific references that do not translate directly. A successful transcreation involves rewriting the message to ensure it feels natural, authentic, and effective for the new target audience in their specific market.

210. (A) Lexical dictionary type
A dictionary of idioms and phrases is a specialized type of lexical dictionary that focuses on explaining the figurative meanings of multi-word expressions. Because idioms cannot be understood by looking at their individual words, this type of dictionary is essential for language learners and writers who need to understand how these phrases are actually used in context. By providing explanations and examples, these dictionaries help users navigate the metaphorical and culturally embedded aspects of the lexicon, improving their overall communicative competence and expression.

211. (C) Natural Language Processing (NLP)
A computer program that can understand and execute spoken human commands is a direct application of Natural Language Processing. This field involves the development of algorithms for speech recognition, parsing, and semantic analysis to bridge the gap between human language and machine understanding. By enabling computers to process and respond to natural language in an intuitive way, NLP technology has become a core component of modern artificial intelligence, powering everything from voice-activated home assistants to sophisticated automated customer service systems globally.

212. (D) The overall sense of unity and logical flow.
Coherence refers to the underlying logical connectivity and conceptual unity that makes a text meaningful and understandable to the reader as a whole. While cohesion deals with

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reliable way for users to access and understand information across India's diverse and complex linguistic landscape, supporting greater cross-language communication.

170. (A) A text should be analyzed using principles used for a sentence.
The concept of text as grammar suggests that the same principles used to analyze the structure and connectivity of a single sentence can also be applied to an entire text. This approach focuses on how linguistic elements like cohesion and coherence work across large units of discourse to create a unified and meaningful whole. By viewing the text as a large-scale grammatical structure, stylists can systematically explore how the author builds complex arguments or narratives through consistent language patterns.

171. (D) Impact on language, often accelerating change.
Mass media has a significant and pervasive impact on language, often accelerating the rate of change by rapidly spreading new words, slang, and communication styles. Because media content reaches a large and diverse audience almost instantly, linguistic innovations can quickly become a part of everyday speech. This phenomenon reflects the dynamic nature of language and its responsiveness to social and technological developments, highlighting the role of media in shaping how people communicate and express themselves in a globalized world.

172. (A) Translation gain
Translation gain occurs when a translator improves upon the original text by utilizing the unique features of the target language to add clarity, beauty, or impact. While some loss is common in translation, a skilled translator can sometimes find more elegant or powerful ways to express the same message. This results in a final version that may feel even more effective or aesthetically pleasing to the new audience, demonstrating how the translation process can occasionally enhance the original work's communicative power.

173. (C) The language used for definitions.
The fundamental difference between a monolingual and a bilingual dictionary lies in the language used to explain the meanings of words. Monolingual dictionaries provide definitions in the same language as the headwords, making them ideal for advanced learners and native speakers. Bilingual dictionaries provide translations of the headwords into another language, serving as an essential bridge for those learning a new language or performing translation tasks. This distinction determines the primary purpose and the specific audience for each type of reference tool.

174. (D) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
Translation is filled with challenges, including cultural terms that lack direct equivalents and idioms that cannot be translated literally because their meanings are figurative. Additionally, false friends—words that look similar but have different meanings—can easily mislead translators. While scientific terms are specialized, they are often standardized and generally present fewer problems compared to the nuanced cultural and metaphorical elements found in literary and everyday language, which require a deeper understanding of both the source and target linguistic contexts.

175. (A) (d), (c), (b), (a)
Stylistic analysis proceeds logically through different levels of linguistic scale, starting from the smallest unit and moving to larger ones. The process begins at the phonological level, which examines sounds and sound patterns. It then moves to the lexical level, focusing on individual word choices, and then to the syntactic level, analyzing sentence structures. Finally, the semantic level explores the overall meaning and subtext. This layered approach allows for a comprehensive and systematic investigation of how language creates specific effects in a text.

176. (B) The use of computers in dictionary creation and use.
Computational lexicography is the field that applies digital tools and computer science methods to the process of building, managing, and using dictionaries. By utilizing electronic corpora and automated processing, lexicographers can analyze vast amounts of language data to ensure that their definitions and examples are accurate and reflect real-world usage. This approach increases the efficiency of dictionary compilation and allows for the creation of more dynamic and

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description or adaptation to convey the meaning, highlighting the inherent challenges of moving across diverse human systems.

220. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Lexicography utilizes several key semantic relationships to organize and define word meanings. Polysemy involves a single word with related meanings, like mouth of a person and a river. Homonymy describes words with the same form but unrelated meanings, like the animal bat and the sports bat. Antonymy represents opposites like hot and cold, while hyponymy refers to hierarchical relationships where a specific term like tulip falls under a general category like flower. Understanding these relationships is essential for creating accurate and structured dictionary entries for all users.

221. (B) Compiling a structured set of texts for analysis.
Corpus building is the systematic process of collecting and organizing a large-scale, electronic database of authentic language data for linguistic analysis and Natural Language Processing research. These corpora are carefully selected to represent how language is actually used across various genres and contexts. By analyzing these vast datasets, researchers can identify patterns in vocabulary, grammar, and style that are used to train machine learning models, build dictionaries, and conduct empirical studies on the evolution and structure of human languages.

222. (D) Semantic (suggestion)
The Indian concept of vyanjana refers to the power of suggestion or indirect meaning in literature, which corresponds to the semantic level of stylistic analysis. This level of study goes beyond literal definitions to explore the subtexts and connotations that words evoke. Both concepts emphasize that the essence of artistic language lies in its ability to communicate complex ideas and emotions through subtle implication and artful suggestion, rather than through direct, straightforward communication, adding depth and aesthetic richness to a literary work.

223. (A) Rapid spread of neologisms, slang, and emoticons.
The impact of electronic media on language is clearly seen in the rapid spread and popularization of neologisms, slang, and new communication forms like emoticons and abbreviations. Through digital platforms and social media, these linguistic innovations can enter everyday usage across large populations almost instantly. This phenomenon reflects how technology shapes communication by prioritizing speed, brevity, and emotional expression, leading to dynamic changes in the lexicon and the emergence of new communication styles that reflect our increasingly interconnected and digital world.

224. (C) Terminological accuracy
Terminological accuracy is the most crucial aspect of technical translation, as these documents rely on precise and standardized vocabulary to communicate scientific or professional information. Unlike literary translation, which prioritizes stylistic flair and emotional tone, technical translation must ensure that every term is rendered with absolute factual correctness to avoid dangerous or costly misunderstandings. This requires the translator to have specialized knowledge of the subject matter and to use authoritative reference tools to find the exact equivalents for complex and specialized concepts.

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225. (A) (b), (c), (a), (d)
The process of making a dictionary follows a logical sequence, beginning with the compilation of a corpus of language data to see how words are actually used. Based on this evidence, lexicographers select the headwords to be included. Next, they write precise definitions for each entry, including pronunciation and grammatical information. Finally, the entries are arranged in their final alphabetical order for publication. This systematic approach ensures that the dictionary is an accurate and user-friendly reference based on empirical evidence of language use.

226. (A) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
Dictionaries serve various specialized roles: a thesaurus provides synonyms and related words, while an encyclopaedic dictionary includes extensive factual information about the concepts it defines. A reverse dictionary is a unique tool that helps users find a word based on its meaning or definition. However, a historical dictionary is not the same as a learner's dictionary; the former focuses on word evolution over time, while the

241. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Foregrounding is a fundamental concept in stylistics that explains how certain elements of a text are made to stand out by breaking established linguistic norms or by creating symmetrical patterns through parallelism. By disrupting the automaticity of the reading process, these techniques force the reader to pay closer attention to specific parts of the writing. This prominence highlights important themes, enhances the aesthetic quality of the work, and encourages a deeper engagement with the author's creative intent and the expressive power of the language.

242. (A) Creating the same effect on the target reader as the source reader had.
Equivalence in translation theory is best understood as the goal of creating a target text that has the same communicative and emotional effect on its audience as the original work had on its readers. This requires the translator to go beyond literal word-for-word rendering to consider cultural context, tone, and stylistic nuances. By balancing fidelity to the author's intent with readability for the new audience, the translator ensures that the core message and impact of the original work are effectively preserved and communicated.

243. (C) Scope and detail
The distinction between comprehensive and concise dictionaries is primarily a matter of scope and detail. Comprehensive dictionaries aim to provide an exhaustive record of the language, including a wide range of words, technical terms, and archaic forms with detailed etymologies and usage examples. Concise dictionaries are abridged, focusing only on the most frequently used words and providing brief, clear definitions. This makes them more portable and accessible for quick, everyday reference by general users who do not require the depth of a scholarly, multi-volume work.

244. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Traditional Indian stylistic concepts find close parallels in Western analysis. Riti is analogous to style or diction, focusing on how words are arranged. Alankara corresponds to figures of speech or linguistic ornamentation used to beautify the text. Vyanjana relates to suggestion or implied meaning, where more is communicated than just the literal sense. Vakrokti describes artful or oblique expression, similar to the Western concept of deviation from norms. Together, these concepts provide a rich framework for understanding the artful and expressive use of literary language.

245. (C) Identify the constituent morphemes of a word.
A morphological recognizer for an Indian language is designed to automatically identify and extract the component parts of a word, such as its root and various prefixes or suffixes. This is essential for understanding how words are inflected for gender, number, tense, and case, which is a common feature of many Indian linguistic systems. By breaking words down into their meaningful units, the recognizer provides the foundational data needed for more complex tasks like parsing, automated translation, and improving the accuracy of computational language models.

246. (B) To persuade and present a viewpoint
The primary function of language in a newspaper editorial is to persuade the reader and present the publication's specific viewpoint on important current events or social issues. Unlike news reports, which aim for objectivity, editorials are deliberately subjective and use argumentative and analytical language to influence public opinion. This persuasive focus allows editors to advocate for change, criticize policies, and offer a unique perspective, making the editorial page a vital space for critical commentary and debate within the broader modern media landscape.

247. (D) Cultural untranslatability
The difficulty in finding a perfect equivalent for the Japanese term wabi-sabi is an example of cultural untranslatability, where a concept is so deeply rooted in a specific culture's philosophy and worldview that it lacks a direct counterpart in another language. Translators must often use descriptive phrases or adopt the term as a loanword to convey its nuanced meaning. This highlights the inherent challenges of translation when moving across diverse cultural systems, where different languages encode unique and complex ways of perceiving and valuing the world around them.

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Stylistic analysis focusing on how an author's sentence structures contribute to the text's effect is known as syntactic analysis. This level of study examines patterns of sentence length, the use of complex versus simple clauses, and word order choices that influence the pace, rhythm, and tone of the writing. By identifying these syntactic habits, researchers can describe an author's unique individual style and understand how their structural decisions impact the reader's experience and the delivery of the message throughout the text.

235. (D) Brevity, rhythm, and memorability
The language of advertising slogans prioritizes brevity, rhythm, and memorability to ensure the message sticks in the audience's mind. Slogans are designed to be short and impactful, often using devices like alliteration or simple melodies to create a lasting auditory and conceptual impression. By focusing on these features, advertisers build brand recognition and influence consumer behavior in a fast-paced media environment where capturing and holding attention is essential. These linguistic strategies make slogans a powerful tool for persuasive and effective marketing communication globally.

236. (D) Literary texts prioritize connotation, technical texts prioritize precision.
From a translator's perspective, the primary difference between literary and technical texts lies in their communicative goals. Literary translation focuses on capturing connotations, emotional tone, and the aesthetic impact of the work, where the translator strives to recreate the author's artistic vision. In contrast, technical translation prioritizes terminological precision, clarity, and factual accuracy to ensure that complex information is communicated without ambiguity. This distinction requires different skills and priorities to effectively serve either an artistic or a professional audience in the target language.

237. (C) Scientific and technical dictionary
A dictionary compiled specifically for students of a specialized field like chemistry is classified as a scientific and technical dictionary. These reference tools focus on providing precise, standardized definitions for the technical terminology and complex concepts used within a particular professional or academic discipline. Unlike general dictionaries, they omit everyday vocabulary to provide detailed information that is essential for experts and students who need accurate and reliable information to succeed in their specialized area of study and professional practice.

238. (D) Natural Language Processing
The ability of a computer to understand the underlying intent behind a user's query is a core problem in Natural Language Processing. This task, known as intent recognition, involves analyzing the user's input to determine what they are actually trying to achieve, even if the language is ambiguous or informal. Solving this problem is essential for developing effective chatbots, voice assistants, and intelligent search engines that can provide relevant and helpful responses, bridging the gap between human communication and computational understanding.

239. (A) (a), (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Stylistic analysis is conducted across several recognized linguistic levels, including the phonological level which studies sounds, the lexical level focusing on word choice, and the syntactic level analyzing sentence structures. Additionally, the semantic level explores literal and implied meanings. While understanding an author's biography can provide context, it is not considered one of the formal linguistic levels used to analyze the internal stylistic features of a text itself. Together, these levels provide a comprehensive framework for systematically investigating how language creates artistic effects.

240. (B) The process of checking and improving a text before it is published.
Copy-editing is the critical process of reviewing and refining a piece of writing to ensure it is accurate, clear, and consistent before it is published in print or digital media. The editor focuses on correcting spelling and grammatical errors while improving the overall flow, readability, and stylistic consistency of the work. This ensures that the final product meets professional standards and effectively communicates its message to the target audience, maintaining the credibility and quality of the publication or brand.

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among related Indian languages. This innovative approach helps bridge linguistic barriers within the country, allowing users to understand the core message of a text even if perfect translation is impossible.

292. (A) rich and complex morphology.
Morphological recognizers, analyzers, and generators are critical for Indian languages due to their rich and complex morphology. Many of these languages involve intricate systems of inflections and derivations that change the form of words. These tools are essential for Natural Language Processing tasks to accurately identify and process the various grammatical functions and meanings embedded within these structures.

293. (D) The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English
The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English is significant as one of the earliest machine-readable corpora developed in India. It provided a foundational resource for the linguistic study of how English is used within the Indian context. By offering a structured set of digital text data, it enabled researchers to perform computational analyses and develop models specifically for Indian English.

294. (B) has created digital resources for a wide array of Indian languages.
The TDIL (Technology Development for Indian Languages) Corpus Project is a major initiative that has created digital resources and standards for many Indian languages. By building large-scale corpora, the project has provided the data necessary for developing and improving language technologies across the country. Its work is fundamental for ensuring that Indian languages are well-represented in the computational world.

295. (C) provide a structured representation of semantic relationships.
Building WordNets for Indian languages is a priority because it allows for the structured representation of semantic relationships between words. These lexical resources organize vocabulary into groups of synonyms and define various links between them. This helps computers understand the meaning and context of words, which is essential for improving tasks like machine translation and information retrieval.

296. (D) a departure from expected linguistic norms.
The concept of style as deviation suggests that unique linguistic style emerges when an author departs from standard grammatical or linguistic norms. By choosing unexpected structures or vocabulary, writers can create a distinctive voice that stands out from everyday communication. This framework allows stylistic analysts to identify how specific choices break from the expected patterns of language.

297. (A) foregrounding.
Foregrounding is a stylistic technique used to make specific linguistic features prominent, thereby de-familiarizing the reader and drawing attention to the text's form. By making certain elements stand out, authors can emphasize particular meanings or create a unique aesthetic effect. This process forces the reader to look at language in a new way, moving beyond a functional understanding.

298. (B) style as a specific manner of composition.
In the Indian aesthetic tradition, the concept of riti' refers to a specific way or manner of composition. It is analogous to the Western notion of style, focusing on how a text is constructed and the specific linguistic choices made by the author. Riti highlights the importance of the method and arrangement of words in achieving artistic effects.

299. (B) parallelism.
Parallelism is a stylistic technique that involves the repetition of similar grammatical structures to create patterns, rhythm, and emphasis within a text. Analyzing these repetitions helps reveal how an author uses symmetry to reinforce ideas and make the language more memorable. This technique is frequently used in poetry and formal prose to enhance the overall impact and coherence.

300. (A) linguistic connections within a text, while coherence relates to its overall sense.
The distinction between cohesion and coherence lies in how they connect parts of a text. Cohesion refers to the specific linguistic links, such as pronouns and conjunctions, that tie sentences together structurally. Coherence refers to the overall sense and logical consistency of the message. Both are essential for a text to be understood correctly by its audience.

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248. (A) (a), (b), (c), an(D) are correct.
Translation involves numerous challenges, including the rendering of culturally specific terms, figurative language like idioms and metaphors, and navigating the traps of false friends between similar languages. Additionally, achieving equivalence in both meaning and style is a complex goal for every professional translator. While all languages are used for human communication, they are structurally and culturally distinct, and these differences are what create the ongoing need for skilled translation to bridge the gap between different linguistic and social systems across the globe.

249. (B) Specific linguistic ties that create texture.
In stylistics, the study of cohesion focuses on the specific linguistic ties, such as pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical repetition, that bind sentences together to create a unified texture within a text. These formal devices provide the internal connectivity that allows a reader to follow the grammatical flow of the discourse smoothly. While coherence involves the overall logical unity of ideas, cohesion focuses on the explicit markers used to connect linguistic elements, ensuring that the text functions as a coherent and well-organized piece of writing.

250. (A) Build a large lexical-semantic network of words.
The development of word nets is a task in computational linguistics aimed at building large-scale, electronic lexical databases where words are organized by their semantic relationships. These networks link words based on concepts like synonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy, creating a complex map of meaning that computers can understand. By structuring linguistic knowledge in this way, word nets provide an essential resource for advanced Natural Language Processing tasks, including automated sense disambiguation, translation, and improving the accuracy of intelligent search engines and information retrieval systems worldwide.

251. (B) Paraphrase
Paraphrasing is a language process where content is restated using different words within the same language. It contrasts with translation, which involves moving meaning between different languages. This intralingual exercise focuses on maintaining the original message while altering the lexical and structural expression to achieve clarity or a different tone without leaving the linguistic system.

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252. (A) The emphasis on aesthetic effects versus terminological precision
The distinction between literary and technical translation lies in their core objectives and priorities. Literary translation focuses on capturing aesthetic qualities, cultural subtext, and stylistic devices to evoke emotional responses. Technical translation prioritizes terminological precision, clarity, and functional accuracy. This ensures that specialized information is transferred unambiguously, favoring factual correctness over the artistic impact of the source text.

253. (C) The emotional impact and cultural relevance in the target language
Transcreation involves a deep level of adaptation where the primary goal is to recreate the intent, style, and emotional impact of the original text. This process is common in advertising and literary contexts where cultural relevance and audience resonance are more important than literal fidelity. By prioritizing the message's impact, transcreators ensure the content feels natural and effective.

254. (D) offer a theoretical framework for analyzing and bridging linguistic differences.
Linguistics provides a theoretical framework for translation by offering systematic methods to analyze and bridge structural and semantic gaps. It helps translators understand the complex decision-making process required to move between different languages. By applying linguistic theories, professionals can better navigate varied text types and functions, ensuring that the transfer of meaning remains coherent and contextually appropriate for readers.

255. (C) technical translation.
Translating an instruction manual for a machine is categorized as technical translation because it requires high terminological precision and functional accuracy. The main objective is to provide an unambiguous transfer of information so that the user can operate the equipment safely and correctly. Unlike literary work, this type of

grammar, and clear meaning descriptions. Lexicographers must navigate various semantic relationships to create a user-friendly and comprehensive reference tool. This meticulous work ensures that the dictionary serves as a guide.

274. (A) Antonymy
Antonymy is the semantic relationship between words that have opposite meanings. The pair hot' and cold' serves as a classic example of this relationship, as they represent opposing ends of a temperature scale. Understanding antonyms is essential for defining words by contrast and for helping language users grasp nuances of meaning through the comparison of opposite concepts.

275. (C) precise, context-specific definitions.
In a dictionary, technical terms require precise and context-specific definitions that are often different from their usage in common conversation. Lexicographers must adopt a strategic approach to ensure these terms are defined according to their specialized fields. This accuracy is necessary to provide users with a reliable understanding of terminology used in professional, scientific, or academic contexts.

276. (A) The language used for definitions and equivalents
The primary difference between monolingual and bilingual dictionaries lies in the language used for definitions. A monolingual dictionary defines words using the same language, which is useful for deep linguistic understanding. In contrast, a bilingual dictionary provides equivalents in a different language, making it a vital tool for translation and for those learning a second language through comparison.

277. (D) etymological dictionary.
An etymological dictionary focuses on tracing the historical development and origins of words over time. It provides a diachronic perspective by showing how a word's form and meaning have evolved through different eras and linguistic influences. This type of reference is essential for researchers and language enthusiasts interested in the historical journey of the vocabulary within a specific language.

278. (B) include extra information on usage and grammar for language learners.
Learner's dictionaries are specifically designed to assist those acquiring a new language by providing extra information on usage, grammar, and common word pairings called collocations. Unlike general dictionaries, they focus on the practical needs of the student, offering clear explanations and examples that help them use the language naturally and correctly in various social and formal contexts.

279. (C) the current usage and meanings of words.
A synchronic view of language focuses on its current state and usage at a specific point in time, usually the present. General-purpose dictionaries typically take this approach to provide users with the contemporary meanings and grammatical rules they need for daily communication. This contrasts with a historical approach, which looks at how language has changed across different periods.

280. (D) catering to the terminological needs of specialized fields.
Literary, scientific, and technical dictionaries are created to cater to the specific terminological needs of specialized fields. They focus on the unique vocabulary used within those domains, providing precise definitions that might not be found in general dictionaries. These resources are indispensable for professionals and students who require accurate and detailed information related to their area of expertise.

281. (A) Reverse dictionary
A reverse dictionary allows users to find a specific term by inputting a definition, concept, or a set of related words. This is particularly useful when someone knows the meaning they want to express but cannot recall the exact word. By bridging the gap between an idea and its label, this tool enhances the efficiency of writing and vocabulary retrieval.

282. (B) group words based on similarity and contrast of meaning.
The main purpose of a thesaurus is to group words based on their similarity (synonyms) and contrast (antonyms). Unlike a standard dictionary, it does not typically provide definitions but instead helps users find alternative words to express a concept.

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across different languages. Unlike literary texts, scientific translation avoids ambiguity and figurative language, focusing instead on the clear and factual representation of technical data.

265. (A) making strategic choices to balance fidelity and target language naturalness.
A translator's core task involves making strategic decisions to balance fidelity to the source text with naturalness in the target language. This process requires navigating linguistic and cultural complexities to preserve the original message and style. By choosing appropriate translation units and methods, the translator ensures that the final text is both accurate and accessible to the intended audience.

266. (B) Words in two languages that are similar in form but different in meaning
False friends are pairs of words in different languages that appear similar in spelling or sound but have entirely different meanings. These linguistic traps can lead to significant errors if a translator relies solely on appearance rather than context. Recognizing these deceptive similarities is crucial for maintaining accuracy and avoiding the unintended transfer of incorrect information between languages.

267. (B) deliberate departure from formal correspondence for the sake of naturalness.
A translation shift is a deliberate departure from formal correspondence between the source and target languages. These changes are made intentionally to achieve equivalence at a different level or to ensure the translated text sounds natural to the target audience. Such shifts are necessary when a literal approach would result in awkward phrasing or a loss of intent.

268. (A) Fidelity and readability
The evaluation of a translation focuses on balancing fidelity and readability. Fidelity refers to how faithfully the translation represents the meaning and intent of the source text. Readability concerns how easily the target audience can understand and engage with the translated material. Achieving a successful translation requires a careful equilibrium between these two criteria to ensure accuracy and clarity.

269. (C) Simultaneous interpretation
Simultaneous interpretation is the process of providing a real-time oral translation of spoken language. This specialized skill is commonly used in international conferences and diplomatic settings where immediate communication across languages is required. It demands high levels of cognitive processing, as the interpreter must listen, analyze, and speak concurrently while maintaining the speaker's original meaning and tone for the audience.

270. (D) Media translation
Media translation is a broad category that includes the creative adaptation of advertisements, slogans, and jingles, as well as dubbing and copy-editing. In these contexts, cultural resonance is often more important than literal accuracy. The goal is to ensure the message effectively engages the target audience by aligning with their specific cultural values, emotional triggers, and linguistic preferences.

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271. (C) Polysemy refers to a single word with related meanings, while homonymy refers to distinct words with the same form but unrelated meanings.
Polysemy refers to a single word that has multiple related meanings, whereas homonymy describes distinct words that share the same form but have unrelated meanings. Distinguishing between these two is a fundamental task in lexicography. Lexicographers must analyze the origins and semantic connections of words to ensure that dictionary entries accurately reflect word identities.

272. (B) hyponymy.
Hyponymy is a hierarchical semantic relationship where the meaning of one word is included within the meaning of a more general term. In the example where a tulip is a type of flower, tulip' is the hyponym and flower' is the hypernym. This structural arrangement helps organize the lexicon by showing how specific categories relate to broader classifications.

273. (D) involves a systematic arrangement of information in entries.
Making a dictionary is a systematic process that involves more than just listing words. It requires the expert arrangement of information within entries, including headwords, pronunciation,

latter provides simplified definitions and usage examples specifically tailored for non-native students learning a new language.

227. (C) Computational understanding
A key goal of Natural Language Processing is to overcome the inherent ambiguity of human language to enable more accurate computational understanding. Human language is filled with words that have multiple meanings and structures that can be interpreted in different ways depending on the context. By developing algorithms that can resolve these ambiguities through semantic and syntactic analysis, researchers aim to create machines that can process and respond to human communication as effectively and intelligently as a human would.

228. (D) Paradigmatic variation
The concept of style as choice is predicated on the linguistic idea of paradigmatic variation, which suggests that speakers and writers can choose from a set of alternative expressions to convey the same basic content. For any given point in a sentence, there are multiple linguistic variants available—different words or grammatical structures—that an author can select. This ability to choose one option over another is what allows for individual expression and the creation of a unique writing style to achieve specific effects.

229. (D) Media copy-editing
Modifying a text to enhance its persuasive power for an advertising campaign is a specialized task within media copy-editing. This process involves refining the language to make it more impactful, memorable, and appealing to the target audience. The editor ensures that the message is clear and that the tone is perfectly aligned with the overall goals of the campaign. By focusing on the creative and rhetorical qualities of the writing, copy-editing helps to create professional and effective marketing materials that influence behavior.

230. (A) (c), (b), (a), (d)
The history of lexicography and translation technology has evolved from traditional print dictionaries to more sophisticated digital tools. Following the long era of print, rule-based machine translation emerged as an early attempt to automate the translation process. This was later supported by the creation of large-scale electronic corpora for data analysis. Most recently, the development of neural network translation has significantly improved the quality and fluency of automated systems, representing the current cutting edge in computational linguistics and translation technology today.

231. (D) Necessary to achieve natural expression.
Translation shifts are structural or grammatical changes made during the translation process that are often necessary to ensure the target text sounds natural and fluent. Because different languages have different rules for sentence structure, voice, and word order, a direct literal rendering can often result in awkward or unclear phrasing. By making these shifts, such as moving from a passive to an active construction, the translator ensures that the final message is communicated effectively while respecting the linguistic norms of the target language.

232. (A) An etymological dictionary
An entry that includes information about the origin and historical development of a word is drawing on the principles of an etymological dictionary. These specialized resources provide a detailed diachronic view of language, tracing how words have evolved in spelling, pronunciation, and meaning from their earliest known forms to the present day. This information is invaluable for linguists, historians, and anyone interested in understanding the deep historical roots of a language and how its vocabulary has adapted across different cultures and time periods.

233. (C) Indian English
The Kolhapur Corpus is a landmark linguistic resource for the study of Indian English, consisting of approximately one million words of text from various genres. Developed in India to follow international corpus standards, it provides researchers with the empirical data needed to analyze the unique lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features of English as it is used in the South Asian context. This corpus supports comparative studies and helps linguists understand the historical and contemporary development of English within India's diverse linguistic landscape.

234. (A) Syntactic analysis

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This makes it an invaluable resource for writers looking to improve their style, avoid repetition, and find precise terms.

283. (B) factual information about concepts, in addition to linguistic data.
An encyclopaedic dictionary is unique because it combines linguistic data about words with factual information about the concepts they represent. It blurs the line between a standard lexicon and an encyclopedia, offering users both the meaning of a term and broader knowledge about its subject. This comprehensive approach provides a more holistic understanding of words within their context.

284. (A) offer features like audio pronunciations and hyperlinks.
Electronic dictionaries offer advanced features that are impossible in print formats, such as audio pronunciations, hyperlinks, and sophisticated search capabilities. These tools allow for a more interactive and efficient user experience, enabling quick navigation between related entries and immediate access to spoken versions of words. This technology significantly enhances the utility of traditional lexicographical resources for modern users.

285. (C) He decided to bite the bullet."
A dictionary of idioms and phrases is essential for understanding expressions whose meanings cannot be determined from individual words alone. For example, the phrase bite the bullet" means to endure a painful situation with courage, which is a figurative meaning. This type of dictionary explains these multi-word expressions, helping users navigate the idiomatic complexities of a language.

286. (D) To enable computers to process and understand human language
The primary goal of computational linguistics is to enable computers to understand and process human language by integrating computer science, artificial intelligence, and linguistic theory. This field provides the foundation for practical applications that allow machines to interact with humans using natural language. By developing mathematical models and algorithms, researchers aim to bridge the communication gap.

287. (C) parsing.
Parsing is the process of analyzing a string of text to determine its grammatical structure based on a specific set of rules. A parser acts as the program that performs this analysis, breaking down sentences into their component parts. This is a core task in computational linguistics, as it allows computers to understand the relationship between words in a string.

288. (B) NLP is a practical application area that relies on computational linguistics.
Computational linguistics and Natural Language Processing (NLP) share a symbiotic relationship where the former provides the theoretical foundation and models for language. NLP focuses on the practical application of these theories to create systems that can interact with human language. Essentially, NLP uses the algorithms and linguistic insights developed in computational linguistics to solve real-world communication problems.

289. (D) generation.
Generation is the process in computational linguistics where a computer creates a natural language text string from its internal representation of data. It is the reverse of parsing, which breaks down text into structure. Generation allows machines to communicate with humans by translating complex data into readable and grammatically correct sentences, making information accessible in a human-friendly format.

290. (A) A large, structured set of text data for analysis
A corpus is a large, structured set of text data used as an empirical basis for linguistic analysis and the training of language models. In computational linguistics, building a corpus is essential for testing algorithms and ensuring they can handle the complexities of real-world language. These digital repositories provide the necessary data for developing robust Natural Language Processing systems.

291. (C) To act as a language accessor for gist-level translation
The Anusaraka project is an Indian machine translation system designed to act as a language accessor. Its goal is to provide gist-level translations by utilizing the grammatical regularities found

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translation avoids stylistic flourishes, focusing instead on clarity and consistency.

256. (B) It can make the translation process easier but does not ensure perfect meaning transfer.
Linguistic affinity refers to the structural and lexical similarities between languages, which can significantly facilitate the transfer of meaning. While high affinity makes the translation process easier by providing similar grammatical frameworks, it does not guarantee a perfect or seamless transfer. Translators must still account for subtle differences in usage and context to ensure the target text is accurate.

257. (D) the challenge posed by linguistic and cultural elements lacking a direct equivalent.
Untranslatability occurs when certain linguistic or cultural elements lack a direct equivalent in the target language. This concept represents a significant challenge rather than an absolute barrier, as perfect equivalence is often elusive. It highlights the deep connection between language and culture, suggesting that some concepts are so specific to a particular group that they require complex restructuring.

258. (A) The source text segments treated as a single element for translation
Units of translation are specific segments of a source text that a translator treats as single cognitive elements during the processing phase. These units can range from individual words and morphemes to entire phrases or sentences. Selecting the appropriate unit is essential for maintaining a balance between being faithful to the original text and ensuring the translation sounds natural.

259. (C) a dynamic decision based on context and translator strategy.
The selection of a translation unit is a dynamic process influenced by the specific text type and the translator's overall strategy. Because linguistic contexts vary, the unit is not fixed and may shift between words, phrases, or clauses depending on the requirements of the passage. This flexibility allows for a more nuanced and effective transfer of meaning between languages.

260. (A) any meaning can, in principle, be conveyed in a target language.
Translatability posits that any meaning expressed in one language can, in principle, be adequately conveyed in another, even if it requires significant structural changes. This principle supports the idea that human thought is communicative across linguistic boundaries. While direct word-for-word equivalents might not exist, the core message can be preserved through careful adaptation and linguistic restructuring.

261. (D) Translation gain
Translation gain happens when a translator introduces a solution that adds a layer of meaning or stylistic elegance not explicitly present in the original text. This often occurs while resolving complex translation problems where the target language allows for a more refined expression. It represents a creative enhancement that goes beyond simple equivalence to improve the overall quality.

262. (B) translation loss.
Translation loss occurs when certain semantic or stylistic features of the source text cannot be adequately reproduced in the target language. This is often the result of systemic linguistic differences or cultural gaps that make a perfect rendering impossible. Translators aim to minimize this loss, but some nuances are inevitably sacrificed during the process of moving between systems.

263. (C) Their figurative meanings are often language-specific.
Idioms, metaphors, and proverbs are challenging to translate because their figurative meanings are deeply language-specific and culturally embedded. Literal translation usually fails to capture the intended message, as the collective meaning of the words differs from the individual components. Successful translation requires finding a target language equivalent that carries the same cultural weight and metaphorical sense to maintain impact.

264. (D) maintaining precision and consistency.
The primary challenge in translating scientific terms is maintaining absolute precision and adherence to established international conventions. This type of work demands consistency and accuracy to ensure that specialized knowledge is transferred correctly

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